REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1885-86.

PART I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
PART III.—APPENDIX.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

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PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

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PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

SUMMARY.

SECTION I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

During the official year 1885-86, the Right Honorable Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant-Duff, C.I.E., continued to hold the office of Governor of the Presidency. Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, *Bart.*, V.C., G.C.B., C.I.E., resigned his position as Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council from the 17th August 1885. He was succeeded by Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Taylor Macpherson, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., on the 1st March 1886, the command of the army having in the meantime devolved upon Major-General Hugh Rowlands, V.C., C.B. The Honorable Mr. Sullivan continued to hold his seat as Senior Civil Member of Council and the Honorable Mr. Master as Second Member of Council.

The Government made their annual movement to the Nílgiris in the beginning of April and returned to the Presidency town in the middle of October 1885. 26 councils, exclusive of extraordinary meetings, were held at Ootacamund, the first on the 16th April and the last on the 13th October.

In June 1885 His Excellency the Viceroy expressed a desire to consult with His Excellency the Governor of Madras personally regarding certain matters and invited him to visit Simla for that purpose in September or October. In compliance with this desire, Mr. Grant-Duff left Ootacamund on the 8th September, and, after a short tour, arrived at Simla on the 27th of the same month. His Excellency returned to the Presidency town on the 24th October. On the 1st February 1886 His Excellency left Madras on a short visit to the Raja of Pudukóta. He halted at Tanjore, Negapatam, Kumbakónam, Chidambaram, and Cuddalore on the way back, and returned to Madras on the 8th February.

By the death of His Highness Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., Travancore lost during this year the most highly educated and advanced ruler who has ever presided over the State. During the brief period of five years in which he ruled, this sovereign took the liveliest personal interest in the administration, and was ever energetic in the introduction of measures of reform calculated to increase the prosperity of his country and the welfare of his subjects. He was succeeded by his nephew Rama Varma, a young man of 28 years of age, who ascended the musnud on the 14th August 1885. There were three Regulations passed during the year. The first of these was enacted in order to give the members of a commission appointed to inquire into the relations between landlord and tenant powers to summon and examine witnesses. The second had for its object the amendment of certain portions of the Boundary Act, which was found defective. The third was passed to enable the Government to make a deduction from the salaries of members of the police force who are not entitled to pension under the general rules in order to provide them with a superannuation fund. The police force consisted of 1,611 men of all grades, of whom 1,364 were employed on purely police duties, the balance being employed chiefly in the customs preventive service and as jail guards. The working of the police, as evidenced by the detection and

recovery of stolen property, and the proportion of convictions in cases prosecuted, has considerably improved. The cost of the police establishment was Rs. 1,74,144 against Rs. 1,56,196 in the previous year. The work of the magistracy has somewhat increased, but not to any undue extent, and the work done is of a more satisfactory character, the percentage of decisions interfered with in appeal being only 31 per cent. as compared with 45 per cent. in the previous year. The duration of appeals to the superior magistracy has been somewhat reduced, but still amounts to an average of 36 days. In the Sessions Courts there is a satisfactory reduction in the average duration of cases from 26 days in the previous year to 15 days in the present, and also much improvement in the more rapid disposal of appeals. In the jails a considerable amount of intramural labour is done by the convicts. Clothing, bedding and carpets were manufactured, and a good deal of printing work executed. Altogether the jails cost the State Rs. 48,831. The Civil Courts of the State disposed of 30,952 original suits out of a total of 36,992 on their files. 97·4 per cent. of these suits were for amounts below Rs. 500. The re-arrangement of the territorial jurisdiction of the courts which was effected in the last year has been found to work beneficially. The disposal of suits by the district munsifs has been very satisfactory and the quality of their work as tested in appeal shows much improvement. A great reduction in the number of old pending suits has also been made. The improvement in the position of munsifs, which was made in 1881-82, by increasing their salaries and extending their powers, has thus borne good fruit. The work done by the Zillah Judges is not altogether satisfactory, arrears having been allowed to increase in all the courts, with the exception of Quilon. The High Court has hardly been able to keep up to the work placed before it, as one of the Judges has been exclusively employed on the landlord and tenant commission. The value of transactions registered amounted to Rs. 1,31,00,000. The receipts by the State under this head amounted to Rs. 1,09,614 and the expenditure to Rs. 48,249 only. The progress of the revenue survey and settlement has been necessarily slow, much difficulty being found in obtaining trained hands for the survey. Steady progress has however been made. The total cost to the State during the year was Rs. 2,61,486. Owing to the failure in the monsoon noticed in last year's report remissions amounting to Rs. 2,76,534 had to be granted in the southern taluks. The total demand under land revenue thus amounted to Rs. 16,86,488 only, and the collections to Rs. 15,92,826, as against Rs. 17,42,035 collected in the previous year. The net revenue from salt amounted to Rs. 11,46,739, showing a slight increase over the preceding year. From stamps a net revenue of Rs. 1,99,648 was derived, whilst excise yielded from tobacco alone a net revenue of over 7½ lakhs. In customs there is a noticeable increase, exceeding by Rs. 14,915 the amount of last year, which was then the highest on record; the amount realized this year rose to Rs. 5,30,408, yielding a net revenue of Rs. 5,05,732. There has been a very great increase in the value of exports and imports which have risen from 126 lakhs in M.E. 1058 to 166 lakhs in 1059, and in the year under consideration to no less than 197¾ lakhs. The most noticeable increase has been in the productions of the cocoanut tree under exports and in paddy under imports. A considerable rise in the receipts on account of opium is due to the abolition of the 10 per cent. duty and the consequent cessation of smuggling. The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 9,39,152 against Rs. 9,34,844 in the previous year. The important irrigation works in the south were completed and have proved of the highest utility

and value. The work of the college and high school continues to be satisfactorily conducted. The net cost of these institutions to the State, deducting receipts from fees, amounts to Rs. 29,861. The district schools entail a cost to the State of Rs. 22,606, whilst the fees amount to Rs. 6,184. The scheme of incorporating the indigenous vernacular schools into the State system of education noticed in last year's report has been attended with success. The vernacular schools have increased from 742 to 857, attended by 35,733 boys and 7,780 girls. 2 normal schools for training of teachers have been opened, one at Trevandrum and the other at Kottar. Public health was not very good. Cholera and small-pox existed in an epidemic form and fevers were unusually prevalent. The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 66,78,705 as compared with Rs. 64,05,477 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 64,90,960 as against Rs. 60,13,122. The total balance to the credit of the State has been increased from Rs. 54,58,689 to Rs. 56,46,434.

There was no legislation in the Cochin State during the year. The working of the Civil Courts was more satisfactory than last year. In the Munsifs' and Zillah Courts 7,917 cases were disposed of out of a total of 8,674, the disposals showing an increase of 697 over the previous year. The Zillah Courts disposed of 426 appeals out of 691, and the Appellate Court 164 out of 244 regular and special appeals. The average duration of appeals was about the same as last year. 2,797 decrees were executed by the Zillah and Munsifs' Courts as against 2,472 in the previous year. The institution fees, &c., amounted to Rs. 80,702 and the expenditure to Rs. 61,511. The total number of cases disposed of by the magistracy during the year was 2,035, involving 4,206 persons, being 677 cases more than in the previous year. The increase is due partly to the introduction of the new police. All the cases (47) on the file of the Sessions Courts were disposed of, the average duration of a sessions trial being 2½ days. The total number of prisoners in the jail during the year was 701; of these 455 were judicially released and 4 died. The expenditure on jails amounted to Rs. 34,960 as against Rs. 18,724 for 1059, the increase being due to the large amount of repairs carried out. The working of the new police was extended over the whole State, and the total strength of the force was raised from 284 to 354 men. Of 1,333 cases before the police, 1,015 were disposed of during the year. 17,415 documents of the total value of Rs. 63,02,791 were registered, on which the fees collected were Rs. 25,688. The number of students in the high school increased from 445 to 497, and the total number of pupils in the State schools from 1,152 to 1,206. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 3,64,672—an increase of Rs. 36,152 over the previous year. Rs. 34,326 were spent on irrigation works. 546 in-patients and 7,406 out-patients were treated in the Ernacollum and Trichoor hospitals, and 3,283 cases at the Chittoor out-door dispensary. There was an outbreak of cholera at Ernacollum and Trichoor, and at the latter place small-pox was also prevalent. There were 12,537 vaccinations, of which 11,778 are reported successful. The land revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 6,44,828 against Rs. 6,38,230 last year, while that from salt rose from Rs. 2,89,362 to Rs. 3,23,614. The customs revenue was Rs. 1,11,588, of which Rs. 1,08,949 were received from the British Government under the guarantee. The forest revenue amounted to Rs. 93,426 and the expenditure to Rs. 46,399. The total revenue for the year under report amounted to Rs. 16,28,381 and the disbursements to Rs. 15,23,493, showing a surplus of

Rs. 1,04,888. The total amount to the credit of the State at the end of the year was Rs. 36,16,771.

Divisional charges in the Godávari Agency continued as in the previous year except that the Senior Assistant took charge of the Yernagúdem division. The Polavaram estate continues to be administered by the proprietrix with the aid of a Government servant. There were some changes by death among the muttadars in Rumpa, heirs succeeding. Proposals were submitted for re-settlement of the land revenue of Bhadráchalam taluk. The question of extending the new Abkári Act to the Agency tracts came under discussion, but a decision was not arrived at. The Forest Act was extended to Bhadráchalam and proposals made and approved for extending the present reserves. Forest revenue continues to increase. 8 villages of Yernagúdem and 2 of Peddápuram had the ryotwari system introduced with the good will of the people. The season was on the whole good. Fevers were prevalent and officials suffered severely. There was also an epidemic of small-pox in Rumpa and considerable mortality. Cholera appeared in March and continued into the next (official) year. The general condition of the Agency tracts was satisfactory, and with one exception there were no well-founded complaints against police or revenue officials. The year was marked by a large advance in work done by Civil and Criminal Courts. There were 314 cases on the civil file and 269 disposed of, the figures of the previous year being 155 and 83 only; and in the Criminal Courts 235 cases with 608 persons were dealt with against 125 cases in 1884-85. These figures do not show increase in crime, but increased use of the courts. 6 cases with 8 persons were committed to the sessions. Rs. 6,665 were spent over road works, new and repairs, and Rs. 1,006 in buildings and wells. Roads in Rumpa did not receive sufficient attention. Labor is difficult to get and establishment charges heavy. 12 schools in Bhadráchalam, 11 in Rumpa, and 2 in Yernagúdem were at work as against a total of 16 in the previous year. The numbers on the rolls were 496 as against 387 in 1884-85, and the average attendance 379 against 332. The reports on their condition were on the whole unsatisfactory. It is difficult to get teachers or pupils to stay on. Some schools are wanted in the Peddápuram Agency.

There have been no serious disturbances in the Hill tracts of Vizagapatam during the year. The most important event of the year was the mysterious disappearance of an Abkári peon from Nowrangpur, believed to have been kidnapped for sacrifice in Bustar. This occurrence, coupled with other alleged attempts at kidnapping, formed a subject for investigation by several officers both on the Madras and the Central Provinces side. The inquiry was completed and the papers were under the consideration of the Government of India when the year closed. The Zemindar of Singapur, an estate dependent on Jeypore, died at the beginning of 1885 without legitimate issue. His widow took possession of the estate, which was, however, also claimed by an illegitimate son of the late zemindar, and by the Jeypore Maharaja as over-lord. In February 1886 the Rani adopted a son without consulting either the Agent or the Maharaja. The latter has now brought a suit for the possession of the estate, and, pending its decision, Government have not recognized the adoption. There was an outbreak of cholera of a severe type in the Gunupur taluk, at Bhímavaram, in February 1885, and in the Sirdarpore muttah of the Khond country between 24th May and August. There was a very gratifying decrease in the number of lives lost by wild beasts. During this year

the hill schools were transferred from the Educational department to the Agency. The scheme for educating the Jeypore Maharaja's son is progressing favorably. An arrangement has been effected with a tutor, who will probably enter on his duties in November. A sum of Rs. 44,000 was sanctioned by Government for roads and buildings in the Agency tracts for 1885-86, and about Rs. 33,300 were spent. The traffic over the new ghât road between Sálúr and Pottingi continued to increase throughout the year. The consequence has been very marked. New lands are coming under cultivation, and prices of produce have increased considerably. The traffic over the Chollapadam-Rayaghada road into the Rayaghada taluk from December to the end of March was very large.

The Agent in Ganjam was on tour in the Hill tracts from the 7th January to the 8th March 1886. The most important boundary dispute during the year was one between the Kolakota Savarahs and the Gumma Bissoye, which after some difficulty was peacefully settled. Rs. 14,420 were spent on public works. There was a considerable increase in the number of abkári and opium licenses issued. Education did not make much progress. There was an increase in the file of civil cases, and a decrease in that of criminal cases for disposal.

The season on the whole was indifferent in the Pudukóta State. Public health was better than last year, though small-pox and cholera visited the State. The expenditure on public works represented 26 per cent. of the land revenue collected, and of the 24,363 irrigation works 22,023 were reported to be in good repair. Bathing and drinking ponds in the town were cleared and put in order, but the supply-channels of most of them still require considerable attention. The work of the Police, Registration department, Raja's college, and hospital was satisfactory. The Judicial department has shown steady improvement during the year in the disposal of suits. A very large proportion of these were brought against ryots by the money-lending classes. The Political Agent considers that the indebtedness and poverty of the bulk of the agricultural population are due in great measure to high assessments. The actual revenue of the State was Rs. 6,47,736 including an opening balance of Rs. 1,01,702, and the expenditure Rs. 4,64,983. The receipts of the pagoda or temple lands were Rs. 1,94,960 and the expenditure Rs. 1,37,758, including the sums spent on the hospital and the Raja's college. With a view to encourage elementary education a set of rules for a system of grants-in-aid was framed and promulgated during the year. The British Post and Telegraph office opened at the capital in April 1884 has worked satisfactorily.

There were no changes in the administrative machinery of the Banganapalle State during the year under report. The disposal of criminal, civil, and revenue justice seems to have been satisfactory. The working of the Criminal Court shows a material decrease in the graver classes of crime, but an increase in less serious offences. The force employed on police duties was the same as in the previous year. The proportion of cases detected was good. The proportion of conviction to charges made by the police was 98 per cent. The only jail in the State is under the control of the Magistrate; 31 prisoners were admitted into the jail against 30 in the previous year. 74 deeds, involving property valued at Rs. 13,232, were registered during the year against 52 documents valued at Rs. 4,810 in the previous year. The season was on the whole favorable. The area under occupation was 72,000 acres, against 70,840 in the previous year, of which 16,760

acres are held by the Nawab himself. The total extent of inam land is 30,760 acres, of which 28,880 acres are under cultivation. The chief sources of revenue are, besides land revenue, abkári, moturpha, stamps, tolls, road-cess, opium and salt. The total demand for the year was Rs. 2,94,547 against Rs. 2,20,417 in the previous year. The collections amounted to Rs. 2,32,980 and State charges to Rs. 23,190 against Rs. 1,43,468 and Rs. 26,136, respectively, in 1884-85. The decrease in expenditure is due to short outlay on public works. 410 births and 325 deaths were registered against 438 and 312, respectively, in the previous year. Vaccination was introduced in the State only last year, when 101 children were successfully vaccinated. During the present year the number has risen to 122. A hospital for the treatment of out-door patients was established on 1st May 1885, and a pensioned first-class hospital assistant of experience put in charge. A midwife is also attached to the institution, to which 3,837 patients were admitted up to the close of the year. The daily average attendance was 36. The Nawab maintains 2 elementary schools, one for Muhammadans and the other for Hindus. The number of indigenous schools in the State rose from 7 to 8 and the attendance from 178 to 180. The postal arrangement did not undergo any changes; 4,885 letters, parcels, &c., and 112 money orders were posted in the Nawab's letter-box for transmission to the Koilkuntla post office. The postage collected amounted to Rs. 150. The amount of the eighth instalment (Rs. 30,627) of the debt payable by the Nawab was not credited in the Government treasury till after the close of the year under report (on the 7th April 1886).

Mr. J. G. Firth, retired Tahsildar of Bellary, was appointed Dewan of the Sandúr State in September 1885, the Agent, Mr. Macartney, having proceeded to England on furlough. The season was on the whole not favorable, excessive rain, which did some damage to the crops, having fallen in September and October. No remissions were, however, applied for. The Nari Hulla work, mentioned in last year's report, was almost entirely destroyed during the heavy floods of October. There were two or three forest fires, all accidental. The work of the dispensary progressed satisfactorily. There were 40 pupils in the Anglo-Vernacular school of the State at the close of the year. The net revenue from all sources was Rs. 42,086, or Rs. 2,522 less than that of the previous year, a deficiency due to certain payments not having been received till after the close of the official year. The net expenditure was Rs. 32,312 against Rs. 36,229 in 1884-85. The arrangement for the liquidation of debts referred to in last year's report was approved by Government in July 1885, and three instalments were paid during the year.

The number of Carnatic stipendiaries on the 1st April 1886 was 1,523 against 1,614 on the same date last year. Payments to these stipendiaries during the year amounted to Rs. 3,39,526. 73,200 rupees were also paid to Her Highness Nawáb Khair-un-nisá Begum Sahiba, and Rs. 1,50,000 to His Highness the Prince of Arcot's family.

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

The current land revenue demand for fasli 1294, or the revenue year ending 30th June 1885, amounted to a little more than 438¼ lakhs of rupees, of which nearly 51 lakhs, or 11·6 per cent., were derived from peishcush on permanently-

settled estates; over 6½ lakhs, or 1·5 per cent., from shrotriem jodi, *i.e.*, quit-rent levied on villages held on favorable tenure; nearly 339⅓ lakhs, or 77·4 per cent., from lands held on ryotwar tenure; and about 41½ lakhs, or 9·5 per cent., from miscellaneous sources. The number of permanently-settled estates was 807, or 4 more than in the previous year. The increase was due to sub-division and separate assessment of estates. The total area of these estates is estimated at 19 millions of acres, and the rental at 159 lakhs of rupees, the peishcush or revenue payable to Government being Rs. 50,81,531. More than three-fourths of the estates are small, paying less than Rs. 5,000 a year to Government, and only eight pay more than a lakh of rupees each. There was a decrease of Rs. 3,921 in the aggregate peishcush payable by all the estates as compared with the demand of fasli 1293 (1883-84), due partly to a mitta in the Salem district having been bought in by Government at a sale for arrears and settled on the ryotwari system, and partly to reduction made on account of lands taken up for public purposes. The jodi or quit-rent payable on shrotriem villages exhibits a small increase of Rs. 256, which is due to imposition of quit-rent on certain villages of Thotapalli estate and to the addition of quit-rent on lands made over to shrotriemdars. The number of villages held on this tenure was 3,800, covering an area of 1¾ millions of acres.

The number of pattas or holdings on ryotwar tenure decreased from 2,689,079 to 2,638,268. The extent of the holdings, excluding South Canara for which information is not available, amounted to acres 19,438,274 against acres 19,326,907 in the preceding year, showing a net increase of acres 111,367 or ·57 per cent. This increase was in a great measure due to lands taken up in the preceding years, but for which pattas were not granted pending the formation of fuel reserves, having been included in the ryots' holdings in the year under report, and partly also to extra lands being taken up for cultivation in the year itself. Compared with fasli 1285 (1875-76), the year preceding the famine, the occupied area in fasli 1294 still exhibits a decrease of acres 583,112 or 2·9 per cent., which occurs chiefly in Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool, and Cuddapah, the districts which suffered most from the famine. Out of the total occupied area, aggregating more than 19⅓ millions of acres, about 16¼ millions, or 84·2 per cent., were actually cultivated, against 16¾ millions, or 86·3 per cent., cultivated in the previous year. Owing to failure of the rains in some districts and to destructive floods in others, the extraordinary remissions granted were very large, amounting to over 28 lakhs against 7¼ lakhs in the preceding year. Fixed remissions and beriz deductions amounted altogether to 20¾ lakhs more, bringing the net ryotwar demand down to 339⅓ lakhs, or about 22⅓ lakhs less than the revenue of fasli 1293, and 13¾ lakhs less than the average of five years preceding the famine. The real decrease, however, is much less than this, as, since fasli 1285, the deductions made from the ryotwar demand on account of allowances to religious institutions have greatly increased owing to the substitution of this mode of payment for disbursements in cash made direct from the treasury. The average rate of assessment for the Presidency was Rs. 1-1-4 per acre for dry and Rs. 4-13-10 per acre for wet lands. The latter is exclusive of the delta lands in the Godávari and Kistna districts, on which a separate water-rate is charged. The miscellaneous revenue, which consists chiefly of quit-rent on minor inams, charge for water supplied to zemindari and inam lands, assessment of lands cultivated but not included in the jamabandi, process service fees, revenue from rented villages, rent on islands situated in rivers, &c., amounted to Rs. 41,48,905 against Rs. 43,60,038 in the previous year.

Including the arrears outstanding at the commencement of the year (Rs. 30,72,576), the entire land revenue demand amounted to 469 lakhs, of which nearly 435 lakhs, or 92·8 per cent., were collected, and nearly 5¼ lakhs of arrears remitted, leaving a balance at the close of the year of over 28¾ lakhs, or 6·1 per cent. of the demand. This balance was subsequently raised to 32¼ lakhs of rupees in consequence of the Government having disallowed a portion of the remissions granted by the Collector of Tanjore, which were found on investigation to have been fraudulently obtained. Compared with the preceding year there was a decrease of 51·3 per cent. in the number of defaulters whose property was sold for arrears of revenue, and a decrease of acres 118,947, or 62·6 per cent., in the extent of lands attached and sold. The amount realised by sale of property, real and personal, showed a falling off of Rs. 2,81,207, or 37·1 per cent. The land revenue charges for the year amounted to Rs. 34,39,105 or 7·9 per cent. on the revenue realised as against 7·19 per cent. in the preceding year.

The more important administrative measures discussed or carried out during the year are noticed below:—(1) The draft Tenancy Bill, with the criticisms of the Board of Revenue thereon was referred to a committee for consideration and revision. (2) The District Municipalities and the Local Boards Acts (Madras Acts IV and V of 1884), which are parts of one comprehensive measure for the extension and development of local self-government in all parts of the Presidency outside the town of Madras, were brought into force at the commencement of the year. This rendered unnecessary the passing of a Bill for compulsory vaccination which had been under discussion. (3) The Madras Abkári Act I of 1886 received the assent of the Governor-General in Council towards the close of the year. (4) The Board reported on the Bill to provide for irrigation and navigation in the Presidency, and gave it as their opinion that its provisions might perhaps be applied to the irrigation systems of the Godávari, Kistna and Cauvery, and to the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, but that they were unsuited to the conditions of the rest of the Presidency. (5) The Board also reported on a Bill to provide for cases in which mines and minerals are situated in lands required to be taken up under the Land Acquisition Act. (6) The Bill to amend the law relating to curnams in permanently-settled estates underwent further discussion during the year. The Board expressed themselves in favor of retaining a proviso giving power to Collectors to impose full assessment upon curnam inam land not in the possession of the office-holder. They further suggested that, as the curnams' fund, composed of the net proceeds of the assessment of these inams, would not be adequate to maintain an efficient staff of curnams, it would be advisable to impose the village service cess in zemindari villages. The report was transferred, with the remarks of Government in the Revenue department, to the Legislative department. (7) The Board also reported on the following Bills:—(*a*) A Bill to facilitate the construction and to regulate the working of tramways. (*b*) A Bill to amend the law relating to Government securities. (*c*) A Bill for imposing tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture, which subsequently passed into law as the "Income Tax Act" (II of 1886). (8) The Indian Steamships Act came into force towards the close of the year.

The Survey department was working during the year in the following 14 districts:—Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávari, Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, Salem, Nílgiris, Malabar, Tanjore, Madura, Trichinopoly and North Arcot.

The operations in the last two districts were very small. 1,645 square miles of cadastral survey and 1,614 square miles of topographical survey were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 7,29,484. The outturn is much below that of the previous year and cannot be considered satisfactory. Rates of expenditure in all cases show an increase over the previous year. Some explanation of this is to be found in the fact that the survey is now working in many places in very difficult country. The area of the Madras Presidency is estimated at 141,602 square miles, of this area the cadastral survey of 55,624 and the topographical survey of 53,297 square miles have been completed. The total cost of the survey since operations began has been Rs. 161,27,592.

The operations of the Settlement department were carried on during the year in five districts, viz., Bellary, North Arcot, Madura, South Arcot and Malabar (Wynaad). The number of districts in which the revised rates of assessment have been introduced was, as in the preceding year, 12. In Bellary the classification of lands in one taluk was completed, and in another it was in progress. In North Arcot the settlement of the remaining taluk was finished, with the exception of 29 villages. In Madura the settlement of one taluk was carried out. In South Arcot the classification of three taluks was completed, while in the fourth it was in progress. The inquiry into janmam titles to escheats in the eight amshoms of Wynaad Malabar was finished. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,66,055 or Rs. 23,705 less than in the preceding year. The total cost of the department for the 27 years that it has been in existence, up to the end of the official year 1885-86, was Rs. 80,85,322; and the net increase for fasli 1294 (1884-85) in settled districts was Rs. 19,06,834 on the revenue of the year preceding settlement, which represents a return of 23½ per cent. on the outlay.

The enfranchisement of village service inams was carried out during the year under report by a Special Deputy Collector in the Palmanér taluk of North Arcot and in six taluks of the Bellary district. 2,300 title-deeds were issued in these two districts, and 508 for like inams in Tinnevelly, South Arcot, Godávari, Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, and Coimbatore, settled by the Collectors concerned. Besides these, 235 title-deeds were issued for personal inams and lands connected with religious and charitable institutions. In all 3,043 title-deeds were issued covering 33,143 acres and giving Government an additional quit-rent of Rs. 31,263. The cost of the Inam Commission from its establishment up to the end of 1885-86 has been Rs. 14,22,876, and the additional yearly revenue secured to Government by its operations Rs. 18,89,025. One year's revenue thus exceeds the total cost by more than 4½ lakhs of rupees.

The number of estates under management by the Court of Wards at the end of fasli 1294 (1884-85) was 41, one more than at the beginning of the year. Three estates were handed over to their proprietors during the year and four were newly taken up. Of the three estates which were handed over (*a*) Soranjeri was under management for 9 years and 8 months, during which period the rent roll increased from Rs. 5,150 to Rs. 7,015 and debts to the extent of Rs. 3,207 were recovered. Rs. 3,676 were spent on irrigation works and other permanent improvements, and a cash balance of Rs. 1,985 was handed over to the proprietor. (*b*) Poravipálaiyam was under management for 5 years and 4 months. During this period debts to the extent of Rs. 10,552 were recovered and liabilities to the extent of Rs. 20,010 were discharged. The cash balance handed over amounted to Rs. 4,800. (*c*) Roshan

Miah Sahib's estate in Tinnevelly was taken under management in July 1882 and handed over to the son-in-law of the deceased proprietor's uncle in 1884, as the Court found it impossible to free it from the liabilities in which it was involved. The estates newly taken up were (*a*) Dhárákót in Ganjam, (*b*) Nadavapalle in Godávari, (*c*) Tiruvalanjuli, and (*d*) Tyagasamudram in Tanjore. The first two are zemindaries and the others ryotwari estates. These came under management towards the close of the year and statistics regarding them are not yet available. The total area of the holdings in the estates under management was acres 538,200 against 540,600 in the preceding year. These figures are exclusive of the areas not settled on individual pattas or joint rents in zemindari estates. The aggregate demand, after deducting remissions, amounted to Rs. 18,43,866 current, and Rs. 7,91,703 arrears, making a total of Rs. 26,35,569. Of this sum, Rs. 18,27,484 was collected within the year, and Rs. 18,806 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,89,279 or 29·89 per cent. of the total demand, of which Rs. 57,373 is reported to be irrecoverable. The total cash receipts during the year, including sale-proceeds of grain and other items, amounted to Rs. 22,65,698 and the charges to Rs. 20,58,282. Of the latter amount, Rs. 1,30,423 was expended on irrigation and other works, Rs. 1,73,836 on the maintenance and education of the wards, Rs. 67,204 on allowance to members of their families, and Rs. 1,52,762 on establishments and contingencies; while Rs. 1,52,800 was invested in Government promissory notes, and Rs. 3,29,151 expended in liquidation of debts due by the estates. The balance to the credit of the estates at the end of the year was over 40 lakhs of rupees, of which Rs. 31⅔ lakhs are in Government securities. Of the above balance, nearly 26 lakhs belonged to Parlákimedi and 2¾ lakhs to Urlam. 17 of the estates were involved in debt to the extent of Rs. 15,42,747, including nearly 8 lakhs due to Government by the Ramnad estate. The debts due to the several estates amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 4,25,139. Of the estates under management at the end of the year, 31 belonged to minors, 2 of whom are females; 4 to elderly ladies; and 5 to imbeciles or lunatics. The wards and their relations who were under education at the end of the year were 47 in number, 42 of them being boys and 5 girls. 30 of these were attending school. The progress of the minors was on the whole fair. The eldest son of the imbecile Parlákimedi zemindar was placed in charge of 19 villages in order that he might acquire an insight into the management of the estate. The survey and demarcation of the Parlákimedi and Kesanakurru estates was completed in the year. The Gandamanáyakanúr estate forests continued under the charges of the District Forest officer of Madura, and those of the Kangundi estate were newly brought under the operation of the Forest Act and placed under the management of the District Forest officer of North Arcot. In Ramnad reserves covering 2,786 acres were formed.

SECTION III.—PROTECTION.

Three Acts passed through the Council and, having received the assent of the Governor-General, became law during the year. (1) Act III of 1885 provides for the levying of landing and shipping fees within the outports of the Presidency of Fort St. George. This is an Act similar in character to the Cocanada Port Dues Act (Act III of 1883) which it repeals, and enables Government to meet promptly the wishes of local communities who may desire to raise funds for the improvement of a port. It can be brought into force at any place by a notification in the *Fort*

St. George Gazette, but no notifications have yet been issued. (2) Act I of 1886 repeals previous Abkári Acts and consolidates into one enactment the liquor law of the Presidency. It enables Government to undertake preventive arrangements for the protection of the abkári revenue, to place the administration of that revenue under a Commissioner, to regulate the traffic in intoxicating drugs other than opium, and to take the toddy revenue in the shape of a tax on trees tapped. It was brought into force (as regards liquor only and not intoxicating drugs) throughout the whole of the Presidency, except the Scheduled districts, on the 17th February 1886. (3) Act II of 1886 provides for the constitution of a Board of Trustees for the management of the affairs of the Madras Harbour, but was not brought into force till after the close of the official year. The following two Acts, which passed through the Council and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor, had not yet been assented to by the Governor-General when the year came to a close:—(1) An Act to amend Madras Act II of 1886 above mentioned. (2) An Act providing for the prevention of injury to railways through the escape or overflow of water from irrigation works situated upon the lands of zemindars, by enabling the Collector in case of necessity to enter upon the land and take all necessary measures.

The strength of the Police force on the 31st December 1885 was 23,788, made up as follows :—Mofussil police 21,789, Madras City police 1,005, Salt Preventive establishment 19, land customs guard 219, jail guard 756. The force was at the end of the year 245 below sanctioned strength. Its total cost was Rs. 37,52,243 or Rs. $170\frac{1}{5}$ per policeman against Rs. $173\frac{9}{16}$ in 1884. The proportion of police to population was 1 to 615 in towns and 1 to 1,595 in rural tracts. In consequence of Mappilla outrages a punitive police force of 110 men was stationed in the Malabar district from July 1885. Its cost up to the end of the year was Rs. 16,824. The total number of departmental punishments during the year was 4,323 against 4,211, or 19·8 per cent. against 19·3 in 1884; but the number of dismissals showed a decrease. The number of men rewarded by promotion was 314, and by money 372. 175 police officers were convicted against 198 in 1884; 14 of these were head constables. 2,337 men were enlisted during the year, 877 were discharged on pension or gratuity, 484 resigned, 268 were dismissed, 228 discharged on other grounds, 66 deserted, and 305 died. 72·5 per cent. of the whole force can read and write. The number of illiterate men was 6,011 against 6,273 in 1884. 4,974 convicts were guarded by 785 police officers in central and district jails against 6,529 convicts by 948 police officers in 1884. The decrease is due to warders having been substituted for police guards in three central jails. 12,431 convicts were guarded in 295 subsidiary jails against 11,470 in 1884. The proportion of guards for all jails was 1 policeman to 7 convicts. The total expenditure on construction and repairs of police buildings amounted to Rs. 72,895, excluding the cost of repairs in Madras city. There were 11,489 violent and unnatural deaths during the year; of these 8,916 were accidental and 1,959 were suicides. Most of the accidental deaths were by drowning, and this was also the favourite form of suicide. 7,707 fires were reported, the value of property lost being Rs. 10,55,573. There were 17,978 known depredators and 50,253 members of wandering gangs on the registers against 17,150 and 61,231, respectively, in 1884. In North Arcot the experiment of settling Koravers, who form the majority of the wandering gangs in that district, upon waste land as cultivators is being tried by the Police Superintendent. Two settlements have been started, one on zemindari and one on

Government land. The total number of cases dealt with by the police was 108,683, of which 74,300 or 68·4 per cent. were detected. The number of persons arrested was 162,521, of whom 96,127 or 59·1 per cent. were convicted. The percentage of stolen property recovered was 23·1 against 19·6 in the previous year. 249 cases of murder were reported against 242 in 1884, and 95 cases or 38·2 per cent. were convicted. 12 of these were cases of infanticide. Excluding 42 cases in which the murderers committed suicide, the percentage of conviction was nearly 46. There were 158 dacoities, of which 3 were accompanied with murder. The number in 1884 was 130 only. The increase appears to be due to bad seasons in certain districts. 37 of these crimes were committed by the wandering criminal classes. Madras city has been free both from murder and dacoity during the year. 246 robberies and 6,345 cases of housebreaking were reported against 230 and 6,034, respectively, in 1884. 6,276 cases were referred by Magistrates for police inquiry during the year, and of these 4,844 were struck off as false. Of cases reported direct to the police, 14,542 were referred as false, of which 13,898 were ordered to be struck off by Magistrates, prosecution being directed in the case of the remainder. 3,722 cases with 8,738 persons prosecuted by the police were found false after trial.

Rupees 1,657 were disbursed as rewards by District Magistrates in 1885, Rs. 1,415 by the Inspector-General of Police, and Rs. 126 by the Inspector-General of Jails, making a total of Rs. 3,198.

200 sulphur licenses, of which 40 were new, were in force as compared with 182 in the previous year, and the sales amounted to 237 tons against 239 in 1884.

24 factories falling under the operation of the Factories Act were in existence during the year against 25 in 1884. There were 77 accidents, but only 1 proved fatal.

The total number of licenses of all descriptions issued under the Arms Act during the year 1885 was 23,635, against 24,796 in 1884.

The zealous activity of special departments working special Acts told with marked effect upon the crime returns for 1885. The total number of offences reported rose from 211,262 to 216,657, and to this increase of 5,395 cases, the special and local laws—notably the Abkári, Salt and Forest Acts—contributed no less than 4,395. Of 120,743 offences reported under the Penal Code, 80 per cent., and of 95,914 offences reported under other laws, 98 per cent., were returned as true. The corresponding percentages for 1884 were 76 and 97 respectively. More use was made of preventive proceedings by the magistracy than in 1884, more complaints were dismissed *in limine*, and more compensation awarded for vexatious and frivolous complaints. With the decrease in false reports of crime, there was an increase in crime itself. The number of true cases returned in 1885 was 190,730 as against 179,611 in 1884; so that while offences reported increased by only 2·5 per cent., true cases increased by 6·2 per cent. To the increase of crime exhibited in these figures, the Penal Code contributed 6,636 and other laws 4,483 cases. There was no special outburst of crime in any particular locality, and the increase occurred chiefly in petty assaults and thefts. In the graver crimes there was a decrease. Murders and attempts to murder fell from 261 to 144, rape from 96 to 80, robbery and dacoity from 401 to 389, and offences affecting life, as a class, from 628 to 498. Excepting Nílgiris and the Presidency town, no district was free from dacoity; yet, tested by grave crime only, the

Nílgiris and Madras continued, as in previous years, to be the most criminal districts in proportion to their population. Municipal offences fell from 22,093 in 1884 to 19,216 in 1885, sanitary rules having been either less frequently infringed or less rigorously enforced. Of all offences returned as true, 96 per cent. were brought to trial as compared with 98 per cent. in 1884, and this decrease occurred entirely in offences under the Penal Code. The total number of persons under trial rose from 334,253 to 342,016. The percentage of convictions (24·6) under the Penal Code was the same as in 1884. The percentage under special and local laws fell from 81 to 78. Including cases pending from the previous year, the total number for disposal by all criminal courts was 205,531 original cases and 6,082 appeals. Of original cases, Village Magistrates disposed of 15,681, or 7·72 per cent. of the total. As compared with 1884, the Regular Magistrates in the mofussil accomplished a greater amount of work, both original and appellate, viz., 158,755 cases under the former head and 4,522 under the latter, as against 146,170 and 4,459, respectively, in the previous year. There was also greater celerity of disposal, especially as regards the detention of witnesses. Solitary confinement and whipping were resorted to in a greater number of instances, and, in the case of other punishments, there was a reduction in imprisonments for two years and upwards and in fines exceeding Rs. 50. A decrease in the amount of fines imposed was accompanied by an increase in the amount realized, the percentage of realization being 75 per cent., or 3 per cent. better than in 1884. In appeal, the sentences of the first-class magistracy were affirmed in 69½, and of the other subordinate magistracy in 58½, per cent. of cases tried. In Sessions Courts, the disposals, both of original and appeal cases, slightly exceeded the average rate, but the number of witnesses detained beyond three days was more than doubled. In 95 per cent. of the original cases tried, the verdicts of juries were concurred in by the Sessions Judges. There was an increase in the number of sentences of transportation for life and of imprisonments for seven years and upwards. 80 per cent. of the sentences of these courts were confirmed in appeal as against 75 per cent. in 1884. The Presidency Magistrates kept pace with the work coming on their files. The High Court disposed of all the 68 sessions cases on its file, as well as 532 appeals, confirming the sentences of the lower courts in 77¼ per cent. of the latter. 64 persons were concerned in 55 decided references under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, and in the case of 34 of these sentence of death was confirmed, while in 14 it was commuted to life transportation or imprisonment; in the remaining cases sentence was reversed or a new trial ordered. The number of criminal revision cases fell from 800 in 1884 to 732 in the year under review. The receipts of criminal courts diminished by Rs. 11,149, and the charges increased by Rs. 64,832, as compared with 1884.

There were 6,921 convicts in the various jails of the Presidency at the commencement of 1885, and 24,034 were received during the year against 21,673 in 1884. 21,316 were released or otherwise disposed of, leaving 7,336 in jail at the close of the year. The average daily number was 7,268, being an increase of 72 over that of the previous year. 816 of the convicts admitted were juveniles under 16 years of age, and 2,231 adult females. 2,111 or 8·78 of the total admissions were persons who had been previously convicted. More than half (13,654) of the number of convicts admitted were under sentence of imprisonment for periods not exceeding one month, and 93 per cent. for periods not exceeding one year. 78 persons were transported to the Andamans, and 68 sentenced to death, of whom

33 were executed. As in the previous year more than one-third of the total number of convicts belonged to the agricultural classes. Including under-trial and civil prisoners, the total jail population numbered 8,041 at the commencement and 8,515 at the close of the year. 54,148 prisoners of all classes were received and 53,674 discharged during the year, the daily average of prisoners being 8,312, or 222 in excess of the previous year. Of these 7,217 were imprisoned in central and district, and 1,095 in subsidiary, jails. The proportion of prisoners to the general population was about 1 in 500. 32 prisoners escaped during the year, of whom 26 were re-captured. 4,324 prisoners were punished for jail offences, 9 by criminal courts and the rest departmentally. The number punished last year was 4,790 out of a smaller total of prisoners. The cases in which it was found necessary to inflict corporal punishment also show a gratifying decrease. The daily average number of prisoners under instruction was 1,234. The daily average number of convicts sentenced to hard labor in the various jails was 6,699, of whom 6,340 were fit for work. These were employed in various ways, chiefly in manufactures, as prison servants, and in preparing articles for use and consumption in jails. The net cash earnings of convicts during the year amounted to Rs. 49,676. The total cost of maintaining and guarding prisoners in all jails amounted to Rs. 7,37,212, or Rs. 88-5-0 per head of average strength, against Rs. 84-10-0 per head in 1884. Deducting convicts' earnings, the cost of maintenance in the various jails was as follows:—Central jails Rs. 82, district jails Rs. 75, subsidiary jails Rs. 92, Civil debtors' jail at Madras Rs. 94, European prison, Ootacamund, Rs. 1,112. Rs. 1,71,730 were spent on jail buildings during the year. The health of the prisoners was good, the total death-rate (in spite of a considerably increased mortality in subsidiary jails) being only 19·48 per mille against 20·27 in the previous year, while admissions to hospital amounted to 4,925 against 5,412. The district jails at Chingleput and Tellicherry were abolished during the year, and those at Tanjore and Palamcottah were placed under charge of a special officer instead of under the District Surgeon as heretofore. The experiment of guarding the central jails of Rajahmundry, Vellore and Coimbatore departmentally by warders instead of with police constables as hitherto was tried and found to answer well. Revised rules for earning remissions of sentence were, at the suggestion of the Government of India, brought into force from the commencement of the year. These rules apply to all convicts under sentence of two years and upwards and permit the award of marks both for good conduct and industry. The convict commences to get marks from the first day of the month following his admission instead of having to undergo a preliminary period of probation as hitherto. There has been a considerable increase in the number of prisoners earning remissions. This seems due to the greater facilities afforded by the new rules rather than to any decided improvement in conduct. There were 24 State prisoners in custody at the end of the year. Of these 10 were in confinement under State warrants, and 14, arrested under the Mappilla Outrage Act (XX of 1859), were awaiting the orders of Government.

During the year 1885, 24 persons were admitted into the workhouse under the European Vagrancy Act, and 11 remained on the rolls at the end of the preceding year, making a total of 35; of these 5 were deported (2 to England, 2 to Australia, 1 to Alexandria), 10 found employment in British India, and 14 were otherwise disposed of, leaving the workhouse with 6 inmates at the close of the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,264 against Rs. 5,624 in 1884.

The daily average number of paupers maintained in the Monegar Choultry was 95 against 90 in 1884. The Native Infirmary had an average daily attendance of 117 patients against 120 in the previous year, and the Ramaswamy Mudalyar's Lying-in Hospital 325 against 448. The Foundling Asylum showed 6 children per diem against 5 in 1884. The total income of these institutions was Rs. 19,515, nearly half of which was contributed by Government, and their expenditure, Rs. 19,055. The Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry had an average daily attendance of 53 in and 108 out door paupers, involving a total expenditure of Rs. 3,670, while its receipts amounted to Rs. 4,180.

The total number of persons who received relief at the Triplicane Langerkhana during the official year 1885-86 was 3,559 against 3,448 in the previous year. Of these 77 were inmates of the institution and 3,482 out-door paupers receiving cooked food, raw rice, or money doles. The receipts, including a balance from last year of Rs. 7, amounted to Rs. 4,893, and the charges to Rs. 4,830. Admissions are made by the Commissioner of Police after inquiry into the antecedents and means of the applicants. The charity continues to exercise a beneficial effect in providing food for poor and infirm Muhammadans, who are without other means of subsistence.

The number of recipients of the money dole to Muhammadan poor, to which charity no new admissions are made, fell from 58 in April 1885 to 49 in March 1886. A fixed monthly allowance is paid to each person on the list. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,232 against Rs. 1,358 in the preceding year.

There was no change in the number or classes of courts administering civil justice, though there were certain changes of territorial jurisdiction, made for the purpose of equalizing the files of some District Munsifs' Courts. The total number of original suits instituted in all civil courts was 267,293, and of appeals 9,280, as compared with 255,987 and 8,041, respectively, in 1884. Of these, 85,600 original suits (or over 32 per cent.), being an increase of 7,925 on 1884 and of 36,633 on 1883, came before Village Munsifs, of whom 3,572 exercised civil powers, as compared with 2,969 in 1884. 84,500 suits, or 8,936 more than in 1884, were disposed of by Village Munsifs, and 7,737 were pending. Before the regular mofussil courts there were 154,409 suits, against 152,085 and 157,410 in the two preceding years, of which 70,002 were ordinary and 84,407 were small causes. Of the several classes of courts grouped under this head, the revenue courts contributed 6 per cent. of the ordinary file, or 2·71 of the total litigation, against 2·59 per cent. in the previous year. To this increase the chief contribution came from the revenue courts in North Arcot. The variations in Agency courts and Cantonment courts of small causes were insignificant, while the aggregate percentage in District courts was the same as in the previous two years. The percentage of litigation contributed by the District Munsifs' Courts fell from 89·56 in 1883 and 87·73 in 1884 to 87·0 in the year under review; but taking the two classes of suits—ordinary and small causes—separately, there was an increase in the number of small causes, confined almost entirely to the courts in the Tinnevelly district. The contribution of Subordinate Judges' Courts to the litigation of the Presidency rose to 9·3 per cent. from 8·9 in 1884 and 7·41 in 1883, mostly in small causes. The appellate files of the district and subordinate courts numbered 7,978 appeals from decrees in 1885, against 6,855 and 7,206 in the two years next preceding.

157,294 suits and 7,270 appeals, as compared with 155,013 suits and 6,944 appeals in 1884, were disposed of by the regular mofussil courts, leaving arrears of 30,300 suits and 3,499 appeals. The number of suits of over one year's standing was reduced from 832 to 630. 59·4 per cent. of the appeals from original decrees and 72 per cent. of those from appellate decrees of these courts resulted in confirmation by the superior courts as compared with 57½ and 68 per cent. in 1884. The work in the execution department also exceeded that in the previous year; the number of coercive processes increased, and 887 judgment-debtors were imprisoned against 771 in 1884. There was a remarkable increase in the amount of voluntary payments into court, viz., 12 lakhs as against 4 lakhs in 1884. In the Presidency Small Cause Court, 26,936 suits were instituted as against 25,866 and 25,079 in 1884 and 1883, respectively. 27,754 suits, or 2,386 more than in 1884, were disposed of, reducing the arrears from 3,345 to 2,627, and the average duration of each suit fell from 39 to 30 days. On the original side of the High Court, the number of suits instituted, which had fallen from 494 in 1881 to 407, 398, and 361 in succeeding years, came down to 348 in the year under review. 370 suits were disposed of, the pending file being reduced from 278 to 266, and the average duration of suits from 297 days to 241. 54½ per cent. of the decisions on the original side were upheld on appeal by a Division Bench. On the appellate side the number of first and second appeals from decrees was 1,302 as against 1,186 in 1884. Including the cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were, for disposal, 286 first and 1,571 second appeals, or 1,857 in all, of which 141 first and 1,054 second appeals were disposed of, against 228 and 1,293, respectively, in the previous year. The file of appeals from orders showed an increase, numbering 268 in 1885 against 220 in 1884. 201 of them were disposed of against 229 in the previous year. The result of all the appeals decided on the merits was that the decisions of lower courts were confirmed in 67½ per cent., reversed or varied in 22½ per cent., and remanded in about 10 per cent. of the cases. Civil revision petitions decreased from 523 in 1884 to 347. The Honorable Sir Charles A. Turner resigned his seat as Chief Justice in May, and was succeeded by the Honorable Sir Arthur J. H. Collins, Q.C., in November.

Rules were made in the year under review relegating to the Registrar, Appellate Side, the function of admitting appeals, and to the Registrar, Original Side, that of issuing certain classes of orders.

The judicial receipts showed a surplus of Rs. 7,56,942 against Rs. 7,33,801 in 1884. This surplus was made up of a little less than 4½ lakhs of Imperial and Provincial funds, 2½ lakhs of process service fees, and about 71,000 rupees of copying fees. In only three districts did the receipts fall below the outlay.

The progress made by the Registration department during 1885-86 is very marked. The aggregate number of documents registered advanced by 73,615, or 14·4 per cent., over the figures of 1884-85, while the aggregate value of transactions recorded in Books I and IV amounted to 1,214 lakhs and exceeded the total amount of the preceding year by nearly 44¾ lakhs. Under "compulsory" and "optional" registration, the results exhibit an increase of 10·7 and 17·7 per cent., respectively, the ratio of optional to total registrations being 53·3 per cent. The number of open wills registered in Book III advanced by 192 or 16 per cent. The number of applications for certified copies exceeded by 3,874 that of 1884-85. Owing to the increase in registration, the number of refusals to register advanced

by 15 per cent., but the ratio of refusals to total registration remained the same as in the previous year. The number of appeals rose by 29 per cent. Although the number of registrations increased, the number of documents left unclaimed at the close of the year was actually less than the number in 1884-85 by 86 or 7·7 per cent. There were 32 prosecutions during the year, or 2 more than in 1884-85; 20 of these were public and 12 by private persons. Convictions were obtained in most cases. 18 new offices were opened, and 14 offices which had been in charge of revenue officers were transferred to special officers during the year. The receipts of the department advanced from Rs. 7,44,779 in 1884-85 to Rs. 8,39,089 in 1885-86; while the charges declined from Rs. 6,99,182 to Rs. 6,59,850, giving a surplus of Rs. 1,79,239. The average registration fee was Rs. 1-3-2 or 4 pies below what it was in 1884-85. Under an order of Government brought into force during the year, parties registering documents relating to landed property can now, if they wish, put in an application for transfer of the revenue registry of the land before the registration officer, by whom it is forwarded to the Revenue department.

There were 208 Joint Stock Companies in existence at the close of the year 1884-85, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 273,91,938. During the year 1885-86, 19 companies (16 old and 3 registered within the year itself), with a nominal capital of Rs. 22,13,000, ceased to work, and 7 increased their capital by Rs. 12,54,972, while 375 new companies were registered with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 90,88,287 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 11,83,669. The net result at the close of 1885-86 was a total of 564 companies at work. The financial results of the year are not incommensurate with the preceding figures. The receipts amounted to Rs. 87,574 against Rs. 13,731 of last year, and were considerably in excess of the aggregate receipts of the last ten years, which amounted to Rs. 50,584. The charges for 1885-86 were Rs. 1,263, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 86,311.

The strength of the British and Native armies in the Madras Presidency on the 31st March 1886 was 13,287 and 29,242 men, respectively, against 11,256 (British) and 29,058 (Native) on the same date in 1885. The considerable increase (2,031) in the number of British troops was due to the receipt of reinforcements from England as well as to the transfer of troops with the Belgaum command from the Bombay Army. The strength of British infantry was increased by 100 men per battalion and that of cavalry by the addition of a fourth squadron per regiment. 1,972 recruits enlisted in the Native army during the year against 1,380 in 1884-85. Four regiments of Madras cavalry were each increased by 6 naigues and 96 troopers. The general health of the European troops was not satisfactory, the admission-rate, average daily sick-rate, and death-rate having all increased. The total number of deaths was 143 or 11·11 per mille of average strength, against 9·15 in the previous year and the average daily sick-rate 72·02 against 62·26. The health of the Native army, on the other hand, compares favorably with the previous year, though a severe outbreak of cholera occurred in the 32nd Madras infantry regiment while on the march from Cuttack to Secunderabad. The deaths, which numbered 540 or 18·5 per mille, were, however, in excess of those of the previous year, owing mainly to casualties in Burma. The daily average sick-rate was 2·9 per 1,000. The Belgaum district was transferred from the Bombay to the Madras Army during the year, and with it a battery of the 2nd brigade, Royal Artillery;

and the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own). The most important military event of the year was the Burma expedition, in which the Madras Army took a prominent part. The chief command was entrusted to Lieutenant-General Prendergast, a Madras officer, and he was accompanied by the following contingent from the army of this Presidency:—4 batteries, Artillery; 1 entire battalion and detachments of two others, British infantry; 6 regiments (5 entire and a detachment) Native infantry; 2 companies "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners; the 1st Madras Pioneers; and the 2nd Madras Lancers. On the 31st March 1886, the Madras contingent in Burma amounted to 925 British, and 4,380 Native troops. Consequent on the demands of the Burma force troops were temporarily withdrawn from Vellore and Cuttack. A squadron of the 4th Light Cavalry, 2 regiments of Native infantry, and a company (No. 2) of the "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners were despatched to Suakim during the year, relieving some Bengal troops and another company (No. 6) of the Sappers, which latter arrived in Bangalore in December 1885. A change was made in the uniform of the officers and men of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, and the designation of the 1st and 2nd regiments Madras Light Cavalry was changed to 1st and 2nd Madras Lancers. There was a very satisfactory increase in the number of volunteers, which rose from 1,740 at the beginning to 3,368 at the close of the year, and several new volunteer corps were started. The Gun Carriage Factory and the Madras and Rangoon arsenals had much extra work during the year in consequence of the Burma expedition. All demands were, however, satisfactorily met. The arsenal at Secunderabad was reduced to a second-class depôt and the depôt at Bellary converted into a second-class arsenal. The outturn of the Clothing department was exceptionally large owing to the requirements of the Burma force. The value of stock in hand on the 31st March 1886 was Rs. 5,68,000. The Commissariat and Transport departments were reorganized during the year, a Commissary-General-in-Chief being appointed for all India and the grade of Deputy Commissary-General being abolished in this Presidency. His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts resigned command of the Madras Army on the 17th August 1885 after holding it for nearly four years. He was succeeded by Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert T. Macpherson, who assumed command on the 1st March 1886. In the interval the command devolved upon Major-General Hugh Rowlands, the senior officer on the divisional staff, as Provincial Commander-in-Chief.

During the official year 1885-86, the Native Passengers Ships Act (VIII of 1876) was amended by Act XII of 1885, and Madras Acts III of 1885 and II of 1886 were passed, the former authorising the levy of landing and shipping fees within the outports of the Presidency, and the latter Providing for the appointment of Trustees for the Harbour of Madras. The Indian Steamships Act VII of 1884 was moreover brought into force from the 1st December 1885. The financial position of the Port Fund continued satisfactory. At Madras, the receipts of the Port Fund proper amounted to Rs. 1,82,398, and the charges to Rs. 1,24,958, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 57,440, which, added to the balance at the close of the previous year, constituted a balance of Rs. 2,01,294 at credit on the 31st March 1886. The Harbour due receipts amounted to Rs. 3,35,644 and the charges to Rs. 1,21,356, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,14,288 in addition to the balance of Rs. 2,93,105 at credit at the opening of the year. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was contributed from the Madras Port Fund to the Harbour dues account. At the

outports the receipts amounted to Rs. 2,04,510, falling short of those for the previous year by nearly half a lakh, in consequence of a reduction in the rate of port dues charged on coasting steamers. The charges amounted to Rs. 2,95,191, including an expenditure of Rs. 1,27,093 on the construction of the new iron pier at Gopálpur, and the excess of charges over receipts was met from the balance at credit, which amounted at the close of the year under review to Rs. 7,15,792. The total number of vessels visiting all ports of the Presidency during the year was 39,588 with an aggregate tonnage of 5,430,173 against 42,688 vessels with 5,155,734 tons in 1884-85. The decrease was confined to native vessels, British and foreign vessels showing an increase. The value of the sea-borne trade at the outports amounted to Rs. 1,199,77,452 and at Madras to Rs. 973,04,182, the total value at all ports being Rs. 2,172,81,634 against Rs. 2,297,26,448 for 1884-85. Dues were collected amounting to 0·14 per cent. of the value at outports and 0·15 per cent. at Madras. The rates averaged from 5 to 17 pies per ton at outports and from 7 pies to 3 annas per ton at Madras. There were fewer shipping casualties during the year than in 1884-85, but several lives were lost on board the stranded steamer *Tangier* from the effects of poisonous gas in the hold, and 3 persons were drowned near Pámban owing to the capsizing of a boat. The Burma expeditionary force, above mentioned (p. 20), was despatched from Madras in November 1885. 8 transports were employed, the embarkation of the troops, provisions, and stores and the despatch of the vessels occupying only 4 days from first to last. A cyclone visited Madras on the 2nd November 1885, but caused no damage.

The number of wild animals reported killed during the year was 3,803 against 4,283 in 1884-85. The decrease is, however, more apparent than real as it occurs mainly in two districts—Ganjam and Salem—where fraudulent practices had formerly prevailed, which were put a stop to by stricter precautions during the year under report. The decrease extends to all kinds of wild animals except wolves. 359 tigers were killed against 444 in the previous year. The rewards paid amounted to Rs. 1,05,968 against Rs. 1,20,841 in 1884-85, the decrease being due to the smaller number of 'kills.' 141 persons were killed by wild animals during the year against 130 in 1884-85, and the deaths from snake-bite are reported at 1,796 against 1,773. There was, on the other hand, a decrease in the number of cattle destroyed—14,373 against 15,048.

SECTION IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The season in 1885-86 was on the whole favorable for agricultural operations except in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and portions of the Ceded Districts, and in Kistna, North Arcot, and Malabar. The average rainfall for the Presidency amounted to 44·41 inches against 47·51 in 1884-85. and 45·96, the average of six years previous to the famine. The south-west monsoon was more copious than in the preceding year, except in the four northern districts and North Arcot, while the north-east monsoon was marked by the absence of destructive floods, such as caused so much damage in 1884. Excluding permanently-settled estates, for which statistics are not available, the extent of ryotwari and inam lands cultivated during the year

under first and second crop amounted to over 24 millions of acres, showing an increase of acres 1,389,000, or 6·13 per cent., as compared with the preceding year. This increase was due to the favorable character of the season. Of the total cultivation under first crop, over 17¾ millions of acres, or 79·26 per cent. were ryotwar and over 4½ millions of acres, or 20·74 per cent., inam. The increase in the cultivated area appears in all districts except Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, North Arcot and the Nílgiris. It was large in Bellary and Anantapur (the districts which suffered most during the late famine), amounting to acres 546,800, or 47·13 per cent. of the gross increase for the Presidency. It was large also in Malabar, Tinnevelly, Tanjore, Salem, Madura, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, and Kurnool. The decrease in the five districts above referred to (Ganjam, &c.) amounted to acres 48,600. Excluding South Canara and Malabar, for which figures are not available, the area of ryotwari lands (first crop) cultivated in 1885-86 is still below the average of five years previous to the famine, but the decrease amounted to only acres 197,000, or 1·2 per cent., as against 956,116, or 5·69 per cent., in 1884-85. The general rise in the prices of food-grains noticed last year continued also in the year under report, the only exception being wheat, in which there was a slight fall amounting to ·8 per cent. The rise in second-sort rice and paddy amounted to 4·9 and 7·6 per cent., respectively, as compared with 1884-85 and to 14·9 per cent. and 18·3 per cent. as compared with 1883-84. Cholum and cumbu show an increase of 11·0 and 9·4 per cent., respectively, over the prices of 1884-85, and of 27·1 and 23·9 per cent. over those of 1883-84. The price of ragi was higher than in the two previous years by 7·8 per cent. and 20·1 per cent., respectively. The rise in the price of horse-gram was very large, amounting to 20·8 per cent. over that of 1884-85 and 29·9 per cent. over that of 1883-84. The average price of salt for the whole Presidency exhibits a slight increase over that of 1884-85 in all the districts except Nellore, where it was stationary, and Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Nílgiris and South Canara where there was a slight fall. Agricultural laborers in this Presidency are generally paid in kind. The money-value of the wages at the head-quarter stations varied in the year under report from Rs. 2-13-0 a month in Tanjore to Rs. 7-8-0 in Cuddapah, Coimbatore and South Canara. In the Nílgiris and Malabar the rates are exceptionally high—Rs. 8 and Rs. 11-4-0, respectively. Compared with the previous year, the wages exhibit an increase in 5 districts, in many of which the season was unfavorable, while in 13 they remained stationary. The wages of skilled artisans, such as masons, carpenters, and blacksmiths, varied from Rs. 11 to 15 in 15 districts and from Rs. 15 to 20 in 6 others.

There are no mines of importance in this Presidency. The total value of all the minerals worked during the year, chiefly gravel and stone, amounted to Rs. 5,89,400 against Rs. 4,68,500 in 1884-85, showing an increase of Rs. 1,20,900 or 25·8 per cent. The increase appears principally in the Chingleput district, from which large quantities of granite were quarried for the Madras Harbour Works. Iron is the only metal that is worked to any extent by native industry and its outturn was valued only at Rs. 35,900. There were 6 gold-mining companies in the Nílgiris, 2 on the plateau and 4 in the South-east Wynaad. The former have not done any work for want of funds, and nothing definite is known about the working of the latter, except that 1,174 oz. or 73⅜ lb. of gold, valued at £4,328, are stated to have been obtained during the year.

The most important agricultural event of the year was the abolition, on 1st September 1885, of the Government Experimental Farm at Saidápet which, with its poor soil, was found to be ill adapted for experiments. A portion of the late farm was transferred to the Agricultural college as an *annexe* to be worked for demonstrative purposes; but Government, considering that a study of the agricultural practices and condition of the country should precede any experiments for the improvement of agriculture, resolved not to establish any experimental farm in its place. It is not intended, however, to desist altogether from agricultural experiments. These will be undertaken through the agency of private individuals or bodies. There are at present two such private farms, one managed by the Madura Farmers' Club and the other by the Rev. Mr. Little of Karúr. Towards the maintenance of the former, Government sanctioned a contribution on certain terms. The Agricultural Reporter (now called Assistant Director) having been relieved of the supervision of the Saidápet Farm, his services have been utilised in the preparation of an account of the rural condition and economy of the country. He accordingly spent some months of the year in examining the Kurnool district, a statistical memoir of which had been prepared in the preceding year from such materials as were available in the central offices. At the request of those concerned, the Director inspected the settlements in the Maisur territory formed by the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of South India, and reported favorably on their condition. On his recommendation, the Government directed the services of an Aden bull and of a donkey stallion to be lent for breeding purposes in the settlements. On account of the unfavorable character of the season no agricultural exhibition was held by Government. The Madura Farmers' Club, however, held one, towards the expenses of which Government contributed Rs. 500. A ploughing match was held at Kurnool in December 1885. A large number of people from distant parts of the district came to witness it, but the competition was poor. A student of the Agricultural College, by name Sami Aiyangar, spent his summer holidays in holding, in his native district of Tinnevelly, a series of ploughing demonstrations which were witnessed by large numbers of people. A demand sprung up for improved ploughs, which a local agricultural association took steps to supply by local manufacture. A collection of cocoons, raw silk, silk fabrics, indigo cakes and tobacco leaves and cigars was contributed by the department for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of London. A consignment of fibre, extracted from the Manilla hemp, grown at the Saidápet Farm, was sent home for valuation. The result was by no means satisfactory. An attempt was then made to spin the fibre into rope whilst still fresh; but this also was unsuccessful. Some attention was directed to the possibility of establishing a silk industry in this Presidency. Samples of cocoons from the Vizagapatam and Chingleput districts were pronounced very good by a competent authority and proposals are under consideration to arrange for silk worms being reared and cocoons collected by the jungle tribes. In 1883, Messrs. Oakshott & Co. sent a supply of English seed wheat for experimental cultivation in this Presidency. The experiment proved a complete failure, but it was decided to repeat it. A further supply of English seed wheat, together with seed of the Punjab wheat and of English and Punjab barley, was therefore obtained and distributed for cultivation on the Nílgiri Hills. Shoots of the edible cactus and stones and off-sets of the Persian date tree were distributed for trial in certain districts. Schemes for improving the breed of the indigenous cattle of the Presidency were discussed, and it was decided to purchase good sires and dams from such portions of this Presidency and other parts of India as

contain superior cattle, and to locate them in a central depôt, drafting them thence to selected districts for breeding purposes. Steps were also taken to encourage pony breeding. Two pony stallions were at work during the year in the Coimbatore district and the number has been recently increased, and the operations extended to portions of the Salem district. In the Veterinary department, the Inspector of Cattle Diseases made some useful experiments to test the efficacy of Pasteur's protective inoculation and of cocaine as an agent for producing local anæsthesia. The results in both cases were satisfactory. The Veterinary hospital continued to grow in usefulness and popularity, the number admitted having risen from 175 in 1884-85 to 339 in the year under report. Steps were taken, for the first time, to publish forecasts and condition and outturn reports of the principal crops cultivated in the Presidency. The forecasts dealt with the sowings, the condition report with the *probable* outturn, and the outturn report with the estimated *actual* outturn.

The total outlay on the various Government gardens amounted to Rs. 26,619, against Rs. 24,575 in 1884-85; of this Rs. 18,336 were spent on the gardens at Ootacamund. A considerable amount of fresh planting has been done in the Government House garden, and new nurseries are being formed on the terraces. One terrace was converted into a herbaceous botanical garden, but the situation has been found too exposed. The "Crewe" and "Ottley Hall" estates have been taken under management as gardens, and portions of them planted. Several hedges and a road have been repaired at Sim's Park, Coonoor, and nurseries have been started. The herbarium at Ootacamund has been moved to a more convenient site. The receipts from the gardens during the year amounted to Rs. 3,055.

The season of 1885-86 was a very favorable one for cinchona. Much care was taken to improve the condition of the Government plantations, and, with the exception of the "Wood" division of the Pykara estate, they have all made satisfactory progress during the year. The *Cinchona Verde*, *Morada*, and *Carthagena* plants which were put out the year before have done fairly well, and the same may be said of the *Remijias* or *Cuprea* barks. The total amount of dry bark produced by the estates during the year was 113,366 lb. The stock in hand on the 31st March 1885 was 125,663 lb. 113,940 lb. were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 125,089 lb. on the 31st March 1886. A collection of specimens of barks and other articles of interest connected with the cinchona industry was sent to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The Government Quinologist made a large number of analyses during the year for the purpose of determining the proportion of the different alkaloids which are to be found in trees of various ages, &c. He also continued his researches into the best method of obtaining the cheapest possible febrifuge, and he manufactured during the year some 800 lb. of liquid extract of cinchona, which has since been distributed for experiment upon a large scale. So far, all the medical authorities who have used it speak highly of its therapeutic properties. 6 auction sales were held in Madras during the past year and realised Rs. 1,01,461. The total net receipts were Rs. 96,696, or Rs. 11,800 more than last year, the increase being due to large sales of bark. The expenditure was Rs. 72,940, or less than that of the previous year by Rs. 14,963. This saving was mainly due to more economical management. Experiments in silage and in storing grass for hay were made by the Director on the Dodabetta and Naduvatam estates, respectively. The silos were successful and furnished capital fodder for

the cattle employed on the estates during the dry season. The result of the hay-stacking experiment was not so satisfactory.

During the year under report the work of the Forest department consisted chiefly in the selection of forests for reservation and the settlement of boundaries and rights in reserved tracts. Settlement work did not make much progress, but was satisfactory in the Nílgiris in the Northern and in Salem in the Southern Circle. A large collection of produce, consisting of manufactured articles and economic products, was despatched to the Government of India for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London. Certain rules of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882 underwent revisions and alterations, and the Departmental Code came into force on the first day of the official year. The total receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 11,98,600, and the total expenditure to Rs. 9,36,421, showing a net surplus of Rs. 2,62,179.

The area of reserved forest under the Forest Act, in the Northern Circle, was increased during the year from 3,770 acres to 65,552 acres or 102 square miles. Most of this is situated in the Nílgiris. The list of reserved lands shows but little alteration from that of the previous year, the area being merely reduced 36 square miles (3,593 sq. m. to 3,557 sq. m.) owing to the inclusion of land in reserved forests. Until the reserved forests are settled and such village forests as can be made available also set aside, it will not be possible to define these "reserved lands" very accurately. The number of prosecutions for breach of forest rules during the year was 848 making, with 78 pending cases, 926 cases in all. In 635 cases convictions were obtained, 225 resulted in acquittals, and there were 66 pending at the end of the year. The forest area attempted to be protected from fire during the year was 369,561 acres, of which 355,008 acres were actually preserved. The cost of protection per acre was under 3 pies. In Godávari, Kistna, Nellore, and Cuddapah grazing in forest reserves was permitted on payment in certain tracts, and arrangements were made for carrying out the same system in Cuddapah. The area of regular plantations, cultural operations and topes aggregated 20,331 acres, the total cost of which up to the end of the year has been Rs. 5,12,412. The departmental sales of forest produce realized Rs. 1,60,687, and the revenue from sales on the permit system was Rs. 3,68,855. The total revenue of the year in the Northern Circle was Rs. 5,46,282 against Rs. 5,37,197 in 1884-85; the total expenditure Rs. 4,01,807 against Rs. 3,87,498; and the net surplus Rs. 1,44,475 as against Rs. 1,49,699. The reductions made in the estimates during the year under report on account of financial pressure decreased the expenditure considerably and to some extent affected the revenue.

In the Southern Circle during the year 1885-86 the areas of reserved forests were increased by 264,165 acres or 412·8 square miles, the largest increases being in the districts of North Arcot, Coimbatore, and Malabar; 1,415,626 acres were added to reserved lands; and 469,325 acres were transferred from forests regarded as reserves prior to Act V of 1882, and 19,139 acres from "unreserved" or "other forests." The total area of all descriptions of forests at the close of the year exceeded that at its commencement by 1,861 square miles. The number of prosecutions for forest offences was 1,343, including those pending at the beginning of the year. Convictions were obtained in 645 cases. The area attempted to be protected from fire amounted to 579,893 acres, and the area successfully protected to 570,202 acres. The total cost of fire protection from the beginning has been Rs. 43,504. The total area on 31st March 1886 of regular plantations,

cultural operations, and topes was 33,020 acres and 100 square miles, the expenditure on which amounted to Rs. 38,428. The sales of timber, &c., by Government agency realized Rs. 1,97,195 and the revenue from removals under the permit system amounted to Rs. 4,55,123, thus making the total revenue of the circle for the year Rs. 6,52,318 against Rs. 6,25,492 in 1884-85. The expenditure was Rs. 5,34,614 against Rs. 4,96,923; and the net surplus Rs. 1,17,704 against Rs. 1,28,569.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in the official year 1885-86, exclusive of treasure and of transactions on account of Government, amounted to 21 crores and 35¼ lakhs against 22 crores and 17½ lakhs in the preceding year. Of the decrease 52½ lakhs occurred under exports and 29¾ lakhs under imports. The total value of the external trade, *i.e.*, the trade with foreign countries, with Indian ports not British, and with British ports in other Presidencies, amounted to 18 crores and 52¼ lakhs, showing a decrease of over 63 lakhs or 3·3 per cent., as compared with 1884-85. Exports contributed 11 crores and 8½ lakhs or 59·84 per cent. of the total value of this trade, and imports 7 crores and 43¾ lakhs, or 40·16 per cent. Compared with 1884-85, the exports decreased by over 39 lakhs or 3·42 per cent., and the imports by close on 24 lakhs or 3·12 per cent. The decrease was mainly in the trade with the United Kingdom. The exports of Indian produce and manufacture decreased by over 37½ lakhs or 3·3 per cent. and those of foreign merchandise (re-exports) by 1½ lakhs or 16·16 per cent. The more important exports of Indian articles, *i.e.*, those the annual value of which exceeded 50 lakhs of rupees, were hides and skins, coffee, indigo, raw cotton, seeds, spices, grain and pulse, and sugar; these together contributed over 74 per cent. of the total export trade. Raw cotton and grain and pulse show the largest decreases, the former 47½ lakhs and the latter 12½ lakhs. The falling off is mainly ascribed to unfavorable seasons. The only important article in which there was a large increase was hides and skins, which contributed 24 lakhs more than in 1884-85. Compared with 1884-85 the imports of foreign merchandise diminished by 57½ lakhs, while those of Indian production advanced by 33½ lakhs. The largest items of import were cotton piece-goods and twist which amounted to 1 crore and 84 lakhs (24·8 per cent.), and 1 crore and 26 lakhs (17 per cent.), respectively. The next important articles were grain and pulse, and metals, which contributed 102 lakhs (13·7 per cent.), and 56 lakhs (7½ per cent.), respectively.

The total value of the trade with foreign countries amounted to nearly 12 crores and 51½ lakhs, or 74¼ lakhs (5·6 per cent.) less than in 1884-85. The falling off was due to general depression of trade. The great bulk of the trade was, as usual, with the United Kingdom, which contributed 817¼ lakhs, or 65·31 per cent. of the total value. France contributed 115¾ lakhs or 9·26 per cent.; Ceylon 114 lakhs or 9·1 per cent.; Straits Settlements 45¼ lakhs or 3·62 per cent.; Egypt 34 lakhs or 2·72 per cent.; the United States 26¾ lakhs or 2·14 per cent.; Italy 26 lakhs or 2·08 per cent.; and Austria 15 lakhs or 1·2 per cent.

The total value of the coasting trade amounted to 6 crores and ¾ lakhs or 11 lakhs (1·87 per cent.) in excess of 1884-85. The exports declined by 22¼ lakhs or 7·36 per cent., while the imports advanced by 33¼ lakhs or 11·7 per cent. As usual, this branch of trade was chiefly with Bombay and Bengal, which respectively contributed 43 and 36·3 per cent. of the total. The remainder was mainly

distributed between British Burma (14·2 per cent.), Cutch (1·4 per cent.), Goa (1·25 per cent.), and Travancore (1·2 per cent.).

The total imports and exports of private treasure amounted to a little over 40 lakhs, or about 33½ lakhs less than in 1884-85. The net imports of gold amounted to about 7½ lakhs against 22 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to diminished imports from the United Kingdom and Egypt, accompanied by larger shipments to the former country. The net imports of silver amounted to a little over 22 lakhs against a net export of 9⅔ lakhs in 1884-85. The exports of this metal were far below those of any preceding year.

In the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works department, the original grant under *Imperial Military* was Rs. 6,50,000, the revised estimate Rs. 4,67,000, and the actual expenditure Rs. 4,45,009. Under *Imperial Civil* the original grant was Rs. 99,500, the revised estimate Rs. 88,000, and the expenditure Rs. 65,862. Under *Provincial* the figures were—original grant Rs. 23,00,000, revised estimate Rs. 19,34,000, expenditure Rs. 18,64,533. The difference between the original grants and the revised estimates is mainly due to surrenders having been made at the instance of the Government of India in view of the financial crisis.

Operations on the Madras Harbour Works were resumed from the commencement of the year. Surveys of the rubble foundations were made, the work of forming the new rubble base was pushed forward, and old concrete blocks lying in the line of work were blown up by divers by means of dynamite exploded by electricity. A large amount of plant and machinery was received from England during the year, the most important items being two Titan cranes for constructing the new piers and a heavy over-hanging crane for depositing "wave-breakers" to protect their outer walls. These three machines came out in pieces, were put together in Madras, and were all brought into work before the close of the year. 139,569 tons of material were despatched from the quarries at Pallávaram to the Harbour Works during the year. In June 1885 the rail charge was raised from 6 pies to 1 anna per ton a mile, a change which will add about 3 lakhs of rupees to the cost of the work. Mr. Parkes' estimate for the reconstruction and completion of the harbour had not been sanctioned up to the end of the year. The grant for 1885-86 was Rs. 8,99,640 and the expenditure Rs. 6,64,246. Experiments in boring Artesian wells were tried at Madras but without success, operations being interrupted by a continuous stratum of rock about 60 feet below the surface. The promenade on the South Beach was extended to a further distance of 2,500 feet, and an unsightly fishing village to the south of the Presidency College was acquired at a cost of Rs. 17,000 with a view to removal. The new Madras Ophthalmic Hospital commenced in 1884-85 was completed in the year under review at a total cost of Rs. 1,00,000. Arrangements were concluded with Messrs. Massey and Co. for the construction by contract of a screw pier at Gopálpur, 900 feet long by 20 feet wide, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,30,000. Rs. 1,00,000 were allotted and spent during the year. Work in connection with the road between Vayitri and Calicut, mentioned in last year's report, was commenced in 1885-86. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,454. Detailed estimates amounting to Rs. 2,72,700 were sanctioned for a new road from Potinghi to Koraput in the Vizagapatam district. At Ootacamund Rs. 66,000 was spent in laying an iron pipe sewer to convey the liquid sewage from the Ootacamund bazaar, clear of the lake, into the bed of the

Kandal stream some 1,400 feet below. A permanent regulating weir was also constructed for the lake. The work of restoring Tirumal Naick's palace at Madura, and locating the Judge's Court there, was proceeded with during the year, the outlay being Rs. 19,000. In May 1885 Government obtained for trial from the Bombay Agent for Decauville's Patent Portable Railways one mile of line with rolling stock complete. After trial at Madras and Bezváda, the line was purchased and transferred to the Rushikulya works.

In April 1885, orders were issued for the amalgamation of the Ganjam and Rushikulya divisions; but it was subsequently found necessary to reconstitute them again with a re-arrangement of territorial limits. In April 1885, the Kurnool ordinary division was amalgamated with the Kurnool canal division, and the Barúr project division with the Coimbatore division. The separate temporary division, which had been constituted in connection with the restoration of the Red Hills tank, was closed at the end of January 1886, and the works were handed back to the Chingleput division. A third tank division, to work in the Kurnool district, was formed at the commencement of the official year; and at the close of the year the Government of India sanctioned the formation, in 1886-87, of a fourth tank division, whose base of operations was to be the Coimbatore district.

The total outlay in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works department during 1885-86 was Rs. 60,06,197, or Rs. 7,51,178 more than in the previous year.

(*a*) The outlay incurred on capital account of the Godávari delta was Rs. 3,08,605 during the year, leaving Rs. 7,69,378 still to be spent to complete the works as estimated for. The area irrigated during the fasli year 1885-86 was 555,908 acres against 520,791 acres in the previous year. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 18,44,336 and the total charges to Rs. 5,92,622, leaving a net balance of Rs. 12,51,714, or 10·29 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 1,21,67,097 (including indirect charges). The length of the navigable canals open for traffic was 514 miles as in the previous year. (*b*) The outlay on capital account of the Kistna delta works during the year was Rs. 3,62,390, leaving Rs. 68,75,404 still to be spent to complete the works as estimated for. The area irrigated was 330,159 acres, or 20,766 acres more than in the previous year. The revenue derived amounted to Rs. 11,41,141 and the charges to Rs. 3,08,887, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 8,32,254, or 11·01 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 75,55,996. The length of navigable canals open for traffic was 281 miles, the ultimate length being 349 miles. (*c*) The completion estimates, amounting to Rs. 18,57,333, for the Pennér-anicut system were sanctioned by the Secretary of State in April 1885. The outlay incurred on capital account was Rs. 23,599. The area irrigated was 61,963 acres, or 58 acres more than in the previous year, while the revenue derived was Rs. 1,25,664. The charges amounted to Rs. 11,935, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 1,13,729, or 6·76 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 16,81,289. (*d*) The body wall of the Sangam anicut, five aprons, and nine groynes were completed. The outlay during the year was Rs. 4,90,951, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,38,196 still to be spent on the project. The area irrigated was 44,760 acres, and the revenue derived, Rs. 30,325. The charges amounted to Rs. 5,073, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 25,252, or ·85 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 29,82,094. (*e*) The cost of the purchase of the Kurnool canal, which stood at the close of the preceding year at Rs. 176,38,732, was raised to Rs. 216,59,353 by the expenditure during the year in England, on account of law charges, of Rs. 21,440

and by the adjustment of the "loss by exchange" on the purchase money. The canal was seriously damaged by a violent storm which occurred on the 11th August 1885, and the Sunkesala anicut was breached on the 6th October 1885. The estimated cost of repairing the canal and restoring the anicut amounted to Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 26,090, respectively. The area irrigated was 22,801 acres against 25,651 acres in the previous year. The revenue assessed on the irrigated area was Rs. 71,385 and the total revenue collected was Rs. 85,000, against charges amounting to Rs. 1,96,420, or a net loss of Rs. 1,11,420 against Rs. 82,299 in the previous year. (*f*) Revised estimates, amounting to Rs. 4,25,300, for the Barúr project were sanctioned in February 1886 by the Secretary of State in substitution of those sanctioned in October 1883. The Barúr tank and supply channel were nearly completed. The Agaram channel and the distributaries were in an advanced state of progress. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 70,671 during the year, and Rs. 2,33,123 to the end of the year. The total outlay, including indirect charges, was Rs. 2,62,847. (*g*) The improvements to the Cauvery and Vennár regulators were nearly completed. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,27,809 during the year. The area irrigated in the Cauvery delta was 905,284 acres for first crop and 100,095 acres for second crop, against 729,376 and 84,820 acres in the previous year. The net revenue derived was Rs. 6,46,822, or 38·98 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 16,59,254 against 11·26 per cent. in the previous year. (*h*) The outlay on capital account of the Srívaikuntham anicut system during the year amounted to Rs. 8,461. The area irrigated was 22,150 acres for first crop and 20,055 acres for second crop. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,09,903 and the charges to Rs. 19,053, leaving a net profit of Rs. 90,850, or 6·43 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 14,12,187. (*i*) The expenditure incurred on the Rushikulya project, in the Ganjam district, the only protective work in progress, was Rs. 1,83,191 during, and Rs. 3,27,873 to the end of, the year. (*j*) The restoration of the bund of the Chembrambakam tank, which was damaged by the cyclone of November 1884, was in progress, but the work could not be completed owing to the presence of water in the tank. The area irrigated for first and second crops was 12,843 and 4,780 acres, respectively. The revenue derived was Rs. 34,952, and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 16,487. The net revenue was thus Rs. 18,465, or 2·5 per cent. on the total capital outlay. (*k*) The outlay on the Pálár anicut system during the year was Rs. 49,179. The area irrigated for first and second crops was 65,387 and 23,401 acres, respectively. The revenue derived was Rs. 1,17,600, and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 59,361, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 58,239, or 3·34 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 17,40,398. (*l*) The outlay on the Pelandorai anicut system during the year was Rs. 20,835 and to the end of the year Rs. 3,81,142. The area irrigated for first crop was 3,012 acres and for second crop 103 acres. The revenue derived was Rs. 3,742, and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 33,867, showing a deficit of Rs. 30,125 against Rs. 10,795 in the previous year. (*m*) The Red Hills tank of the Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project, which was breached during the cyclone of November 1884, was restored during the year at an outlay of Rs. 1,65,242 against a sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs. 1,67,000. (*n*) Estimates, amounting to Rs. 92,400, for restoring the Cholaveram tank, which was breached at the same time as the Red Hills tank, and for clearing silt from the supply channel from the Kortalayár river, were sanctioned for execution in March 1886. The area irrigated for first crop was 7,057 acres against 6,033 acres in the preceding year. The revenue was Rs. 11,990 and the charges amounted to Rs. 1,71,132, showing

a deficit of Rs. 1,59,142. (*o*) The expenditure incurred during the year on the Buckingham canal, including the grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,60,000 from Famine Relief and Insurance, was Rs. 4,10,921, making a total of Rs. 58,80,392 to the end of the year. The receipts realized amounted to Rs. 54,593 against Rs. 47,188 in the previous year. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 1,34,454 or Rs. 79,861 more than the receipts.

The estimates, amounting to Rs. 4,51,145, for the tidal canal from Ganjam to Gopálpur were sanctioned by the Government of India in April 1885, but owing to scarcity of labor in the Ganjam district, it was decided to defer the commencement of the canal until the Rushikulya project had advanced considerably towards completion. Screw pines were planted along the proposed line of canal with a view to arrest blown sand. The Chilka lake canal in the same district was deepened, and estimates for improving the West Coast canal from Tirúr to Cochin were under preparation. In August 1885 the Vedarniem canal was transferred from the Salt to the Public Works department, and estimates, for lowering the bed of the canal, were under preparation. The Calingaroyen channel improvements and the Bhaváni reservoir project in the Coimbatore district were under investigation. The investigation of the Tungabhadra project in the Bellary district and of the Lower Coleroon anicut irrigation project in the South Arcot district were nearly completed.

The area over which tank maintenance operations were extended during the year was 2,560 square miles, making an aggregate area of 6,375 square miles under investigation, and by the end of the year the requirements of 412 works, irrigating 69,292 acres and yielding a revenue of Rs. 2,33,031, had been investigated by the three tank divisions. After the improvements, which are estimated at Rs. 5,76,775, are carried out, the works are expected to irrigate 71,093 acres and yield a revenue of Rs. 2,66,236. The expenditure incurred during the year on the execution of tank maintenance works was Rs. 1,61,311.

The expenditure on major original works, for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept, amounted to Rs. 82,905, and the outlay on minor original works, and repairs from the ordinary grant, to Rs. 98,932 and Rs. 5,09,847, respectively. The expenditure on new works and repairs to "minor irrigation" works in charge of the Revenue department was Rs. 2,49,085. The expenditure on agricultural major original works was Rs. 1,20,469, and that on minor original works and repairs to agricultural works Rs. 12,027 and Rs. 1,84,253, respectively.

No extensions were made to the Madras and South Indian Railways during the year under review. The number of stations on the former remains the same, and the only addition to the latter has been a trial station at Popham's Broadway on the beach extension. The following new lines are in progress:—The Bellary-Kistna State Railway, from Guntakal junction on the Madras Railway to the Kistna river, a length of 279 miles; the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway, from Tirupati on the Madras Railway to Nellore, a distance of 86 miles; and the extension of the Madras Railway to Calicut, 9 miles. The first two are being constructed under the orders of the Director-General of Railways, and the last by the Madras Railway Company. The Bellary branch of the Madras Railway has been sold to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for Rs. 30,00,000 and was to be made over on the 1st July 1886. It will, however, under certain conditions, continue for

a time to be worked by the Madras Railway. Of the Imperial lines projected, the survey of the Hindupur extension of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway, which will eventually be connected with the Mysore Railway system, has been completed and a portion of the earthwork executed. Projects for the extension of the Cuddapah-Nellore Railway so as to connect Tirupati with Dharmavaram *viâ* Kadiri, and for the revised alignment of the Villupuram-Damalcheruvu Railway, are also under preparation. The following new provincial railways are under consideration :—The Salem-Porto Novo Railway through Kallakurchi; the Pálghat-Dindigul Railway, to connect Pálghat on the Madras line with Dindigul on the South Indian; the Madura-Pámban Railway; the Travancore extension of the South Indian Railway; and a line from Máyavaram to Mutupet, which it is proposed to construct from funds to be raised on the guarantee of the Tanjore District Board. The surveys of most of these have been completed and the projects for their construction were being prepared. The Nílgiri Railway project, mentioned in last year's report, is still before the Government, the terms of the agreement with the company not having been finally settled.

The total capital expenditure on the Madras Railway up to the 31st March 1886 was £10,669,644,* being at the rate of £12,392 per mile, and the net profits of the official year amounted to £295,949, or 2·7 per cent. on the outlay. The gross earnings for this period exceeded those of 1884-85 by 3¾ lakhs, and may be attributed to the development of the third-class passenger traffic, the increased trade in country produce, and the freight on State Railway material. The working expenses were in excess of those for the previous year by 1½ lakhs, which was mainly owing to the extra train mileage and the enhanced cost of fuel. During the year under review 5,654,348 passengers travelled by the railway, being an increase of 8 per cent. over the previous year. The goods traffic also shows a steady development both in tonnage and receipts, notwithstanding the entire failure of the cotton crop in the Bellary district. The total number of tons carried during the official year was 646,268 against 608,024 of 1884-85. No change was made in passenger fares during the year, and the only alteration in the goods traffic has been a reduction in the rate for pressed cotton over certain sections of the line. The only serious accident occurred near the Cuddapah station, where the mail train was derailed owing to the malicious removal of some of the permanent-way fastenings. There has been no alteration in the train service. The introduction of the block system, to ensure increased efficiency and greater safety in working the traffic, is in progress.

The total capital expenditure on the South Indian Railway up to the 31st March 1886 was £4,416,405 * or £6,753 per mile, and the net profits for the official year amounted to £150,810, or 3·4 per cent. on the capital outlay. The gross earnings during this period show an increase of nearly 2¼ lakhs when compared with those of 1884-85, due to the general development of both passenger and goods traffic. The working expenses increased by 1½ lakhs in the same period owing to the heavy expenditure incurred in repairs to flood damages and the provision of additional water-ways. These works are being vigorously pushed forward and should be completed in 1887. A class intermediate between first and second has been introduced at a fare of 3 pies per mile, and a new type of second-class

* In the corresponding section of the departmental chapter (Part II, Chapter IV) the figures given for the Madras and South Indian Railways are for the calendar year 1885, details for the last official year not being yet available.

carriage with improved accommodation having been adopted, the rate for this class has been increased from 4 to 6 pies per mile. No important changes have been made in the goods rates or classification, but greater facilities have been afforded for the carriage of parcels by the railway. The timing of the mail train has been slightly modified, and an additional train is now run on the Negapatam branch to meet the requirements of the public. There was no serious accident during the year under review.

The number of post offices in the Presidency directly under the Imperial Postal department on the 31st March 1885 was 948; 125 offices were opened and 7 closed during 1885-86; and there were thus 1,066 at the close of the year. The number of letter-boxes fell from 695 to 614. The total number of letters, newspapers, packets, money-orders, &c., transmitted rose from 36,275,590 to 38,241,580, the principal increases being in value-payable letters and packets, money-orders, and Indian postal notes. Two robberies of the mail occurred, but almost the whole of the contents of the bags were recovered.

The district post continued to be under the management of the Imperial department. 13 new letter-boxes were opened during the year in the Anantapur district. With a view to economy the charge of village letter-boxes was transferred from private individuals to the village officers on a greatly reduced allowance, but so far the change has been disastrous, resulting in a great decrease of correspondence. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,06,842, or Rs. 4,238 less than that of 1884-85.

168 miles of telegraph lines were laid down during the year, raising the total telegraph mileage in the Madras Presidency to 4,344 miles. 27 new offices were opened and 1 closed, leaving the total number at the end of the year 187, of which 98 are under direct Government management. Of the remaining 89 only 32 carry public messages. 463,540 messages were despatched from Government offices during the year, being an increase of 24,683 over the year preceding.

SECTION V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The gross revenue from all sources, Imperial, Provincial and Local, including receipts of the Public Works, Telegraph, Postal and Military departments, amounted to 1,060 lakhs in 1885-86, against 985 lakhs realized in the previous year and 948 lakhs in 1875-76, the year preceding the famine. The expenditure amounted to 942 lakhs against 888 lakhs in 1884-85 and 723 lakhs in 1875-76. There was thus a surplus of 118 lakhs in 1885-86 against 97 lakhs in 1884-85 and 225 lakhs in 1875-76. 18 lakhs of this surplus is due to the transfer during the year to the India books of the transactions on account of exchange previously adjusted under service heads in the local books. Remittances to other provinces and payments made on account of the Secretary of State's drawings on this Presidency amounted to 314 lakhs in 1885-86 against 242 lakhs in 1884-85. Interest payments on Government securities amounted to 33 lakhs as in 1884-85. The cash balances in the several treasuries at the close of the year 1885-86 were 220 lakhs, or 8 lakhs higher than the balances at its beginning.

The average incidence of taxation under all heads rose from Rs. 2-5-7 in 1884-85 to Rs. 2-7-7 per head of population in the year under report. Under License-tax, Opium and Customs, the incidence was the same as in the preceding year; but under Land Revenue, it increased from Rs. 1-6-9 to Rs. 1-8-10, under Salt from Annas 6-4 to Annas 6-5, under Abkári from Annas 3-8 to Annas 4-2, and under Stamps from Annas 2-11 to Annas 3-1.

The only specie remittance to other provinces made during the year was one of 30 lakhs made by the Currency department, Madras, to Rangoon. The amount of copper coin in local circulation on the 31st March 1886 as compared with that on the same day of the previous year increased by 20 thousands and the local circulation of small silver coin by 102 thousands.

The increase of more than 41 lakhs in the receipts from Land Revenue (478·63 lakhs) over those of 1884-85 (437·57) is due largely to the more favorable character of the season and to the collection of an unusually large portion of the arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year. The charges under Land Revenue, including those of the Revenue Survey and Settlement departments, amounted to 44·8 lakhs against 47·43 lakhs in 1884-85, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,63,000. The decrease was due (*a*) to the absence of an unusually large number of officers on leave to Europe, (*b*) to the sweeping reductions effected in the Process Service establishments, (*c*) to reduction of expenditure in the Survey and Settlement departments in consequence of the financial pressure and to the abolition of No. IV Settlement Party, and (*d*) to the non-recurrence of extraordinary expenditure incurred in 1884-85 on field stones and temporary establishments chiefly in connection with the Tanjore survey.

The revenue from Abkári amounted to 80·7 lakhs, showing an increase of nearly 10 lakhs over that of 1884-85. The increase was general and was due mainly to the changes in the system of administration introduced in 1884-85. The abkári charges amounted to Rs. 3,56,000 against Rs. 2,32,000 in 1884-85. The increase was due principally to the addition made to the Commissioner's salary and to the additional establishment sanctioned for preventive work.

The most important event affecting the Salt department which occurred during the year was the transfer of the salt administration of the province of Orissa to the Madras Salt department. The administration of abkári (excise) having been made over to the Salt Commissioner as mentioned in last year's report, the designation of the department was changed to that of "Department of Salt and Abkári Revenue," and the Commissioner was, for abkári purposes, appointed an additional Member of the Board of Revenue. The closing of the Vaippár factory of the Tinnevelly division, which had been determined on in the preceding year, was carried into effect in November 1885. The Kundapur excise factories were still retained, pending the removal of the salt in store. The excise system was further extended to 12 factories during the year under review, and arrangements were made for its extension to 9 more factories with effect from the manufacturing season of 1886. This will leave only 6 factories under the monopoly system. Owing to this transfer of Orissa, to the introduction of new systems of abkári taxation in South Canara and in Malabar, and to the expansion of fish-curing operations on the west coast, and in view to effective abkári preventive action in

the Ganjam district, the departmental establishments were considerably increased during the year. During the year under review, 1,597,976 maunds of Government salt and 4,121,985 maunds of excise salt were brought into store, against 4,574,555 maunds of Government salt and 3,003,877 maunds of excise salt in the previous year. The net decrease of 1,858,471 maunds was due to the unfavorable character of the season, to manufacture having been stopped at some factories at which the stocks were large, and to the cessation of manufacture at the factories in the Kundapur circle. Omitting exports, the supply to the French Government, and issues to fish-curing yards, 3,123,954 maunds of Government salt and 3,644,203 maunds of excise salt were sold for home and inland consumption, against 4,924,922 maunds of Government salt and 1,613,281 maunds of excise salt in the previous year. 915,997 maunds of imported salt were also cleared for consumption against 876,673 maunds in 1884-85. The total licit consumption shows an increase of 269,278 maunds. This increase is due partly to larger exports to the Central Provinces through Parvatipur and partly to the increased demand from North Arcot, Salem, Bellary, Anantápur, Coimbatore, Nizam's Dominions and Maisur, where the agricultural season was favorable. The total salt revenue amounted to 144·82 lakhs against 138 lakhs in the previous year, and the charges to 12·77 lakhs against 16·39.

As regards Opium, the farming system was in force except in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godávari. In these localities, free licenses were issued as usual except in certain villages in Godávari, where the farms were sold by auction. In the Hill tracts of Vizagapatam, the contract for the monopoly of supplying opium was let out to a native contractor for a sum of Rs. 6,000. He opened depôts at 12 places and sold to the licensed vendors. The total receipts for the year amounted to 7·6 lakhs against 6·65 lakhs in 1884-85, showing a net increase of Rs. 95,000, or 14·26 per cent., due chiefly to large imports from Malwa.

The total receipts under License-tax amounted to 4·34 lakhs against 4·33 lakhs in 1884-85, showing an increase of only Rs. 1,000. The charges amounted to about Rs. 7,000 in each year.

The receipts under Sea Customs, inclusive of miscellaneous items, but exclusive of import duty on salt, which is credited to salt revenue, amounted to 8·95 lakhs against 9·29 lakhs in 1884-85. There was a decrease of Rs. 59,000 under export duty and miscellaneous, and an increase of Rs. 25,000 under imports, resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 34,000, or 3·65 per cent. The decrease was due to a great falling off under "exports" in two districts, Ganjam and Tanjore, caused by two successive bad seasons in the former, and in the latter by the great damage done to crops by the floods of November and December 1884. The increase in the import revenue was due to larger imports of spirits. The sea customs charges, which amounted to Rs. 1,56,000, were in excess of those of 1884-85 by Rs. 5,000, or 3·57 per cent.

The receipts under Land Customs amounted to Rs. 39,000 against Rs. 69,000, being a decrease of Rs. 30,000, or 43 per cent. The falling off occurred chiefly in Tanjore owing to diminution in the quantity of grain available for transport to Karikal. There was also a small decrease in Malabar owing to the inferior quality of the cheap French brandy now being imported into Mahé.

The Stamp revenue amounted to 58·99 lakhs, being 2½ lakhs in excess of the revenue (Rs. 56,49,000) of 1884-85, which had been the highest on record. Of the total revenue, 36¾ lakhs were from judicial stamps, and 22¼ from non-judicial, the increase in the former being about 1½ lakhs and in the latter 1 lakh. The increases are generally attributed to increased litigation, to favorable season and consequent development of trade, and to increase in the number of non-official vendors and consequent greater facilities for obtaining stamps. The stamp charges amounted to Rs. 1,60,000 against Rs. 1,68,000 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 8,000.

The total receipts under the remaining heads of revenue, Imperial and Provincial (Civil), correspond closely in amount with those of the preceding year, though there are considerable variations in the receipts under particular heads. On the charge side, there was a net saving of 13·72 lakhs, which is due chiefly to the transfer to the India books of the transactions relating to exchange, the debit adjustment in the local books in this account having amounted in 1884-85 to over 26 lakhs.

Under the head of Imperial Public Works there was, as compared with the previous year, a decrease of Rs. 43,000 in the receipts and an increase of Rs. 3,05,000 in the expenditure, due in the former case to the realization of smaller water-rate collections from the Kurnool canal than in the previous year, and in the latter mainly to increased outlay in the construction of railways, and to large expenditure in the purchase of land and on famine relief protective works.

The receipts of the Postal department rose from 53·46 lakhs in 1884-85 to 58·26 lakhs in 1885-86, and the disbursements from 57·56 to 63·92 lakhs.

In the Telegraph department, the receipts fell from 6·36 to 6·24 lakhs, and the disbursements from 10·44 lakhs to 9·47 lakhs.

The receipts of the Military department rose from 16·6 lakhs to 17·45 lakhs and the disbursements from 265·18 lakhs to 328·49 lakhs. The great increase under charges was chiefly due to the Burmese War.

The total receipts and charges in 1885-86 under Provincial Services, including Fettered Local Funds, were 254 lakhs and 240 lakhs, respectively, against 236¼ lakhs and 245 lakhs in the previous year, there being thus a surplus of 14 lakhs in 1885-86 against a deficit of 8¾ lakhs in 1884-85. The balances at the credit of these services rose from 21 lakhs on 1st April 1885 to 35 lakhs on the 31st March 1886.

"Fettered Local Funds" consist now of (1) Local Funds under Madras Act V of 1884, (2) Village Service Fund, (3) Irrigation Cess Fund, (4) Canal and Ferry Fund, and (5) Bhadráchalam Road Fund. The balance in favor of these funds at the beginning of the year amounted to 40·38 lakhs and the actual receipts during the year to 98·13 lakhs. The expenditure was 91·57 lakhs, leaving a balance of 46·94 lakhs at the end of the year. The receipts showed an increase of nearly 9½ lakhs as compared with the previous year, which occurred mainly under the heads of Local Fund and Village Service, and the expenditure a decrease of about ¾ of a lakh.

The receipts of the Excluded Funds (Port and Marine, Cantonment, and University Fee Fund) fell from 9·16 lakhs in 1884-85 to 8·94 lakhs in 1885-86, while the charges rose from 5·17 to 6·97 lakhs. The closing balance on 31st March 1886 was 14·26 lakhs.

Out of 110⅓ lakhs outstanding on the 1st April 1885 under the head of Loans to Native States, Local Boards, &c., about 3⅓ lakhs were repaid chiefly by the Zemindar of Ramnad and the Maisur State, while advances amounting to about 8¾ lakhs were made during the year to the Madras Port Trusts in connection with the Harbour Works. The outstanding balance on 31st March 1886 was thus raised to 115¾ lakhs. The interest recoveries on these loans in 1885-86 amounted to 4·52 lakhs against 4·68 lakhs in 1884-85, the decrease being due to the Nawab of Banganapalle having been allowed to defer payment of the interest on his debt as well as the instalment due during the year.

The circulation of notes in the Madras and Calicut circles, excluding those held in the branch reserve treasury, was 149 lakhs at the end of the year against 144 lakhs at the beginning. The circulation was lowest (121 lakhs) in May and highest (157 lakhs) in February. There was, on the whole, a slight improvement in the circulation of notes of the Madras circle, the average circulation being 127·74 lakhs as compared with 123·80 lakhs in the previous year. The improvement is, however, almost entirely confined to notes of the lower denominations. The coin reserve held at the Presidency was 109 lakhs at the beginning of the year and 151 lakhs at its close. The receipts and issues of Home notes amounted to 1,900 lakhs against 1,723 lakhs in the previous year, and the encashment of foreign notes to 50 lakhs against 94 lakhs. No forged note was presented either at the Madras office or at the sub-circle office at Calicut. The profit to Government on the currency operations of the year was Rs. 2,01,332 against Rs. 2,25,200 in the previous year.

SECTION VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

The mean birth-rate for 1885 was the same as that for 1884, viz., 29 3 per 1,000 of population, but there are considerable variations in the rates recorded for different districts and towns, and in some of these there is reason for suspecting laxity of registration. In the mean death-rate there is a decrease from 23·1 to 21·8 per mille which is fully accounted for by the decrease in the number of deaths from cholera and small-pox as compared with the previous year. Cholera prevailed more or less in every district of the Presidency, and was most severe in Ganjam, Godávari, and Kistna in the north, and South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly in the south. The epidemic, which began in the end of 1881, seems to have reached its climax about the end of 1884, and diminished rapidly towards the close of the year under review. Altogether the number of deaths from cholera amounted to 58,109, of which 36,636 occurred in the first three months of the year, against 75,476 in 1884. Figures submitted by the Sanitary Commissioner confirm the opinion frequently expressed that cholera is at present in some degree endemic in Tanjore, to which may perhaps be added the district of Trichinopoly. Here, as elsewhere, the mortality is especially great in large towns, such as Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The mortality from cholera was also very great in many of the northern municipalities, the sanitary condition of which leaves at present

much to be desired. Small-pox was the cause of 34,726 deaths against 61,247 in 1884, and prevailed with special severity, as in the previous year, in the Godávari district. In the city of Madras there has been a marked diminution in the small-pox mortality since the vaccination of children under twelve years of age was made compulsory, the number of deaths from this cause in 1885 being only 25 in all against 3,997 in 1884 and 1,937 in 1883. The mortality from fever has been slowly but steadily increasing of late years and amounted in 1885 to 7·7 per 1,000 of population against a mean ratio for the previous five years of 7·1. It was severe in Kurnool, Cuddapah, Vizagapatam, Ganjam, and the Nílgiri districts. Deaths from bowel-complaints numbered 31,209 against 28,775 in 1884 and were especially numerous in Madras and the district of Chingleput.

The work of the vaccinating staff during the year was far from satisfactory. The number of operations performed fell from 803,469 to 766,479, while the average cost per successful case rose from 3 annas 10 pies to 4 annas. Of the Local Fund districts, Cuddapah and Kistna show the most unsatisfactory results. The number of operations was also unduly small in North and South Arcot, and the cost high in the Nílgiri district. Among municipalities the record of Coonoor is by far the worst, the number of operations performed during the year by the municipal first-class vaccinator being only 78, of which only 57 were successful, costing no less than Rs. 3-3-11 each. The figures for Srírangam, Anantapur, Guntúr and Cuddapah are also extremely unsatisfactory, and the Government have insisted on the exhibition of greater energy in this respect on the part of the local authorities.

Various improvements in regard to water-supply and conservancy were carried out by municipal councils during the year, the most important of which was the improvement of the water-supply of Cuddalore. Out of a total municipal income of Rs. 18,79,490 for the year 1885-86, the allotments for sanitary purposes amounted to Rs. 5,91,071, of which Rs. 4,21,768 were expended during the nine months ending 31st December 1885. The corresponding figures for 1884-85 were Rs. 6,54,536 and Rs. 3,84,751, and the total sanitary expenditure for that year Rs. 5,63,816. There was thus a considerable improvement in the year under report so far as the first nine months were concerned, but the balance remaining for expenditure during the last three months was still large, amounting to Rs. 1,69,303. Most of the municipal towns were visited and inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner or his Deputy during the year.

The expenditure for the first nine months of the year on the part of District boards was not equally satisfactory. Up to 31st December 1885 it was only Rs. 1,95,660 against allotments aggregating Rs. 3,41,504. In 1884-85 the expenditure for the first nine months was Rs. 1,97,457 out of an allotment of Rs. 3,72,946, and the expenditure for the whole year Rs. 3,05,538. It seems scarcely probable that the latter figure will prove to have been exceeded in 1885-86.

The Government of India having requested the submission of emigration statements for the calendar instead of the official year as heretofore, the period dealt with in this report extends over nine months only, viz., from 1st April to 31st December 1885. During this period there were 46,053 registered emigrants against 55,427 in the official year 1884-85. As in former years more than 75 per

cent. of the emigrants (35,670) went to Ceylon, and that wholly from the two southern districts of Madura and Tinnevelly. Of the remainder, 7,616 went to Burma, 1,684 to the Straits Settlements, and 1,083 to British Guiana. Emigration to Mauritius and Natal, which was active in 1884-85, ceased altogether in the period under report, owing apparently to the depression of the sugar industry in those two colonies. As a set-off emigration to British Guiana and the Straits Settlements showed an increase of 48 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. A considerable number of the emigrants to Burma were coolies sent over for service with the field force there. The total number of immigrants, or to speak more correctly returned emigrants, during this period was 39,673 against 57,548 in 1884-85.

During the year 1885 the number of civil hospitals and dispensaries increased from 299 to 307. Owing to military exigencies several commissioned officers in charge of hospitals had to be withdrawn and their appointments filled by officers of a lower grade. 1,894,936 patients were treated against 1,753,898 in 1884. Admissions from cholera and small-pox were fewer than in the previous year. The total expenditure on account of these institutions was Rs. 8,43,311, being Rs. 24,881 less than in 1884. A hospital for caste and gosha women was founded in Madras during the year by a number of influential native gentlemen and received aid from Government.

Owing to the period of report having been changed from the official to the calendar year, the reports on the Lunatic Asylums embrace on this occasion a period of only nine months (1st April—31st December 1885). Of a total of 727 patients treated 27 died. Accommodation is inadequate. The average monthly cost per patient was Rs. 13 against Rs. 12-9-0 in 1884-85.

The Contagious Diseases Act worked smoothly. There were 627 women on the register on the 31st March last against 661 on the same date of 1885. The total number inspected during the year was 16,739; of these 550 were found diseased.

SECTION VII.—INSTRUCTION.

The total number of schools furnishing returns to the Education department is 30·4 per cent. of the number of towns and villages in the Presidency. If credit be taken for indigenous and other schools furnishing no returns to this office, the percentage will be slightly greater. Leaving villages with less than 200 inhabitants out of account, there are 16,014 schools for 31,089 towns and villages, or about one school for every two towns and villages. These figures compare favorably with those of Bengal and Bombay, but show how much still remains to be done before elementary education can be said to have been brought within reach of the inhabitants of small outlying villages.

Coming to pupils, 17·3 per cent. of the male population and 2·5 per cent. of the female population of school-going age are at school. As regards the percentage under males, Madras comes after Bengal and Bombay, one boy in every five boys of school-going age being at school in Madras against one boy in every four in those two provinces. In the proportion of girls under instruction to the total female population of school-going age, Madras comes next to Bombay. There is,

however, but one girl at school out of every forty girls of school age. The time when female education shall have attained to that state of efficiency and diffusion which the education of boys has now reached is not yet within measurable distance.

There were 30 Arts colleges at the close of the year 1885-86, of which 5 were in the town of Madras, the rest being distributed among 13 districts. Eight districts have no collegiate institution; but 7 of the 8 are either situated at no great distance from the Presidency town or are connected with it by rail. Taking into consideration the easy accessibility of the Madras colleges, the small desire that exists in these districts for a University education, and the generally backward condition of existing schools, there seems little likelihood of any of their high schools being raised to the collegiate rank for years to come. In connection with the complaints frequently made that collegiate education is becoming too costly to be within the reach of the poorer classes, it is worthy of note that during last year about one-third of the pupils in colleges were boys, whose parents had an annual income of less than Rs. 200. The policy of Government, supported by the opinion of the leading educationists of the Presidency, is that the fees should be so fixed that those who are able to do so should pay a fair amount for the advantages of a higher education; but that this comparatively high fee should be accompanied by a carefully devised system of scholarships, to enable a superior education to be imparted to those who have the ability to benefit by though they may lack the means to pay for it. Of the 2,688 pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1886, 974 or more than one-third of the entire number belonged to the Madras colleges. 378 pupils in the Presidency and Christian colleges come from districts in which provision exists for collegiate education—a fact which points to the higher estimation in which the colleges in Madras are held, in spite of the comparatively greater cost of living and the many other drawbacks which parents must experience in sending their sons to a distant town. This tendency of pupils to gravitate towards the Presidency town is not however altogether in the interest of the colleges there. It leads to overcrowding and to unwieldy classes, with the natural consequence that the Madras colleges, notwithstanding their superior teaching staff, not unfrequently show a lower average of success in the University examinations than those in the mofussil.

Of the 30 colleges, only 8 are maintained and managed by the department. 3 of these are of the first grade, namely, the Presidency, Kumbakónam, and Rajahmundry colleges; 5 are of the second grade, namely, those of Berhampore, Cuddalore, Madura, Calicut and Mangalore. The Cuddalore college is to be abolished on the 31st December 1886. Of the remaining 4 second-grade colleges, that at Berhampore is the only one which costs Government a considerable sum.

225 degrees were conferred by the University during the year, viz., M.A. 8; B.A. 163; M.L. 2; B.L. 36; M.B. & C.M. 4; L.M.S. 9; B.C.E. 3. A new degree, that of Licentiate in Teaching (L.T.), was also instituted, and as a consequent measure the Teachers' College (formerly the Government Normal School) at Madras was affiliated with the University. With a view to encourage the extension of study, candidates for the M.A. and B.A. degrees are now allowed to take their degrees in two or more optional branches instead of in one only as hitherto.

Agreeably to the recommendations of the Education Commission, the department has retired from the direct management of secondary education about as far as is at present practicable. Schools in the Agency tracts, which must continue to

be maintained from Provincial funds, excepted, there are now only 4 schools of the secondary grade under Government management. Including private schools, there were altogether 126 high or upper secondary (English), and 425 middle or lower secondary (English and Vernacular), schools for boys at the close of 1885-86. Each district had one or more high schools and a number of middle schools. The average number of secondary schools for each district was 23. The second division is comparatively backward in this respect. The high schools had 6,162 and the middle schools 23,032 pupils against 6,659 and 22,065, respectively, in the previous year. Judging merely by the figures showing the attendance, it would appear as if upper secondary education had received a check during the year; but the diminished attendance was largely due to the unusually small number of passes in the Middle School Examination of 1885. A small number of passes in this examination means small fifth classes in high schools. The same fact explains a comparatively large increase in lower secondary schools, the pupils who failed having had to go back for another year.

Of 13,127 public primary schools for boys, 58 were under the management of Government, and 1,203 under District Boards and Municipal Councils. The Government schools comprised the primary schools in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godávari, the combined schools for Muhammadans in the town of Madras, and the practising department of the Tellicherry Normal School. Of the public schools under private management, 7,998 schools were receiving aid, while 3,868 schools were unaided. There were besides 1,364 schools returned as "private," these being mostly indigenous. The distribution of primary schools among the several districts presents great variations as might have been expected. Five districts—Ganjam, Kistna, Tanjore, Madura, and Tinnevelly—had each upwards of 1,000 schools. The districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, and Kurnool, with an aggregate area of 26,732 square miles, had 1,792 primary schools, while Tanjore, Madura, and Tinnevelly, having a total area of only 18,332 square miles, had 3,320. The latter districts, however, have nearly double the population of the former, and have, moreover, been long the scene of labour in the cause of education by various philanthropic and missionary bodies. The work yet to be done before elementary instruction can be said to have been brought within the reach of all is great, but the steady progress made is a ground of hope. About 23,000 more pupils were receiving elementary instruction than in the year previous.

The scheme for promoting technical education, the outlines of which were roughly drafted in the year 1884-85, was fully elaborated during the year under report, and received the sanction of Government on the last day of the official year. The original draft had been before the public during the greater part of the year, and had been subjected to criticism both by the press and by individuals. The reception it met with was on the whole favorable, and it was particularly gratifying to observe the attitude of the native press towards it. Whatever defects were alleged in the scheme, it was almost invariably recognized that a departure in the direction of technical instruction was urgently required in the interests of the country at large. The principal objection urged against the scheme is that it is purely a scheme of examinations. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that there has been no concurrent improvement in the means of imparting technical instruction. Professors of Natural Science have been appointed in the Presidency and Christian colleges, the Professor in the latter college receiving a liberal grant from

Government. Improved facilities have been afforded at the Kumbakónam and Rajahmundry colleges for the study of the physical sciences. The Colleges of Engineering and Agriculture and the School of Arts have been re-organized at considerable outlay; and a chapter has been added to the Grant-in-aid Code containing liberal provisions for grants in aid of sciences, art, and industrial schools. The industrial schools, however, throughout the Presidency still stand much in need of re-organizing.

The number of night schools rose from 291 to 312, and the attendance from 5,420 to 6,972 pupils. The average strength of each school was 22 against 18 in 1884-85. The schools are all aided on the results system. These schools are eminently adapted to certain localities, especially rural tracts, where boys and young men are desirous of getting some education, but cannot attend the day schools in their neighbourhood, their services being required in agricultural or industrial work during the greater portion of the day. The provisions of the new code for regulating grants to these schools are so designed that there need be no apprehension of their being opened in places where they are not needed, or as rivals to day schools. No pupil, for instance, under 12 years of age can be admitted into a night school, and the managers must certify that the scholars are unable or unfit to attend day schools of suitable standard. Moreover Deputy Inspectors are required by the code to visit and examine the schools, classify the pupils and obtain particulars of the age, caste, and occupation of each pupil, before recommending a night school for admission to the results list. These schools fill up an important gap in the system of elementary education.

There were at the close of the year 58,797 girls under instruction. Of these, 22,317 were reading in schools attended by boys, and the rest, viz., 36,480, were in girls' schools proper. The number of girls in girls' schools in 1884-85 was 31,462. With the development of normal schools for mistresses more rapid progress may be expected in the number of girls attending girls' schools, as well as in the standard of knowledge attained by them before leaving school. One result of the substitution of female for male teachers will be that the girls will be kept at school till a later age. It is greatly to be feared that many girls leave school at so early an age and after such a short experience of school life, that the impression made upon them is too transitory to exert much influence on their after-life. Any arrangement that has the effect of keeping them at school for a year or two longer is to be welcomed. With one exception all the normal schools for mistresses are under the charge of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

The Madras branch of the National Indian Association was the only agency connected with the department employed in the cause of Zenana education up to the close of 1884-85. During the year under report, the Free Church Mission placed under inspection the home education classes of the Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society. Each house visited is treated as a class for purposes of returns, there being 24 such classes under instruction at the close of 1885-86. The National Indian Association had 22 classes of the same description. Many Zenana agencies connected with several missionary societies are at work in different parts of the Presidency, though they do not furnish returns to the Education department.

A revision of the Grant-in-aid Code was made in October 1884 with a view to place the education of Europeans (including Eurasians) on a satisfactory basis.

Poor schools for Europeans on the salary grant system get a proportion of results grants in addition to salary grants, and those on the results system receive a higher rate of aid. The conditions as regards hours and duration of attendance have been modified in the case of European schools. The results curriculum has been altered and special rates of results grants have been laid down. For the support of recognized boarding-houses and orphanages, boarding and clothing grants are also given.

At the close of 1885-86 there were 85 schools chiefly intended for Europeans, and these had an attendance of 6,077 pupils, of whom 3,249 were girls. The schools include 2 colleges and 65 secondary schools (21 for boys and 44 for girls). Of the total number of pupils, 5,475 were Europeans and Eurasians, the rest being composed of Native Christians and others. Besides these, 1,361 European pupils were attending schools for the general education of all classes.

The subject of Muhammadan education received the attention of the department during the year. The Madrasa-i-Azam, Madras, in which a fifth class was opened experimentally in 1885, had a Matriculation class added to it in January 1886. This is the only Government high school for Muhammadans in the Presidency. There is a Special Deputy Inspector of Muhammadan Schools, whose range includes the districts of Kistna, Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kurnool. He is also occasionally required to visit schools in other districts. Sanction was sought towards the close of the year for the appointment of a special Deputy Inspector of Mappilla Schools in Malabar. This officer is now actually at work. There were at the close of the year 508 schools for Muhammadans—8 secondary, 3 special, and the rest primary—which were attended by 15,801 pupils, of whom 15,024 were Muhammadans. Only 1,065 of the pupils were girls. The total number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction on 31st March 1886 was 33,165, so that 18,141, or more than one half of the Muhammadan pupils, were in schools chiefly attended by other classes of the community.

Government schools have been established in the Agency tracts of the Ganjam, Godávari, and Vizagapatam districts, but they have not made that progress which was hoped for. There is no organized system of indigenous education in those tracts. The comparative inaccessibility of the country; the generally unhealthy character of the climate; the indifference of parents to the education of their children; the dread that education will be followed by vaccination, sanitation and the usual accompaniments of civilization; and the absence of a suitable teaching agency—these, among other things, have hitherto proved a barrier to the advance of even the most elementary education in the outlying portions of the Northern Circars.

With a view to induce teachers in aided schools to endeavour to secure the attendance of pupils of the aboriginal and backward classes, the Grant-in-aid Code committee made liberal provision in the code. Grants are given to these pupils at rates 50 per cent. higher than the prescribed rates; and in the revised scheme of higher Government scholarships no less than 8 are reserved for pupils belonging to the above specified classes. Up to date, however, no one has qualified for them.

Ever since the constitution of the department, its policy has been to improve the existing elementary indigenous schools, and to aid them under the results system as soon as the managers, who are in most cases also the masters, conformed

sufficiently to the rules of the Grant-in-aid Code. The number of indigenous schools not under departmental supervision has thus been diminishing year by year. At the close of 1880-81, there were 4,745 indigenous schools with an approximate attendance of 78,000 pupils, and between that year and 1885-86 no less than 5,178 schools, with 80,842 pupils, came into existence. On the 31st March 1886, the number of indigenous schools unconnected with the department is returned as 3,427 and the attendance as 58,157. During the last five years, 4,826 indigenous schools with 87,258 pupils were brought under the supervision of the department, while the remaining 1,670 schools have either not furnished any returns, or, as is more probable, have been closed. At this rate of progress, in a few years all the indigenous schools will be brought under the control of the department, provided, of course, that funds permit.

According to the annual returns furnished to the Director of Public Instruction, there were on the 31st March of this year 33 high class indigenous schools in the Presidency, of which 17 with 351 pupils were intended for Muhammadans and the rest for Hindus. In the Muhammadan schools instruction is given in Persian and Arabic, while in the Hindu schools Sanscrit is taught. None of these schools have applied for recognition or aid. Apparently, they have no settled curriculum, and most of them seem to have no fixed teaching staff. The course of study seems to vary with the knowledge and wishes of the students seeking admission.

One of the recommendations of the Education Commission was that "in the upper classes of high schools there be two divisions—one leading to the entrance examination of the Universities, the other of a more practical character, intended to fit youths for commercial or other non-literary pursuits." This recommendation has been to a certain extent carried out in this Presidency. But instead of first introducing the "modern side" in the high school, it has been deemed advisable to begin it lower down, in the middle school. To render the scheme complete, it will be necessary to prolong the "modern side" into the high school, the middle school standard being too low to serve as the final stage of education for industrial and commercial pursuits. It will, however, be difficult to effect any radical change in the curriculum of high schools without the co-operation of the University.

In the last Special Upper Primary examination 1,725 candidates appeared in hygiene, of whom 1,276 were successful against 1,688 examinees and 1,010 passes in the previous year. The number of pupils who passed in hygiene in the third and fourth results standards rose from 134 and 1,433 to 348 and 1,991, respectively. The subject seems to be popular with pupils and teachers.

In the last Middle School Examination 12 candidates selected agriculture for their optional subject, and 9 passed. In the Special Upper Primary Examination 123 candidates brought up this subject, and no less than 112 were successful. In the fourth results standard 112 pupils passed in agriculture against 123 pupils in the previous year. The number will largely increase when the text-books now in preparation are ready. Teachers with a knowledge of the subject are greatly needed, as the students of the College of Agriculture seldom adopt the teaching profession. The Grant-in-aid Code offers assistance for the opening in aided institutions of special classes in agriculture and veterinary science. The technical education scheme also contemplates the opening in Government high schools of special classes for teaching more subjects. The transfer of most of the Government

high schools to local bodies will however prevent this part of the scheme from being given effect to.

Suitable provision exists in almost every institution of importance for physical education. Gymnasia have been erected in most colleges and upper secondary schools. To encourage managers of schools to supply themselves with qualified instructors, the Grant-in-aid Code allows a grant not exceeding 10 rupees per mensem, for a period not exceeding nine months, to a young man who has passed a general education test and is sent by the manager of a school to be trained in a recognized gymnasium.

The normal pupils in training institutions are now required to enter into an agreement binding themselves to serve as teachers for a definite period. Some of the aided normal schools have suffered in numbers in consequence of this restriction, together with that which requires that pupils before admission should possess some general educational qualification. Though these restrictions press rather hard at first and require to be applied with discretion, they cannot fail to be productive of good in the long run. Of the 21,075 teachers in public schools of all kinds, 16,726 are still uncertificated and unpassed.

The following is a summary of steps taken during the year to give effect to the recommendations of the Education Commission—(1) Indigenous schools, lists of which are maintained by Inspecting schoolmasters, are visited and every help given to masters to improve them. High class indigenous schools have not applied for recognition or grant; but the heads of such institutions are being communicated with. (2) The curriculum of primary schools has been revised to include subjects of practical use. (3) The school fee notification provides for the levy of fees in Boards schools and also for liberal scholarships. (4) There was an increase in the number and strength of night schools as explained above. (5) All the Government secondary and primary schools, with a few exceptions, have been transferred to District Boards and Municipal councils. (6) The scholarship scheme was revised and scholarship grants instituted in aided colleges and high schools. (7) Liberal provision is made in the new code for the development of Muhammadan and European education.

The entire expenditure on education, including grants to institutions like the Lawrence Asylum and the Bellary Orphanage, which are not debited to "Education" in the Accountant-General's returns, was Rs. 44,89,305, of which Rs. 12,74,946 came from Provincial revenues, Rs. 6,12,741 from Local funds, Rs. 1,75,561 from Municipal funds, Rs. 14,29,336 from fees, and the balance, Rs. 9,96,721, from endowments, subscriptions, and other sources. 8·49 per cent. of the expenditure was devoted to superintendence (direction and inspection), 10·44 per cent. to superior education, and 62·3 per cent. to secondary and primary education. The balance (18·77 per cent.) was expended on special and technical schools, scholarships, buildings, and miscellaneous items.

872 publications (753 books and 119 periodicals) were registered during the year. 154 of these were in English alone and 39 in English and other languages. 340 of the publications were original works, and 79 translations; the rest were republications. Nearly half the total number of works (417) treated of religious

subjects. Educational publications numbered 214. The copyrights of 172 works were registered during the year. The number is the largest on record.

The Madras Medical College opened the session of 1885-86 with 226 students, of whom 14 were ladies, and closed with 214. 116 students of the senior department went up for the various University examinations and 71 passed, besides 3 who took their M. A. degree in biology. The progress of the second department, which contained 71 male and 5 female students, is reported on favorably by the Professors. A new dissecting house has been constructed, the sheds which previously answered that purpose having been burnt down. The expenditure on the college during the year amounted to Rs. 67,496 and the fees to Rs. 17,104, the latter being Rs. 2,199 in excess of the receipts for 1884-85.

There were 298 boys on the rolls of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum at the commencement of the year. 63 left and 51 were newly admitted during the year, leaving 286 at its close. The girls' school opened the year with 59 pupils and closed with 65, there having been 4 departures and 10 admissions. Of the pupils remaining at the end of the year 99 boys and 51 girls were of European parentage and the rest Eurasians. The average yearly cost was Rs. 285 for each boy and Rs. 248 for each girl, against Rs. 293 and Rs. 225, respectively, in 1884-85. 17 boys, 9 of whom passed in the year under report and 8 in the previous year, entered the Government Telegraph department. The health of the pupils was on the whole very fair.

In connection with the Uncovenanted Civil Service 9 examinations were held during the year. (1) For the Special Tests 3,097 candidates were examined and 1,035, or 33 per cent., passed. (2) For the Police Test, there were 51 candidates and only 6 passes. Last year 8 passed out of 53. (3) The examination of the grade of "Civil Medical Pupil" was attended by 88, and (4) that for the grade of "Native Medical Pupil" by 23 candidates. The results were communicated to the Surgeon-General. (5) For the Salt Tests, there were 570 candidates, of whom 294 passed. (6) The Middle School Examination was attended by 7,564 male and 324 female candidates, of whom 2,551 and 89, respectively, passed. (7) For the Special Upper Primary Examination 1,527 males and 657 female candidates registered their names, of whom 693 males and 282 females passed. (8) For the Higher Examination for Women, there were 218 registered candidates and 123 passes. (9) 1,208 Matriculates appeared for examination in handwriting and 456 passed. As compared with 1884-85, the most noteworthy feature of the present year has been the unfavorable result of the Middle School Examination. The percentage of passes fell from 58 to 34 in the case of males, and from 67 to 27 in the case of females, in consequence mainly of the raising of the pass minimum both in certain special subjects and in the aggregate number of marks required. The percentage of passes in the Salt Tests, which had been as high as 76 in 1884-85, fell to 51 in the present year, and the results of the Special Upper Primary Examination were also less favorable. On the other hand, the percentage of passes in the Higher Examination for Women rose from 28 to 56 and was accompanied by an increase of 36 per cent. in the number of registered candidates. The receipts for the year in connection with these examinations amounted to Rs. 62,482, and the charges to Rs. 59,123.

The School of Arts is making satisfactory progress, and becoming better adapted to the educational wants of the country. The success of the students and apprentices presented for the Middle School Examination, Industrial branches, was very encouraging, and for the first time apparently, the services of the more advanced apprentices were enlisted in the work of teaching as well as in the preparation of original designs. Much work of genuine artistic value was produced during the year, chiefly in connection with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London, where the productions of the school were very favorably noticed. Not less encouraging than the progress of the artistic classes was the work of the manufacturing department which, there is good reason to believe, will shortly receive a considerable impetus from the recent discovery of kaolin of good quality in the territory of Maisur. The actual cost of the school, omitting liabilities and expenditure connected with the tours of the Superintendent as Reporter to Government on Arts and Industries, was Rs. 32,925, while the revenue derived from the public in fees and sale-proceeds of manufactures, exclusive of outstandings, was Rs. 16,044.

The number of visitors to the Museum during 1885-86 was 311,462, being 38,494 in excess of that in the previous year. Of the general visitors, 19·11 per cent. were able to sign their names in the visitors' book against 19·33 per cent. in the previous year. The attendance of native women on the monthly day reserved for them was 1,181 against 640 in 1884-85. 3 popular scientific lectures were delivered, and among the general subjects on which the Museum was consulted for report were Erythroxylon coca, and insects which proved destructive to crops. A collection of exhibits was formed for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. Among the mammals presented to the Museum the most conspicuous was a lion which died at the People's Park. A collection of birds was made by Mr. Davison of Ootacamund. Manuscript catalogues of some of the coins were prepared. Some Buddhist sculptures were sent from Eusofzai. The number of books added to the library was 860 against 814 in 1884-85, and the readers there numbered 5,563 against 5,172 in the previous year.

In the Oriental Manuscripts Library 360 manuscripts and 4 books were received during the year. The number of manuscripts catalogued was 24,800. The Curator took four tours during the year in search of Sanskrit manuscripts. Arrangements have now been made for relieving him of this duty.

There were 17 meteorological observatories under the administration of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Madras in the Madras Presidency, Maisur, Coorg, Hyderabad and the Laccadive Islands, at which records were maintained during the year. On the retirement of the former Coimbatore, Madura, and Masulipatam assistants, the 10 P.M. observations were discontinued and the general working of the observatories conducted upon the same system as all others of the third class. 2 copies of the meteorological register kept at the Madras Astronomical Observatory were regularly furnished to the Madras Meteorological office by the Government Astronomer. 4 candidates for employment were instructed at the Madras Meteorological office, and duly appointed. 12 observatories were inspected during the year: 4 by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, and 8 by the Meteorological Reporter for Madras. There was a steady improvement in the work and general conditions of the observatories,

and with but one exception, the assistants performed their duties satisfactorily. Daily weather telegrams of the 10 A.M. readings of the instruments were sent to Calcutta or Simla from all observatories, excepting Amini Divi, throughout the year. In consequence of the 6 additional stations added within the last few years to the original 11, it became absolutely necessary for the Meteorological office staff to be increased, and an extra assistant was accordingly granted.

The most important event of the year 1885 was the discovery by Mr. Pogson, on the 4th February, of a new minor planet, the 245th of the group between Mars and Jupiter. This planet, which was named "Vera," is the sixth independently discovered at Madras. The volumes of "Telegraphic Longitude Determinations in India" and "Hourly Magnetical Observations," mentioned in the last report, were widely distributed during the year. The Astronomer's attention was chiefly devoted to work in connection with the proposed publication of the meridian circle observations from 1862 up to the present time. Copies of the original meridian circle reductions were made from 1862 up to 1877, and the preparation of the star ledgers (or collection of separate results for each star in order of right ascension) and the deduced catalogues of mean position was completed for the years 1862 and 1863. Madras mean time was transmitted daily to all Government telegraph offices in India, and true local time was indicated at Madras by gun-fire, by a semaphore, and by controlled electrical clocks. The Madras meteorological register was continued as usual, and daily weather telegrams were despatched to Calcutta and Madras throughout the year, and to Simla during the official season there. Rain returns from 217 Revenue Board stations were tabulated and printed in the local gazette and tested rain-gauges were supplied to 101 new stations.

SECTION VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

During the first month of the official year under report, the staff of draftsmen under Mr. Rea, First Assistant, Archæological Survey, was engaged in finishing up the field season's work in the south-west portion of the Bellary district. Several fine examples of Chálukyan blackstone work were surveyed, and numbers of inscriptions copied. In the beginning of May the staff returned to Madras and resumed the finishing in ink of the drawings previously done in the field. In the beginning of August a month's tour was commenced through various places in the Chingleput and North Arcot districts. Various places, including Manimangalam, Vandalur, Somangalum, Tenneri, Magaral, Pennagar and Mamandur, were visited, and objects of archæological interest surveyed. The discovery that the Mamandur caves are of Pallava origin was an interesting and important feature in the tour. The month's field work terminated by the completion of the survey of the Pallava temples of Conjeeveram. The party thereafter returned to Madras where they remained engaged in inking drawings, &c., till the beginning of December, when they proceeded on a tour through various places in the Gooty and Anantapur taluks *en route* to Penukonda. A number of copper-plates were noted and copied. The extensive remains at Penukonda were completely surveyed, as also numbers of places surrounding. A survey of the fine temple at Lepaksha was then undertaken, but before its completion the camp had to be moved west to join the Director-General at Pura. From thence Mr. Rea proceeded to Harihar, where a Chálukyan

temple was surveyed. On its completion, the camp returned to the Bellary district, and Hullwagle, Nilgunda, Bagali, and other villages were visited. The work at these places proved sufficiently important to engage the staff till the end of the field season, when they returned to Madras *viâ* Hospet.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 1st April 1885, the Madras District Boards Act (V of 1884), which superseded the Madras Local Funds Act (IV of 1871), was introduced into all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, in which the City of Madras Municipal Act (I of 1884) was in force. The principal changes effected by the new Act were as follows:—(1) the proportion of official members in District Boards was reduced from one-half to one-fourth; (2) the Revenue Divisional officers were made *ex-officio* members; (3) provision was made for the election of non-official members; (4) Subordinate Divisional or Taluk Boards were constituted; and (5) under these, as a rule, were to be "Unions" consisting of one or more villages administered by a panchayet or council. The last two provisions were however not carried into effect till after the close of the year. The cess on land was levied at the rate of 2 annas per rupee of the annual rent value in Malabar and at 1 anna in the other districts, except Godávari in which the rate was 9 pies. Tolls upon carriages, carts or animals passing along roads were levied at 189 places in 17 districts. 291 miles of road were newly constructed and 18,925 miles repaired, against 451 and 18,280, respectively, in the preceding year. Educational operations showed steady and satisfactory progress. The number of Local Board dispensaries rose from 220 at the beginning of the year to 225 at its close. The steady increase in the numbers resorting to these institutions for relief shows their growing popularity. A larger number of persons than in the previous year were protected by vaccination from small-pox, and due attention was paid to the improvement of sanitation. The actual receipts of the various District Boards during the year amounted to 60½ lakhs and the total expenditure to nearly 58½ lakhs.

The District Municipalities Act (IV of 1885), which superseded the Towns Improvement Act (III of 1871), came into force on the 1st April 1885. The new Act effected some radical changes in the constitution of municipal councils, the chief of which will be found noticed in Chapter IX of Part II. The number of municipalities administered under the Act continued to be 47. 9 new municipalities were constituted during the year, but they did not begin to work till 1886-87. There was a considerable increase in the number of municipal councillors, which rose from 714 to 813. Of the latter number 47 were members *ex officio*, 469 nominated, and 297 elected, against 82, 456, and 176, respectively, in 1884-85. Including official members elected by the rate-payers, there were 205 official and 608 non-official members, against 271 and 443 in the previous year. Classifying the councillors according to race, there were 177 Europeans and Eurasians and 636 natives against 224 and 490, respectively, in 1884-85. The elective system of appointing councillors was in force in 31 towns against 27 in 1884-85, and 40 councils enjoyed the right of electing their own chairman. The total municipal receipts, including the opening balances, amounted to Rs. 18,24,378 against Rs. 17,54,716 in 1884-85, the actual receipts of the year being Rs. 15,72,763 as against Rs. 15,62,406. There

was an increase of nearly Rs. 35,000 under taxation, of Rs. 22,000 under rents, and of Rs. 16,000 under contribution from Provincial and Local Funds; but this was partially counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 61,000 under miscellaneous. The average incidence of taxation, excluding tolls, was 8 annas and 10 pies against 8 annas and 6 pies in 1884-85. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 15,32,434 against Rs. 15,03,101 in the year preceding, the increase occurring chiefly under public works, and supervision and management, counterbalanced by a decrease under hospitals and dispensaries, conservancy and miscellaneous.

A further loan of 3 lakhs (nominal capital) for the continuance of the Black Town drainage works, was raised by the Madras Municipality during the year. The amount actually obtained was Rs. 2,72,784—Rs. 18,000 at 5 per cent., and the balance at 6 per cent. This makes a total of 7 lakhs borrowed on account of the drainage works, the expenditure on which was Rs. 1,46,307 during, and Rs. 5,75,939 up to the end of, the year. The only new work under "communications" was a new bridge at Cossapett (Pursewaulkum), on which a sum of Rs. 2,417 was expended. Some works in connection with the scheme for the improvement of water-supply were completed. The expenditure on this scheme during the year was Rs. 36,739, making a total outlay up to date of Rs. 87,050. The Red Hills tank was under restoration until November 1885, and during the six months previous to that date the whole of the supply to the city had to be pumped from the lake. The water-supply, in consequence, fell considerably short of that of the previous year. The total sum spent by the Municipality on education was Rs. 13,796. The number of children under instruction in aided poor schools was 10,335 against 9,526 in the year previous. The Municipal normal school was abolished on the 31st March 1886. The usual expenditure was incurred on the Triplicane and Black Town dispensaries, and the annual contributions to the General Hospital and to the Medical College were paid. A contribution was also made to the St. Thomé dispensary. The vaccine results of the year were fairly good, though the number of cases was much below that of 1884-85, when the prevalence of small-pox gave an extraordinary stimulus to vaccination. In 1885-86 there were only 16 cases of small-pox against an average of 1,781 in the five years previous. Vaccination has been compulsory since June 1884. The birth-rate was 40·1 per mille against 40·5 in 1884-85 (twelve months), and the death-rate was 35·8 against 42·7. There was a great decrease in deaths owing to the abatement of cholera and small-pox, which were prevalent in the previous year. The total expenditure on conservancy amounted to Rs. 2,52,735. Public parks cost Rs. 20,741. The total municipal receipts of the year, including the loan above mentioned, amounted to Rs. 13,28,829, and the total expenditure to Rs. 11,43,253. The interest paid on loans amounted to Rs. 91,325, and Rs. 41,957 was added to the Sinking fund, which aggregated Rs. 5,38,635 at the close of the year. The municipal debt now amounts to 24 lakhs.

The number of Government chaplains was 42—38 of the Church of England and 4 of the Church of Scotland—as in the previous year; and besides these, 15 clergymen of the Church of England and 19 Roman Catholic priests were in receipt of allowances from Government in the Civil and Military departments. The total expenditure under "Ecclesiastical" amounted to Rs. 4,00,701 against Rs. 4,00,622

in the previous year. The number of clergymen of the Church of England in the diocese of Madras on the 31st March 1886 was 224, or 2 more than on the same day in 1885.

The stock in hand at the Stationery Depôt at the beginning of the year was valued at Rs. 3,25,298, and the receipts during the year at Rs. 5,55,700. The issues amounted to Rs. 4,50,374, and the balance at the end of the year was thus Rs. 4,30,624. The issues were less than those of the preceding year by Rs. 45,358, but exceeded the average of the last five years by Rs. 17,502. Tables have been prepared by the Superintendent which show that the expenditure in several offices, both in the Presidency and the mofussil, is susceptible of reduction. The value of articles of Indian manufacture substituted for those of European make amounted to Rs. 2,11,029, and resulted in a net saving of Rs. 15,322.

The total value of the work done in the various branches of the Government Press, including value of paper issued from Press stores, amounted to Rs. 3,27,925, showing a considerable decrease as compared with last year. The expenditure was less by Rs. 5,678 (Rs. 2,44,003 against Rs. 2,49,681), and the net profit amounted to Rs. 83,921 against Rs. 90,068. The cost per page (Rs. 1-2-5) was in excess of that of the previous year (Rs. 1-0-10). The total number of impressions struck off was 49,869,637, being 1,883,320 more than in 1884-85, but the total number of pages printed (165,773) showed a decrease of 24,083.

The accounts of the Lawrence Asylum Press for the year 1885 opened with a balance of Rs. 1,780. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,29,850 and the disbursements to Rs. 1,27,210 (inclusive of payments on account of the branch at Ootacamund) as against Rs. 1,29,142 and Rs. 1,42,899, respectively, during 1884. In consequence of heavy extra expenses, the press was unable to make its usual contribution to the Lawrence Asylum during the year under report. The financial position of the branch press at the close of 1885 was satisfactory.

There were 21 district presses at work on the 31st March 1886 against 20 on the same date in 1885. The increase is due to the Madura press, which had been abolished, having to be re-established owing to the failure of the contractor to whom the work had been handed over to fulfil his engagements. The aggregate value of the work done by the presses during the year was Rs. 1,67,518 against Rs. 1,64,069 in 1884-85. The receipts amounted to Rs. 69,252 against Rs. 51,358, and the charges to Rs. 85,150 against Rs. 84,631. The increase in receipts is mainly due to a larger sale of Acts and putta forms.

The total number of cases that came under examination by the Chemical Examiner in 1885 was 813 against 830 in 1884. The medico-legal cases amounted to 156 against 166; those of suspected cattle-poisoning to 112 against 86; and miscellaneous examinations to 545 against 578. The number of cases of suspected human poisoning was 128, and poison was detected in 50 per cent. of these, involving the examination of 466 articles. As usual, inorganic poisons were most frequently resorted to, and of these the article chiefly used was arsenious oxide. The other noxious inorganic articles employed were salts of mercury. The vegetable poisons detected were strychnia, datura, aconite, opium and its alkaloid, morphia, oleander, Lebedicropsis orbicularis, plumbago, ganja, Calotropis gigantea, and

picrotoxin. The cases of cattle-poisoning which formed the subject of inquiry amounted to 112, involving the examination of 287 articles. In these also arsenic was the agent chiefly used. Of the miscellaneous work carried out by the Examiner, 494 analyses were for Government departments and municipalities and 53 for private persons. The department during the year appears to have carried out its work with zeal and efficiency.

The number of Muhammadans in superior Government service on the 31st March 1886 was 6,105 out of a total of 35,569 appointments; but of these 5,793 held appointments of less than Rs. 250 per annum. They are chiefly attracted to the Police, no less than 5,438 being employed in that department. Out of 7 Statutory Civilians appointed up to date, 2 are Muhammadans.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE STATE. (15TH AUGUST 1884 TO 15TH AUGUST 1885.)

THE year 1060 of the Malayalam era was marked by the death of Maharaja Rama Varma on the 4th August 1885. He was succeeded by his nephew Rama Varma, who ascended the musnud on the 19th August 1885. Mr. V. Ramiengar continued to be Dewan.

Legislation.

There were 3 Regulations passed during the year. Complaints having been made that the relations between Jenmies and their Kanapauttom tenants, as defined by the Royal Proclamation of 1042, were not on a satisfactory footing, it was resolved to appoint a commission, composed of 2 official and 2 non-official members, to inquire into the nature of those relations and to record evidence, with a view to obtaining reliable data upon which to base any further legislation that might be deemed necessary. Regulation I of 1060 was accordingly passed on the 18th Magarom 1060 (29th January 1885) to invest the commissioners with the powers of a civil court to summon and examine witnesses on oath and to call for the production of documentary evidence in connection with matters referred to them for investigation. Regulation II of 1060 was passed on the 28th Magarom (8th February 1885) to modify certain sections of the Boundary Regulation III of 1058 which experience had shown to require amendment. Regulation III of 1060 was passed on the 30th Medom (11th May 1885) to empower the Government to make a small deduction from the salaries of those members of the police force who are not entitled to the benefit of the general pension rules of the State, with a view to providing a superannuation fund to be applied from time to time to the payment of retiring allowances or gratuities.

Civil justice.

19,490 regular and 9,990 small cause suits were filed in the Munsifs' Courts during the year against 19,626 and 9,394, respectively, in 1059. There being 18 of these courts, this gives an average of 1,083 regular and 555 small cause suits to each. The changes in the territorial jurisdiction of the Civil Courts adverted to in the last administration report, and to which effect was given during the year 1060, have on the whole, the High Court observe, contributed to a greater equalization of work than before, besides bringing the courts nearer the homes of the suitors. Inclusive of arrears and cases re-admitted, there was an aggregate of 34,990 suits for disposal against 34,657 in 1059. Of these, 20,058 regular and 9,829 small cause suits, or a total of 29,887 suits or 85·4 per cent., were disposed of within the year, leaving only 5,003 suits pending at its close. Out of the 29,887 suits disposed of, 12,527 or nearly 42 per cent. were contested and 17,360 or 58 per cent. uncontested, against 13,084 and 17,249, respectively, in the previous year. Each munsif had thus on an average 696 contested suits against 727 in 1059. The average duration of an ordinary suit was 2 months and 15 days, against 2 months and 21 days in 1059, and that of a small cause suit 24 days, the same as in the previous year. Only 26 per cent. of the decisions appealable were appealed against. Of these, 60 per cent. were confirmed. The results compare very favorably with those of 1059. 2 munsifs were removed for misconduct during the year.

NOTE.—The dates put in brackets after the heading of each section denote the period to which the report refers. In most cases this will be the official year,—1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886 (1885-86), or the calendar year (1885). Where, as in the present instance, a different period is dealt with, the opening and closing month will always be indicated.

Inclusive of arrears, remands and re-admissions, the number of original suits for disposal in the 5 Zillah Courts amounted to 2,002 against 1,809 in the year preceding. Adding to this 2,340 appeals preferred from the decisions of the Munsifs' Courts, 31 remanded or received by transfer, and 1,410 pending at the beginning of the year, there was an aggregate of 5,783 cases for disposal. Of these, 1,065 original suits and 2,457 appeals, or together 3,522, were disposed of within the year, against 779 originals and 1,759 appeals or a total of 2,538 in 1059. Moreover, the disposals in the year under report include a much larger percentage of contested suits than those in the previous year. Of the cases disposed of 570 were appealable, and the appeals actually preferred were 672 or 26·1 per cent., against 27·2 in the previous year.

In the High Court 217 regular and 445 special appeals were filed during the year against 140 regular and 318 special appeals in 1059. Including arrears and cases re-admitted, there were in all 359 regular appeals and 596 special appeals or an aggregate of 955 cases for disposal during the year, against 806 in 1059. Of this number, the High Court disposed of 228 regular and 420 special suits or a total of 648 cases against 523 in the previous year. In regular appeals, 43·4 per cent. and in special appeals 66·2 per cent. were confirmed in appeal by the High Court against 41·1 per cent. and 70 per cent., respectively, in 1059. The average duration of a regular appeal was 8 months and 7 days, and of a special appeal 4 months and 25 days, against 9 months and 12 days and 4 months and 20 days, respectively, in the previous year. 111 civil miscellaneous appeals and 478 civil miscellaneous petitions were received during the year against 115 and 312, respectively, in 1059. There were 12 of each class pending at the end of the year. Applications for review of judgment numbered 18 only as against 51 in 1059; all but 4 were disposed of.

Taking all the courts together in their original and appellate capacities, there was a grand total of 41,728 cases for disposal, of which 34,057 or 81·6 per cent. were disposed of within the year. The total judicial revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 3,46,591 against Rs. 3,01,396 in 1059, and the salaries of judicial officers, their establishments, &c., to Rs. 2,05,640 against Rs. 1,79,824. 2 Zillah and 6 Munsifs' Courts were inspected during the year by a Judge of the High Court. The reform of the process service establishment referred to in the last administration report was completed during the year.

Criminal justice.

Inclusive of arrears and re-admissions, there were 14,417 cases affecting 30,837 persons for disposal on the files of the magistracy, against 13,002 cases affecting 28,434 persons in 1059. Of these, 14,334 cases, affecting 30,606 persons, were disposed of against 12,939 cases, affecting 28,245 persons, in the preceding year. The number left pending at the end of the year was 83 cases affecting 231 persons, against 63 cases affecting 189 persons in 1059. The percentage of convictions was 41·1 per cent. against 39·1 in 1059: 59·2 per cent. of those convicted were punished with fine only. The great bulk of the offences were as usual of a petty nature; in grave crimes, such as giving false evidence, kidnapping, rape, and criminal breach of trust, there is a considerable decline. The number of public servants charged as such with offences was 237 against 201 in 1059, but the number committed or convicted only 52 against 76 in the previous year. The average duration of a trial before the subordinate magistracy was 13 days against 14 in 1059; and that before the superior magistracy 15 days against 18.

Together with arrears (12 cases affecting 29 persons), the number of cases for disposal by the Sessions Courts amounted to 160 affecting 286 persons, against 178 cases involving 359 persons in 1059. Of these 139 cases affecting 246 persons were disposed of during the year. 63 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted as against 36·6 per cent. in the previous year. The average duration of a sessions trial was only 15 days against 26 in 1059.

Appeals from subordinate to first-class magistrates numbered 681, affecting 1,274 persons, against 638 in 1059; of these 639 affecting 1,195 persons were disposed of within the year, against 620 affecting 1,171 persons in 1059. The decisions of the subordinate magistrates were interfered with in only 31 per cent. of the cases as against 45 per cent. in 1059, and the average duration of an appeal was reduced from 56 to 36 days. Of appeals to the Sessions Courts against the decisions of first-class magistrates there were altogether 66, affecting 120 persons,

for disposal, against 85 affecting 140 persons in 1059. Of this number all but 1, involving a single individual, were disposed of within the year, with the result that the sentences of the lower courts were confirmed in the case of 57 persons and altered or annulled in the case of 61. The average duration of an appeal was 30 days against 57 in 1059. The High Court had 35 appeals affecting 69 persons for disposal against 22 appeals affecting 32 persons in 1059. Only 2 cases, affecting 9 persons, were left undisposed of. Original sentences were confirmed in the case of 22 persons and reversed or modified in the case of 38. The average duration of a case in appeal was 40 days against 28 in 1059.

Police.

The police force during the year under report consisted of 1,611 men of all grades, of whom 1,364 were employed on purely police duties. The proportion of police to population and area continued the same as in the previous year, namely 1 to 1,700 souls and 1 man to every 5 square miles. The great bulk of the force (93 per cent.) is composed of natives of Travancore, and most of the foreigners belong to the adjoining districts of Tinnevelly, Malabar, and Native Cochin. The total cost of the police amounted to Rs. 1,74,144 against Rs. 1,56,196 in 1059. The increase is due chiefly to the appointment of a third Assistant Superintendent of Police, to promotions given to constables and inspectors, and to the provision of the full complement of clothing which fell due in the year. The average cost is 1 anna $1\frac{1}{2}$ pie per head of population. 88·5 per cent. of the force can read and write. 6,920 cases were reported to the police during the year, of which 2,239 were referred as false. As regards the balance the results show an improvement all through over those of the preceding year—the percentage of cases detected being 71·4 against 64·6; of persons convicted 62·8 against 57; and of property recovered 62·7 against 57·9.

Jails.

The total number of prisoners during the year was 1,991, of whom 632 remained at its close. The average daily strength of the jails was 563 against 507, and the average mortality 3 per cent. against 1·7, in 1059, which was an exceptionally healthy year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 48,831 against Rs. 42,503 in 1059. Order and discipline were well maintained in all the jails. One case of escape occurred, but the convict was at once recaptured. About one-third of the convicts were employed in intramural labor. Clothing, bedding, and carpets are manufactured. The jail press is becoming increasingly useful and supplies several departments of the State with printed forms. The aggregate receipts from intramural and extramural convict labor may be estimated at Rs. 13,265 against Rs. 9,400 in 1059.

Registration of assurances.

68,257 documents were presented for registration during the year against 79,685 in 1059. There was thus a falling off by 11,428 instruments, but this was because the registrations in 1059 were abnormally high owing to the expected introduction of the Stamp Act. In the absence of a similar cause in the year under report, the transactions fell again to their normal proportions. The number of documents presented during the year was larger than in 1058, showing that the steady growth of registration continues. There were only 107 documents pending at the close of the year. The aggregate value of the transactions registered amounted to 131 lakhs against 147 in 1059 and 127 in 1058. 98 per cent. of the registrations related to immovable property. The average time taken to register a document was 2 days and 6 hours against 1 day and 22 hours in 1059. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 1,09,614 and the expenditure to Rs. 48,249, leaving a surplus in favor of the department amounting to Rs. 61,365.

Survey and settlement.

The following is a summary of the works done by the Survey Department during the year. Eye-sketching in 8 taluks, all completed. Boundary demarcation in 11 taluks, 4 completed. Field demarcation in 4 taluks, 1 completed. Boundary survey in 3 taluks, 1 completed. Field measurement in 5 taluks, 2 completed. Survey operations were completed in 19 villages comprising together 64 square miles by the insertion of topographical details. The work of triangulation is making steady progress, as is also the demarcation of the Travancore-Cochin boundary. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,83,058 against Rs. 83,131 in 1059.

Settlement operations were in progress in 13 taluks and the expenditure was Rs. 78,428.

Revenue.

The aggregate land revenue demand for the year amounted to Rs. 16,86,488 against Rs. 18,31,198 in 1059. The decrease was due to remissions in South Travancore owing to failure of the south-west monsoon in 1059. Rs. 15,92,826 or 94 per cent. was collected within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 93,662 at its close. Of old arrears—those outstanding at the beginning of the year—there were Rs. 6,36,021, of which Rs. 46,103 were struck off the accounts, and Rs. 24,076 were collected during the year, leaving at its close Rs. 5,65,842 still outstanding. The gross salt revenue was Rs. 13,97,760 against Rs. 13,57,205 in the year preceding. The stamp regulation was in operation throughout the whole of the year under review; the gross receipts amounted to Rs. 2,14,945. The revenue derived from the excise duty on tobacco amounted during the year to Rs. 7,96,583 against Rs. 8,32,285 in 1059, showing a falling off of Rs. 35,702, due mainly to the failure of crops in South Travancore. The customs revenue, which in 1059 had surpassed that of every preceding year, rose still higher during the year under report, viz., from Rs. 5,15,493 to Rs. 5,30,408. The rise was due chiefly to the larger exports of copra, pepper, and coffee. The import duty of 10 per cent. on opium was given up from the beginning of the year, as it was found to encourage the illicit importation of the article from Cochin. The opium demand rose in consequence from Rs. 7,059 to Rs. 46,050. The demand on account of the abkári farms amounted to Rs. 3,19,109 against Rs. 3,25,780 in 1059. Out of this, Rs. 2,67,704 were realized within the year.

Forests.

The forest receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 3,12,727 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,25,985, against Rs. 2,51,114 and Rs. 79,673 in the previous year. The net revenue was thus Rs. 1,86,742. With a view to the better conservancy of the forests, the practice of allowing timber to be felled by private parties on payment of seigniorage was discontinued during the year. At present it is brought down by Government agency only and sold at the depôts. No fresh plantations were opened during the year. The yield of cardamoms was 484 candies producing Rs. 3,78,925, against 303 candies producing Rs. 3,14,112 in 1059. The price per candy was low owing to competition from Ceylon and Mysore. The share allowed to the cardamom ryots was raised during the year from one-third to two-fifths of the crop.

Trade.

The entire trade of the country amounted to Rs. 1,97,75,085 against Rs. 1,66,62,836 in 1059, being an advance of 18·6 per cent. The past year's figures were noticed in the last report as the highest on record, but trade has now again expanded by nearly one-fifth as above stated. 38 per cent. of this trade was carried by sea, 39 per cent. by backwater, and 23 per cent. by land, against 42, 30, and 28 per cent., respectively, in 1059. Exports amounted to Rs. 108 lakhs against 99 in the previous year. Imports rose from 67 to 89 lakhs. Copra, coffee and pepper showed the largest increase under exports; thread, rice, and paddy under imports. The products of the cocoanut tree alone make up 54 per cent. of the entire exports. 83½ per cent. of the total trade was with British India, 8 per cent. with Ceylon, and 2 per cent. with the United Kingdom. 802 vessels visited the ports of Travancore against 718 in 1059.

Public works.

The aggregate expenditure on public works during the year by the Engineer's and Maramut departments together amounted to Rs. 9,39,152 or 14·06 per cent. of the total revenue, against Rs. 9,34,844 or 14·59 per cent. in 1059. The expenditure in the Chief Engineer's department was Rs. 6,89,935, of which 12 per cent. was spent in establishment, 42 per cent. on communications, 14 per cent. on buildings, 25 per cent. on irrigation, and 7 per cent. on miscellaneous. The expenditure on the Maramut department was Rs. 2,49,217, of which nearly Rs. 70,000 were expended on tank repairs in the Nanjenaud and Shencottah taluks and on village roads, and the remainder chiefly on the upkeep and extension of palace and other buildings.

Postal department.

The number of private covers carried during the year amounted to 408,095, against 386,413 in 1059, 351,303 in 1058, and 334,373 in 1057. The number of official covers carried was 614,679 against 632,788 in 1059. Including the amount chargeable on official covers, the total earnings of the department may be set down at Rs. 1,50,386 against Rs. 1,76,851 in the previous year. The charges amounted

to Rs. 40,333, or Rs. 17,747 in excess of the receipts from private covers, and this excess may be regarded as the cost of conveying more than 600,000 official covers.

The number of students in the central institution increased during the year from 160 to 170 in the college, from 355 to 428 in the high school, and from 214 to 248 in the preparatory school. The average daily attendance was 88·5 or almost the same as in the previous year. In the Matriculation examination 35 passed out of 43; in the F.A. 15 out of 45; in the B.A. 8 out of 22; in the B.L. 5 out of 8. The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 8,423 against Rs. 7,557 in 1059; the expenditure to Rs. 38,284, or Rs. 1,067 more than that in the previous year. Education.

The number of English district schools has remained the same as in the previous year, namely 21. The strength of these schools rose from 1,662 in 1059 to 1,803 in the year under report. The average attendance has remained pretty much the same as in the previous year, being 82·08 per cent. against 82·5. The total amount realized by fees in schools was Rs. 6,184 as compared with Rs. 5,059 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,606.

The number of aided district English schools has been reduced from 4 to 3, the girls' school at Alleppy having been placed on the same footing as other native girls' schools. The number of pupils in the English girls' school, Trivandrum, was the same as last year, 81.

At the beginning of the year under report there were 228 Government and 514 aided, or together 742, vernacular schools. In the course of the year there was an accession of 115 schools, as a result almost entirely of the extension of the grant-in-aid rules to indigenous schools. Of the 857 schools now existing 229 are supported by Government, 391 by various missions, and 237 are private native schools receiving grants-in-aid. The schools are attended by 35,733 boys and 7,780 girls, the numbers in the previous year being 33,322 and 7,963, respectively. Nearly 57 per cent. of the children under instruction are Hindus, upwards of 35 per cent. Native Christians, and only 1·5 per cent. Muhammadans. The average daily attendance was 76 per cent. of the number on the register.

The total expenditure on the department amounted to Rs. 92,369 as compared with Rs. 84,874 in the previous year. Against this, there were receipts from fees in the Government schools amounting to Rs. 19,494, which left Rs. 72,875 as the net expenditure on vernacular education. 2 normal schools have been established for training teachers for vernacular schools, one at Trivandrum in 1059, and the other at Kotar, which is the centre of the Tamil-speaking population, in the year under report. The Medical school contained 10 students. A dissecting room was opened in August.

The total number of visitors to the museum was 153,102 against 101,662 in 1059 and 124,713 in 1058. The expenditure on the museum and public gardens amounted to Rs. 14,989 against Rs. 14,944 in the previous year. Museum.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries remained the same as in the previous year. 111,531 persons were treated during the year as compared with 106,279 in 1059. The total number of vaccinations was 78,783 as compared with 90,679 in 1059, or 13 per cent. less. Cholera and small-pox were prevalent during the year, the former introduced from the neighbouring district of Tinnevelly. Medical.

150,970 tolas of copper were coined into 2,631,200 cash which is equivalent to Rs. 5,873. The charges, including the value of copper, amounted to Rs. 3,017 and left a profit of Rs. 2,856. 4,262 tolas of silver were coined into 32,231 fanams which are equivalent to Rs. 4,604. The cost of silver and other charges amounted to Rs. 4,588, leaving a profit of Rs. 16. No gold coins were struck during the year. Mint.

The total value of the work turned out at the Government press during the year under review was Rs. 23,328 against Rs. 20,226 in 1059. The total expenditure on the press amounted to Rs. 7,924 against 7,752. Press.

The aggregate revenue under all heads amounted to Rs. 66,78,705, and is the highest on record, surpassing that of the preceding year by Rs. 1,65,758. The aggregate expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 64,90,960 against Rs. 60,13,122 in 1059. Subtracting this from the income of the year, a surplus of Rs. 1,87,745 is left, which raises the balance in the treasury from Rs. 54,58,689, as it stood at the close of last year, to Rs. 56,46,434. This result has been reached, Finance.

notwithstanding remissions of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 2,76,000, an increased expenditure of a lakh-and-a-quarter on the revenue survey and settlement and on education, and the performance of a special ceremony at a cost of 2 lakhs of rupees.

COCHIN STATE. (15TH AUGUST 1884 TO 15TH AUGUST 1885.)

Legislation.

There was no fresh legislation during the year.

Civil justice.

Civil justice continued to be administered by 5 Munsif's Courts, 2 District Courts, and the Appeal Court. The total number of original suits instituted during the year 1060 M. E. was 7,877 as against 7,227 in 1059. Taking into account the 797 cases pending at the beginning of the year the suits for disposal amounted to 8,674 or 657 more than in the previous year. The aggregate number of cases disposed of during the year under review was 7,917 or 697 more than in the year preceding, and the balance left at the close of the year was 757. Of the 7,917 cases disposed of, 7,656 were decided by the 5 Munsifs' Courts and the remaining 261 by the Zillah Courts. The average duration of an original contested suit was 2 months and 7 days in a Munsif's Court, 5 months 26 days in the Trichoor Zillah Court, and 25 months 21 days in the Anjikaimal Zillah Court. 262 appeals to Zillah Courts were pending at the commencement of the year under report, and 429 appeals were filed during the year. Of these 426 appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 265. The average duration of an appeal was 20 months 14 days in the Anjikaimal Court, and 1 month 28 days in Trichoor. 97 regular appeals were filed in the Appeal Court during the year and 44 appeals were pending at the close of the year preceding. Of these 84 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 57. The number of special appeals filed during the year was 87 which, together with the 16 left undisposed of at the beginning of the year, makes a total of 103. Of these 80 were disposed of during the year reported on, leaving a balance of 23. The average duration of the regular and special appeals disposed of during the year was 5 months and 3 days, as against 5 months and 4 days in the previous year. In addition to the above the Judges disposed of 20 special appeals which had been referred to them for disposal by His Highness the Rajah. The total number of decrees executed wholly and partly by the Zillah and Munsifs' Courts during the year was 2,797 as against 2,472 in the year previous. The institution fees collected by the original and appellate courts during the year amounted to Rs. 65,516 and the stamp penalties to Rs. 15,186, making a total of Rs. 80,702 against Rs. 72,890 in the previous year. The total expenditure on account of the Judicial Department during the year amounted to Rs. 61,511.

Criminal justice.

The total number of cases disposed of by the magistracy during the year under review was 2,035, affecting 4,206 persons, as against 1,358 cases affecting 2,320 persons in the preceding year. Acquittals were in the ratio of 40·8 per cent. as against 47 per cent. in the preceding year. Including arrears of the preceding year, there were 155 appeals, affecting 317 persons, to District Magistrates from the decisions of Second and Third Class Magistrates. Of these 149 appeals affecting 303 persons were disposed of. The decision of the lower courts was modified in the case of 99 persons or 33 per cent. The average duration of a case in appeal was 31 days in the Anjikaimal and 10 days in the Trichoor District Magistrate's Court.

46 cases affecting 119 persons were committed by the Magistrates to the Sessions Courts against 35 cases affecting 102 persons in the year previous. These, together with 1 case affecting 1 person pending at the beginning of the year, were all disposed of, 73 persons or 60·8 per cent. being convicted. The average duration of sessions trials during the year reported on was 3 days and 2 days in the Anjikaimal and Trichoor Sessions Courts, respectively, as against 4 days and 3 days in the preceding year. 9 appeals affecting 35 persons were preferred to the Sessions Courts, as against 31 appeals affecting 108 persons in the previous year. These, together with 8 appeals affecting 36 persons pending at the commencement of the year, were all disposed of with the result that the sentences

of the Lower Court were confirmed in the case of 23 persons and altered in the case of 48. The average duration of an appeal was 266 days in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court and 20 days in the Trichoor Court.

10 appeals affecting 13 persons were preferred to the Appeal Court during the year under review, as against 6 appeals affecting 20 persons in the preceding year. These, together with the 2 appeals affecting 8 persons pending at the commencement of the year, gave a total of 12 appeals affecting 21 persons, of which 11 appeals affecting 19 persons were disposed of, sentence being confirmed in the case of 6 persons and altered in the case of 13. The average duration of an appeal was 28 days as against 29 in 1059. As a Court of Reference the Appeal Court disposed of 1 case affecting 1 person, in which life imprisonment was awarded.

Jails.

There were 186 prisoners in the jails of Ernacollum and Trichoor at the close of 1059, and 515 admissions during the year under report, making a total of 701 prisoners. Of these, 455 were judicially released and 4 died, leaving 242 prisoners at the end of the year. The average daily number in jail was 215 against 157 in the previous year. The increased average has arisen from the enlarged jurisdiction conferred on the magistracy, and the consequent increase in remands and convictions. The prisoners are chiefly employed in the repair and maintenance of the public roads. The charges incurred for the maintenance of jails, exclusive of the cost of the medical establishment and of medicines obtained from Europe, amounted to Rs. 34,960 against Rs. 18,724 in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the greater number of prisoners and to the large amount of repairs carried out. The health of the prisoners on the whole was very good.

Police.

In the year under report the introduction of the new system of police was completed throughout the State. At the beginning of the year the force, inclusive of the reserve, was 284 strong. At the end the total strength amounted to 354, distributed among 32 stations. 1,075 cases were reported direct to the police during the year and 258 were referred to them by the magistracy, making a total of 1,333. Of these, 1,015 were disposed of, while 318 were pending investigation, partly before the police and partly before the magistracy. The percentage of detected cases was 49·6, of recovery of property 21·1, and of conviction of persons arrested 60·6. There were 4 cases of murder reported during the year, of which 3 were struck off as false. In the remaining case the police charged the accused and obtained a conviction, the sentence passed being one of life imprisonment.

Revenue.

The land revenue for the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,44,828 against Rs. 6,38,230 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 6,598. The customs revenue was Rs. 1,11,588 against Rs. 1,10,030 in 1059. Of this Rs. 1,08,949 was received from the British Government under the guarantee, and the balance, Rs. 2,639, represents the receipts at the Sirkar ports. The amount realised by the sale of the abkári farm in the year under report was Rs. 61,522 as compared with Rs. 60,916 in the previous year, giving an increase of Rs. 606. The opium farm produced the sum of Rs. 19,390, which was the same as that realised in 1059, when it was sold for a period of 3 years. The revenue derived from salt was Rs. 3,23,614 against Rs. 2,89,362 in the previous year, which shows an increase of Rs. 34,251, due in great measure to the renewal of sales in the Adoor Gramom and in Pulliporam since the settlement of the Cochin-Travancore boundary disputes.

Registration.

The total number of documents registered during the year in the 6 registry offices of the State was 17,415, representing a total value of Rs. 63,02,791 against 16,046 documents valued at Rs. 60,11,646 in the previous year. Rs. 25,688 were collected in fees.

Education.

The strength of the high school rose from 445 to 497 during the year. The average daily attendance was 417 or 88 per cent. 26 boys were sent up for the Matriculation, of whom 16 passed, and 16 for the F.A. examination of whom 10 passed. 23 out of 29 passed the Middle School examination, and 17 out of 36 the Comparative Fifth Class examination. There has been a large increase in fees owing to augmented numbers in the upper classes. The 5 district schools numbered 709 pupils against 707 in the previous year. The number of students in all the schools of the State at the close of the year was 1,206 against 1,152 at the end of 1059, showing an increase of 54. This increase is entirely among the Hindus and

Christians, while among the Muhammadans and Jews a large decrease is recorded. The teaching staff of the Educational Department consists of 65 masters, of whom 5 are graduates.

Public works. The expenditure on public works during the year was Rs. 3,64,672 or 22·4 per cent. of the total revenue, against Rs. 3,28,520 or 20·5 per cent. in the preceding year. Rs. 1,99,560 represents the cost of works executed through the medium of the Engineer's Department, and Rs. 1,65,112 that of works carried out by the Tahsildars. The largest items of expenditure were Rs. 24,000 for the repairs of the Shoranur bridge, Rs. 18,000 for the construction of an iron-girder bridge across the Manaly, and Rs. 17,000 for the Thatamangalam canal.

Forests. The revenue and expenditure of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 93,426 and Rs. 46,399, respectively, against Rs. 91,936 and Rs. 39,571 in the previous year. The receipts are exclusive of the value of 9 elephants captured during the year, which may be estimated at Rs. 12,000. There are 24 teak plantations, spread over a total area of 615 acres. 14 acres were cleared during the year and 14 acres planted. The cardamom plantations have for some years been worked at a loss to the State owing to extensive smuggling across the frontier in the directions of Coimbatore, Malabar and Travancore.

Medical. The civil hospitals at Ernacollum and Trichoor received 546 in and 7,406 out patients during the year against 643 in and 7,548 out patients in the year preceding. 3,823 cases were treated in the out-door dispensary at Chittoor. Small-pox and cholera prevailed throughout the year in several parts of the district. The returns of the Vaccine Department show a total of 12,537 operations, of which 11,778 are reported successful. The figures for the previous year were 10,534 and 9,462 respectively.

Postal. During the year 65,138 official communications, 348 books, 1,887 parcels, and 3,374 newspapers were carried by the Sirkar post on the public service, and 23,095 letters, 3 books, 92 parcels, and 9,130 newspapers on private account. The amount of postage collected was Rs. 969 against Rs. 893 in the preceding year.

Military. The Sirkar maintains a small force of infantry consisting of about 330 men who are chiefly employed as military guards.

Press. The value of the works executed at the Sirkar press during the year is estimated at Rs. 5,542 against Rs. 5,788 in the previous year.

Population. According to the last census taken on the 17th February 1881 the population was returned at 600,278 persons, consisting of 429,324 Hindus, 136,361 Christians, 33,344 Muhammadans, and 1,249 Jews.

Financial. The year 1060 opened with a cash balance in the treasury of Rs. 5,69,188. The total revenue of the year was Rs. 16,28, 381 against Rs. 15,99,009 in 1059, and the expenditure Rs. 15,23,494 against Rs. 14,33,285. Receipts having thus exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 1,04,887, the balance at the end of the year should have been Rs. 6,74,076; but as Government securities to the amount of Rs. 1,00,000 were purchased at a cost of Rs. 95,125, the actual cash balance stands at Rs. 5,78,951. Besides the above balance the State holds Government securities of the aggregate value of Rs. 29,07,000, and goods in stock of the estimated value of Rs. 1,10,820, making a total to its credit of Rs. 36,16,771.

GODÁVARI AGENCY. (1885-86.)

Tours. The Acting Agent spent 37 days on a tour through Rumpa, Gudteru, Dutsarti, and Jeddangi. There was no Principal Assistant Agent for two-thirds of the year, and no hill tour was made by that officer. The Special Assistant Agent spent only 3½ months in his division, district administration requiring him to be in charge of divisions in the plains. He was 78 days in camp and visited 26 villages. The Senior Assistant Agent made no tour.

The season was generally good. Tamarind trees, which form the principal source of income of the hill people, yielded well; and the outturn of gingelly, cholum, ragi and other crops was satisfactory. The average rainfall (as registered at Bhadráchalam and Polavaram) was 36 inches. No rain was registered at Waddigudem, the measure-glass being broken. Season.

Fever was prevalent as usual. The Bhadráchalam taluk is reported to have suffered less than customary, a result of the absence of heavy floods. The Special Assistant Agent and the District Forest Officer both however suffered severely, and a Police Inspector and a Deputy Tahsildar died of it during the year. In part of Rumpa there was a severe outbreak of small-pox. There are no vaccinators in the agency portion of Rajahmundry, Peddápuram and Yernagúdem taluks. Proposals for the appointment of a vaccine staff for these tracts are under consideration. There was a great decrease in vaccination in the Bhadráchalam taluk owing to long periods of absence of the vaccinators and the inability of the Inspector of Vaccination to appoint substitutes. 1,561 persons were treated in the civil dispensary at Bhadráchalam during the year. Health.

8 villages of the Yernagúdem agency and 2 in the Peddápuram agency were settled on the ryotwari system during the year. The demand for these Yernagúdem villages for fasli 1295 amounted to Rs. 2,654, the rent of the previous fasli being Rs. 1,781. The ryots were allowed to retain their holdings for the old rents confirmed as assessments, and have accepted this willingly. The increase obtained was the profit enjoyed by the renter of the village. The 2 villages of Jeddangi also accepted the ryotwari settlement on the terms at which they were then holding. Settlement of villages.

There are 3 boundary disputes in Yernagúdem agency, which are under consideration by the Senior Assistant Agent. In the Rajahmundry agency a dispute arose between 2 sub-muttadars regarding the supply of water from a hill stream for irrigation. It was amicably settled by the Deputy Tahsildar, and written orders were issued by the Principal Assistant Agent in conformity with the settlement. Boundary disputes.

There were 25 schools with an average attendance of 379 pupils in the various Agency tracts at the close of the year, against 16 schools with an average attendance of 332 on the 31st March 1885. The normal school at Bhadráchalam, which had only 4 pupils on its rolls last year, was closed during the year under report. On the other hand 8 new schools were started, chiefly in the Rajahmundry agency, and 2 that had been closed last year were reopened. Attendance at the Bhadráchalam middle school suffered by enhancement of the fees, which had to be reduced again. The condition of the schools as reported by the Deputy Inspector is unsatisfactory, and education altogether very backward, though it seems to show signs of development. The difficulties to be contended with are numerous; there is little or no local desire for education, or only a spasmodic call for it; trained teachers from the plains dislike the hills, go only as a last resort, and treat themselves to frequent absences even when well; and the visits of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools must of necessity be rare—the plains schools give them enough work, and the distance and difficulties of travelling are considerable. Education.

There has been a marked increase in the file and disposal of both civil and criminal cases. The criminal returns show 235 cases with 608 persons proceeded against, of whom 8 were committed, 159 convicted, and 441 acquitted or discharged. The total number of cases dealt with last year was 125 involving 277 persons. Of the 8 persons committed to the Agent's Court 5 were convicted. The civil returns show 314 cases for disposal during the year and 269 disposed of, against 155 and 83, respectively, in 1884-85. The judicial work was generally well done. Judicial administration.

The works in the Bhadráchalam taluk are executed by an overseer employed under the Special Assistant Agent, and in the rest of the Agency by overseers under the Local Fund Engineer. The total amount allotted in the budget was Rs. 17,059, of which Rs. 9,630 was spent. The short expenditure was due partly to financial restriction and partly to the difficulty of obtaining labor. In the Special Assistant Agent's division there was no overseer for a great part of the year. Rs. 6,665 were spent on road work, new and repairs, and Rs. 1,006 on buildings and wells. Three Public works.

lines were cleared and levelled in Bhadráchalam, and the Special Assistant's office connected with the village of Ramavaram. The new road from Eleswaram towards Dummakonda was pushed on considerably and absorbed most of the expenditure of the year.

Police. Complaints were received by the Agent against the head constable and constables of Kota for receiving provisions without payment, and against the head constable of Addateegala for extorting money from an arrack-renter and others. There was found to be some foundation for the former charge; the latter was tried by the Agent on the criminal side, and it was found that the complaints were all false and made at the instigation of the Dutsarti muttadar to bring the head constable into trouble. These were the only complaints against the police, with whom the people are reported by the Agent to be generally satisfied.

Abkári. The Abkári Act is not in force in the Agency tracts. No toddy tax is levied. The right of manufacturing and selling arrack is rented out to the villagers jointly, except in Dummagudem, Bhadráchalam and Waddigudem cusbahs and their surroundings, and in a few advanced villages of Yernagudem and Rajahmundry taluks, where it is put up to sale. Complaints received from the people of Rumpa and other parts as to facilities for transport and quality of liquor were inquired into by the Special Assistant Agent, and the necessary arrangements made. The abkári demand of the year was Rs. 14,563 against Rs. 14,129 in 1884-85.

Opium. The general rule is to issue free licenses to the villagers for the vend of opium, but licenses for 4 of the principal villages were sold during the year for sums aggregating Rs. 8,380.

Land revenue. The total land revenue demand, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 20,530 and collections to Rs. 20,474.

Forests. The most important event of the year was the extension of the Forest Act to the Bhadráchalam taluk. A notification increasing the existing 12 reserves of 68 square miles to 28 reserves of 530 square miles was published, and the Special Assistant Agent was appointed as the Settlement officer. The proposed reserves were admitted to be extensive, but it was considered that ample scope was left for the extension of cultivation. The system and practice of drift-wood collection was discussed, and simple rules for its regulation were issued by the Governor in Council, the remuneration to the salvor being reduced from two-thirds to one-fourth of the sale-proceeds of the timber. The grazing tax which the people of the zemindari villages had to pay for grazing in the Government jungles was abolished under orders of Government in January 1885. The forest revenue amounted to Rs. 35,564, against Rs. 35,132 in the previous year and Rs. 22,772 in 1883-84.

VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY. (1885-86.)

Tours. The first tour undertaken by the Agent during the year was an excursion through the Senior Assistant's division. Starting from Párvatipur, he proceeded by Rayaguda, Singapore, Bissemkatak, Godairy, and the Sitampeta pass, to Pálkonda. During his second tour the Agent visited Koraput and several places on the line which will probably be taken by the new road to be constructed between the plains of Vizagapatam and the southern part of the Jeypore plateau, returning by Anantagiri, which place he again visited in October. The touring of the divisional officers was on the whole complete and satisfactory.

Public works. During the year under report definite arrangements were made for the construction of the Potinghi-Koraput road. The traffic over the new ghât road between Sálúr and Potinghi continued to increase. The Tandevalsa Ghât road was repaired, and the causeway across the river at the bottom was reconstructed with vents. Bridges were built on the Vizagapatam and Central Provinces trunk line. The Rawpol ghât between Kistnadevi Peta and Peddavalasa was completed and is now a good bridle-path. The total sum spent in the Agency tracts on roads and buildings was Rs. 33,352.

The scheme for educating the son of the Maharaja of Jeypore progressed favorably. The Agent effected an arrangement for the purpose with a tutor, who, however, did not enter on his duties during the year. The hill schools were transferred from the Educational Department to the Agency, and a scheme for their reorganisation was under consideration. Education.

The number of original suits pending at the beginning of the year was 110, and 316 were instituted, making a total file of 426. Of these, 275 were disposed of, leaving 152 suits pending at the close of the year. Out of a total file of 12 appeals, 9 were disposed of. Civil justice.

The total number of cases for disposal was 1,254, of which 1,235 were disposed of during the year. 28 cases affecting 49 persons were committed to the Agent's Court. 1 prisoner was sentenced to death and 6 to transportation for life. Of 28 appeals, including 1 pending at the opening of the year, 25 were disposed of, sentence being interfered with in 10 cases. Criminal justice.

There was a complaint against Sirang Bissoyi of Ganjam, who demanded the rents of certain lands of Ongara. It had been settled in January 1885 that the village of Ongara belonged to Vizagapatam, and the Bissoyi was warned against further interference. A decision was also come to with regard to a trivial dispute on the Tél river between some ryots of Jeypore and Nowrangapur (Central Provinces). Boundary disputes.

The season was favorable and public health good in the Principal Assistant Agent's division, but cholera prevailed for some months in the Sirdarpur mittah of the Khond country and in the Gunapur taluk in the Senior Assistant's division. The rainfall during the year was 101·25 inches. Season.

There was a very satisfactory decrease in the number of lives lost by wild beasts. A large number of tigers, including 6 man-eaters, were destroyed. Wild beasts.

An important event of the year was the charge brought by the Jeypore police against the Bustar Raja of performing human sacrifices at Dantawar and elsewhere and of kidnapping victims for this purpose from Jeypore. During the months of May and June 1885 a belief prevailed in the Omerkot taluk that gangs of kidnappers from Bustar were abroad, endeavouring to procure victims for sacrifices to be held the following Dussara at Dantawar; and 3 cases of alleged attempts at kidnapping were reported to the police. In July suspicions were further announced by the sudden and mysterious disappearance within a mile or so of Nowrangapur village of a boy employed as Abkári peon in the Sub-Magistrate's office. Application was then made to the Central Provinces Government for assistance in the inquiry, and a Police Superintendent was despatched from Raipur to co-operate with the Jeypore police in the investigation. Meanwhile, in August, additional reports were received professing to give details as to capture and sacrifice of victims in Bustar, and upon further and more urgent representations; the Central Provinces Government directed Mr. Priest, Political Agent, Kalahandi, to proceed to Bustar, and, in communication with the Jeypore officials, fully investigate the several charges. The result of a tour which followed, though not confirming altogether the truth of the previous reports, induced Mr. Priest to believe that there were sufficient grounds for continuing the inquiry. By the end of October, the quantity of evidence collected was considered strong enough to justify the arrest of the Jiah or head priest of Dantawar, and the recommendation that the Bustar Raja should be temporarily removed. This recommendation was carried out, and the Bustar Raja temporarily removed to Raipur. Subsequently the Jiah and other persons were committed for trial on a charge of murder with regard to a native of Bustar, by name Jada, who was alleged to have been sacrificed in 1883 under the Jiah's orders. In January 1886 the case was tried at Bustar by the Commissioner of Chattishghur. At the trial, the prisoners and witnesses retracted their previous statements, the case was thrown out, and all the prisoners under arrest released. After the termination of the case, Mr. Priest reviewed the evidence collected in his 4 months' inquiry, and came to the conclusion that there were still ample grounds for the suspicions entertained by the Jeypore officials that kidnapping for sacrificial purposes went on in Bustar. The Commissioner, however, did not concur in Mr. Priest's opinion and the matter was before the Government of India at the close of the year. Bustar sacrifices.

Singupur Zemindari.

The affairs of this zemindari, which is a dependency of Jeypore, have caused some trouble during the year. The zemindar died early in 1885, leaving as claimants to the estate (1) his widow the Rani, (2) an illegitimate son, (3) his suzerain the Maharaja of Jeypore. The Rani has continued in possession up to date, and in February 1886 she suddenly adopted a child to her late husband without consulting either the Agent or the Maharaja. It was thought at first that this action might cause disturbance among the Khonds, but this has happily not been the case. The Maharaja has taken steps to bring forward his claim to the estate in the Civil Courts, and in the meantime Government have not recognised the adoption, or taken any action beyond trying to bring about an agreement between the parties.

GANJAM AGENCY. (1885-86.)

Tours.

The Agent was on tour in the hills from the 7th January to the 8th of March 1886 in company with the various divisional officers.

Boundary disputes.

Several boundary disputes and complaints by hill chiefs were considered and most of them settled during the year. The most important dispute was one between the Kolakota Savarahs and the Gumma Bissoye. The former openly resisted the marking out of the boundary line separating Kolakota from the Muttah of Gumma, and on one occasion almost attacked the Agent who had come to arrange matters. A peaceful settlement was subsequently come to through the good offices of the Serangho Bissoye. There was a dispute as regards the boundary between the Eurepada Khonds of this agency and the Boad Khond Maliahs which was still pending at the end of the year. The Savarahs of Pukota refused to pay their dues to the Bissoye of Rayagada, and it required the application of force by the Agent to reduce the village to order. The Bissoye who seems to have given the Savarahs just cause for complaint has been warned that he will not be protected from the results of oppressive behaviour in future.

Public works.

A sum of Rs. 14,500 was sanctioned for petty construction and repairs during the year 1885-86. Of this Rs. 14,420 were spent. The roads visited by the Agent were found in good order.

Abkári and opium.

52 abkári licenses were issued during the year under report against 36 in the year before, the fees collected thereon being Rs. 280. 9 opium licenses were issued against 4 in 1884-85, but no fees were collected.

Education.

The number of pupils in the hill schools on the 31st March 1886 was 829 against 929 in the preceding year. The Agent made an attempt to induce the Kolakota Savarahs to start a school in their village, but without success.

Vaccination.

5,852 cases were vaccinated against 7,962 in the preceding year, of which 5,707 cases were successful.

Civil justice.

The number of suits for disposal during the year was 115 against 99 in the preceding year. Of these, 107 were disposed of. Of 5 appeal suits instituted, 3 were disposed of.

Criminal justice.

The total number of cases for disposal in the year was 197 against 214 in 1884-85. Of these, 195 were disposed of. 5 cases were committed to the Agent's court, and of the 7 persons concerned in them 4 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment varying from five to three years. 2 appeal cases were received and disposed of during the year.

PUDUKÓTA STATE. (July 1884 to June 1885.)

Season and health.

The season of fasli 1294 (July 1884—June 1885) was on the whole indifferent, with too little rain during the greater part of the year and too much during the closing months of 1884. In December the rain was so excessive that many of the tanks breached and the crops under them were flooded. Cholera prevailed in the State to a slight extent. Small-pox was rife during the first three months of

1885. Guinea-worm, for which the capital has a notoriety, was much less severe this year.

The total area of the State is 689,341 acres or 1,077 square miles. 148,315 acres are irreclaimable waste, and 286,960 inam land, leaving 254,066 acres liable to assessment. The receipts under land revenue were the highest on record, having risen from Rs. 2,71,100 in 1878-79, the first year of the present Dewan's administration, to Rs. 4,32,907 in the year under review. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was only 14 per cent. as against 20 and 18 per cent., respectively, at the close of the preceding two years. Cultivation and land revenue.

The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 1,01,702. The receipts were Rs. 4,32,907 from land revenue and Rs. 1,13,127 from other sources, total Rs. 5,46,034. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,64,983, of which Rs. 1,75,700 was for palace charges, Rs. 1,27,674 for public departments, and Rs. 1,12,685 for public works and town conservancy. The surplus for the year was thus Rs. 81,053, raising the cash balance to Rs. 1,82,753. Besides this the State had to its credit Rs. 3,75,000 in Government securities and Rs. 2,000 on account of recoverable advances. Financial.

The devastanam and temple receipts for the year were Rs. 1,63,986 and there was an opening cash balance of Rs. 30,974. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,37,758, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 57,212, which is over and above Rs. 1,00,000 invested in Government securities. The total collections on account of satrams or alms-houses, together with the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 28,025 and the expenditure to Rs. 21,089. Temples and alms-houses.

The settlement of the Chinna Aramanai jágír was Rs. 53,117, showing an increase of Rs. 3,405 over last year, which is due in great measure to the assessment of waste lands newly taken up for cultivation. Rs. 40,084 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,033. The Jágírdár attained his majority in October 1884, but the management of the State was continued at his request. Chinna Aramanai Jágír.

The settlement of the Manoverty jágír shows an increase of Rs. 102. Out of the demand of Rs. 27,957, Rs. 24,428 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,529. The total receipts for the year, including balances, were Rs. 1,15,296, leaving a balance of Rs. 59,928. Manoverty Jágír.

The allotment on public works during the year amounted to Rs. 1,19,522, of which Rs. 1,01,279 were spent against Rs. 82,574 in the previous year. The two main roads from Pudukóta to Trichinopoly and to Tanjore were maintained in good condition. Some of the irrigation tanks were repaired. The principal roads in the capital were fully re-metalled and tunnelled. The bathing and drinking-water ponds in the town were completely cleared and put in thorough order. Public works.

There were 1,375 suits on the munsifs' side (including 121 brought forward from last year), of which 1,159 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 216 at the close of the year. On the small cause side, there were 660 suits, of which 605 were disposed of. One-fourth of the suits were disposed of within a fortnight and five-eighths within a month. The Civil Court had 115 original suits, of which 99 were disposed of; and 103 appeals from munsifs' decisions, of which 97 were disposed of, the decision being confirmed in 64 cases. The Huzur Appeal Court disposed of 24 appeals from orders and decrees, the Rajah presiding at 11 out of 32 sittings. Civil justice.

Criminal justice is administered by 11 Subordinate Magistrates, 1 First-class Magistrate, 1 District Magistrate, and a Sessions Judge. 3,542 persons were dealt with by the magistracy during the year and 77 by the Sessions Court, but the percentage of convictions was only 18. There were 77 appeals for disposal by the District Magistrate, 17 by the Sessions Court, and 16 by the Appeal Court; of these all but 1 were disposed of within the year. On the whole the decision of the Lower Court was upheld in 53 cases or 48 per cent. Criminal justice.

The number of documents registered was 9,289 against 9,464 in the previous year. The receipts of the department fell from Rs. 9,032 to Rs. 8,336, while its cost exceeded by Rs. 806 that of last year; still the year shows a surplus of Rs. 427. The sub-registry offices were inspected by the Registrars and the results of the inspection were encouraging. Registration.

Police. The police continued to be under the direction of the Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly. The strength of the force was—inspectors 4, sub-inspectors 2, constables 198. 480 cases under all heads were reported, of which 315 or 60 per cent. were detected during the year, against 504 cases, with 403 or 80 per cent. detected, in the previous year. The recovery in the value of property lost is also much below the results of the previous year. The chief falling off is in the town of Pudukóta, and seems due rather to more complete registration of crime than to less successful efforts to secure punishment.

Jail. At the beginning of the year under report there were 88 convicts, and 158 were admitted in the course of the year, thus making a total of 246; of these 152 were released on expiry of sentence and 4 died, leaving 90 in jail at the end of the year. The charges on account of the jail were Rs. 4,924. The diet of the prisoners cost As. 1-10 per head, being an increase of 10 pies over that of the previous year, resulting from the introduction in the year under report of an improved scale of diet.

Education. The Rajah's college had 454 pupils on the rolls on the 30th June 1885 against 406 on the corresponding date in 1884. The inspection of this institution by the British Inspector of Schools was put a stop to on ground that the work of the institution is sufficiently tested by the various public and private examinations. Of the 20 boys sent up for the First Examination in Arts, 7 were successful with 1 in the first class. Of the 28 boys sent up for the Matriculation examination 17 were successful, 1 taking a place in the first class. Of the 356 boys that were examined in school examinations of the 7th, 5th and all the lower classes, 220 were successful, 106 of them being in the first class. Owing to a restriction imposed by the orders of the Director of Public Instruction, no pupils were sent up for the Middle School examination of December 1884; but the restriction has been since withdrawn. The girls' school opened in last year has done satisfactorily, the attendance at the close of the fasli was 69 against 62 in last year. With a view to encourage elementary education, a set of rules for a system of grants-in-aid was framed and promulgated during the year under report to come into force from 1st April 1885. At present the cultivating castes get hardly anything in the shape of education. More than three-quarters of the pupils in the college are Brahmans.

Medical department. 283 in-patients and 12,697 out-patients were treated in the hospital against 210 and 11,147, respectively, in the previous fasli. The number of cases vaccinated was 6,747 against 3,747 in the previous year. The percentage of successful operations to the total number of operations was 84·9, while last year it was 83·3. The cost of the 5,675 successful operations was Rs. 1,236 or about As. 3-6 per case.

Press. The Government press continues to maintain its usefulness. The total value of work turned out was Rs. 5,958 against Rs. 3,442 in the previous year.

Postal department. The advantages of the British Post and Telegraph office referred to in last year's report were evidently appreciated by the public. Postal arrangements in the interior continue to be under the management of the Pudukóta authorities.

BANGANAPALLE. (1885-86.)

Courts. There have been no changes in the administrative machinery of the State during the year. The Nawab maintains the following Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts:—(1) Sadr or highest Appellate Court, exercising both judicial and revenue functions, presided over by the Nawab in person; (2) Adalat or Munsif's Court, with jurisdiction in cases valued up to Rs. 3,000, and presided over by a Munsif on Rs. 50 per mensem; (3) Magistrate's Court, with power to award imprisonment extending to one year and fine up to Rs. 500, presided over by a Magistrate on Rs. 45 per mensem.

Civil justice. Including the 9 suits pending at the beginning of the year, the total number of suits on the files of the Nawab's Civil Courts was 117 and the number disposed of 112; these were decided on their merits. The average period of pendency in the Adalat Court was 64 and in the Sadr Court 34 days. The value of property sued for in the Adalat Court was Rs. 6,345, and in the Sadr Court Rs. 889.

The number of criminal cases disposed of during the year was nearly the same as in the previous year, being 158 against 156; but an examination of the details of offences committed shows a material decrease in the graver classes of crime. There were no cases of murder, culpable homicide or dacoity during the year. The average number of days for which each case disposed of was pending was 9 in the Magistrate's Court and 10 in the Sadr Court. 3 cases were pending in the former court at the close of the year. Criminal justice.

There was no change in the strength or organisation of the police force of the State in the year under report. The proportion of convictions to charges made by the police during the year was 98 per cent. Police.

There is one jail in the Banganapalle State, which provides separate accommodation for convicted males, females and under trial prisoners. The Sub-Magistrate is in charge of the jail and the Medical officer of the Nawab's hospital looks after the health of the prisoners. 31 prisoners were admitted during the year under report and 3 were in jail at its commencement; of these 26 were released and 1 escaped, leaving 7 prisoners at the close of the year. Each adult in health receives daily 1 seer of cholum and 3 pies in cash, and each prisoner certified to be ill by the Medical officer gets 3 annas batta per day. The total charges on account of jail during the year were Rs. 208. Jail.

74 instruments, involving property valued at Rs. 13,232, were registered during the year under review against 52 documents valued at Rs. 4,810 in the previous year; but the receipts from registration fees show no corresponding increase. This is attributed by the Nawab to his having remitted the fees due on a number of documents. Registration.

The season was on the whole favorable both to dry and wet crops which are reported to have yielded a fair return. Season.

The total extent of the land in the State is reported to be 2,655½ putties or 106,220 acres, whereof 1,845 putties or 73,800 acres are arable. The area under occupation during the year under report was 1,800 putties or 72,000 acres, against 1,771 putties or 70,840 acres in the previous year; of this 419 putties are held by the Nawab himself, 612 putties by sub-jágírdárs, and 769 putties by inamdars, both in the Nawab's and sub-jágírdárs' villages. 97 per cent. of the occupied area was cultivated. Occupied and cultivated areas.

Including arrears, the land revenue demand on both amáni and sub-jágír lands for 1885-86 was Rs. 2,55,823 against Rs. 1,83,013 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 72,810 attributable mainly (1) to heavy arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year, (2) to increase in the occupied area. The demand under other heads was Rs. 38,724 against Rs. 37,404 in the previous year. Abkári and road-cess are the most considerable items. Road-cess is levied at the rate of 1 anna in the rupee on the land revenue demand. The abkári revenue is administered by the Nawab on the renting system. The total demand was thus Rs. 2,94,547, of which Rs. 2,32,980 was collected. Revenue.

The total charges amounted to Rs. 23,190 against Rs. 26,136 in the previous year, the decrease being mainly due to smaller outlay on public works—Rs. 9,090 against Rs. 14,080. This short outlay is ascribed by the Nawab to the paucity of coolies in his State, caused by the progress of railway works in the adjoining Government taluk of Nandyál. Charges.

The registered births during the year were 410 and the deaths 325 against 438 births and 312 deaths in the previous year. Registration appears to be defective. Vital statistics.

Vaccination has not made much progress: 122 children were successfully vaccinated during the year under report against 101 in the year preceding. The charges incurred, including the pay and batta of the vaccinator, amounted to Rs. 54. Vaccination.

A hospital for the treatment of out-door patients was established in the State on 1st May 1885. A pensioned first-class hospital assistant of experience, assisted by a Mussulman hakim, has been put in charge and the institution is apparently popular. A midwife has also been employed to attend to labor cases. The charges of the institution amounted to Rs. 3,759. The number of patients admitted up to the end of the year was 3,837. Pending the construction of a new building the hospital is at present located in a private house belonging to the Nawab's agent. Medical.

Education.

Education has made no perceptible advance on the previous year. The Nawab maintains 2 elementary schools in the town of Banganapalle, Telugu being exclusively taught in one and Hindustani in the other. The total strength of the 2 schools during the year was 80 pupils against 69 in 1884-85. The number of indigenous schools in the State rose from 7 to 8 and the attendance from 178 to 180.

Post office.

4,885 letters, parcels, &c., and 112 money orders were posted in the Nawab's letter-box for transmission to the Koilkuntla post office. The postage collected amounted to Rs. 159.

Debt.

The amount of the eighth instalment, Rs. 30,627, of the debt payable by the Nawab was not credited in the Government treasury till after the close of the year (on the 7th April 1886).

SANDÚR. (1885-86.)

General remarks.

The Agent, Mr. Macartney, proceeded to England on furlough at the beginning of October 1885, and Mr. J. G. Firth, retired Tahsildar of Bellary, was appointed Dewan of the State, with the sanction of Government.

Season.

The rainfall, though nearly double that of the previous year (34·2 inches against 19·7) was not favorable as regards the time of incidence. The quantity which fell in September and October was excessive and did some damage to the crops, which, in this State, are entirely "mungari" or early crop. No application was, however, made for remission.

Forests.

2 or 3 accidental fires took place in the leased and amani forests. The most extensive one was attributed to the fall of lightning. No wilful fires were reported.

Nari Hulla work.

This work, which was mentioned in last year's report, and on which Rs. 200 were expended during the year, was almost entirely destroyed during the heavy floods which occurred in October. It is to be feared that its reconstruction on sounder principles would entail a larger expenditure than its importance would justify.

Magisterial work.

In the Magistrate's Court 63 cases, involving 175 persons, were disposed of. Of the accused, 141 were convicted and 34 acquitted. Most of these were for petty offences, such as assaults, cattle-trespass, illegal cutting of wood in the forests, and petty thefts. 1 case of murder occurred, in which the culprit was convicted, and, with the sanction of Government, suffered the highest penalty of the law.

Vital statistics.

The deaths from all causes during the year 1885 were 261 and the births 331, giving a death-rate of 24·78 and a birth-rate of 31·43 per 1,000 in a population of 10,532. The returns show that 220 out of the 261 deaths resulted from fever; but not much dependence can be placed upon the diagnosis by ignorant villagers of the diseases which prove fatal. When the symptoms are obscure and any warmth of skin is present, they usually attribute death to fever. No cases of cholera occurred. There were 11 deaths from small-pox.

Dispensary.

The work of the dispensary is progressing satisfactorily, and it is evident that the institution is fast gaining favor with the people. There were about 600 persons more treated in 1885 than in 1884, namely, 3,319 against 2,678, the daily average being 36·03 against 21·64, or an increase of about 66 per cent.; all these are out-patients. 5 major and 118 minor operations were performed during the year. The prevailing disease was, as in previous years, ophthalmia.

Anglo-Vernacular school.

There were 40 pupils in the last month of the official year, of whom 37 were boys and 3 were girls; 36 were paying students and 4 free scholars. The fee was small—only 2 annas a month. The average daily attendance was 39. The school was examined by the Dewan in December 1885, but the acquirements of the pupils were not satisfactory. The master is not a trained teacher and has passed no standard of examination.

Komarasami festival.

The great Komarasami festival, which is held once in 3 years, took place in November 1885. About 15,000 persons assembled from almost all parts of India,

the opening of the Southern Mahratta Railway having materially increased the number of pilgrims. Appropriate sanitary measures were adopted, and the celebration passed off without any outbreak of disease. The Komarasami temple is situated on the highest portion of the Sandúr range, about 7 miles from the town of Sandúr.

The net revenue from all sources was Rs. 42,086 against Rs. 44,608 in the previous year. The deficiency is owing to certain moneys not having been received from forest rent and revenue till after the 1st April 1886, and therefore not credited in the accounts of the year. The net expenditure was Rs. 33,312 against Rs. 36,229. The civil list expenditure was Rs. 15,601 which is less than that of the previous year by Rs. 6,986. The arrangement described in last year's report by which the main debt of the State is to be cleared off by quarterly payments of Rs. 1,894 received the sanction of Government in July 1885, and 3 instalments were paid during the year under report. The total amount paid towards liquidation of debts was Rs. 6,394 against Rs. 4,132 in 1884-85. Financial.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1885-86.)

Rs. 3,39,527 was paid through the Office of the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends to Carnatic jágírdár and yeomiahdár stipendiaries during the year; and Rs. 2,23,200 was paid direct from the Bank of Madras—Rs. 73,200 to Her Highness Nawáb Khair-un-nisá Begum Sahiba, and Rs. 1,50,000 to His Highness the Prince of Arcot's family. The number of stipendiaries, inclusive of those paid at out-stations, on 1st April 1886 was 1,523 against 1,614 on 1st April 1885. 56 stipendiaries, receiving pensions amounting to Rs. 1,357, died during the year; of the pensions Rs. 422 were continued and Rs. 935 lapsed to Government. 93 stipendiaries, the aggregate of whose pensions amounted to Rs. 196 per mensem, received bonus to the extent of Rs. 19,683; 3 stipendiaries, the aggregate of whose pensions amounted to Rs. 47 per mensem, received special commutations to the extent of Rs. 8,232; and 32 stipendiaries, the aggregate of whose pensions amounted to Rs. 128 received bonus (including arrears of pension) to the extent of Rs. 16,985, in lieu of their pittances varying from As. 14 to Rs. 9, under G.O., Political, No. 359, dated 22nd May 1885. Mumtáz Begum Sahiba, who inherited a stipend of Rs. 427 per mensem as the shádí widow of the late Saif-ud-daulah, shádí grandson of Nawáb Muhammad Alí Wálájah, died on the 18th May 1885, and Rs. 99 per mensem were continued to her dependants and servants, their allowances varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 15. Carnatic stipends.

COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE. (1885-86.)

The number of Covenanted Civilians on the Madras establishment on the 1st April 1885 was 150, 45 of whom were of 20 years' standing and upwards. There were 5 new arrivals during the year 1885-86, and 2 Statutory Civilians were appointed in India, while 3 officers retired; so that the strength of the establishment on the 31st March 1886 was 154.

Particulars of the employment of the various members of the service on the 31st March 1886 are given below:—

Officers at the presidency	16
District officers—	
(a) Employed on judicial work	18
(b) Employed on revenue and magisterial work	58
Officers holding special appointments	12
Officers absent on furlough or other leave	46
Officers serving in other presidencies	4
Total	154

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LANDS. (JULY 1884 TO JUNE 1885.)

Land revenue.

THE land-revenue of this presidency is derived from the following sources :—

(*a*) Peishcush on permanently-settled estates; (*b*) shrotriem jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages held on favorable tenure; (*c*) assessment levied on lands held under the ryotwar system; (*d*) miscellaneous items.

(*a*) Permanently-settled estates.

The number of permanently-settled estates was 807 or 4 more than in the previous year. The increase was due to the sub-division and separate assessment of estates. The total area of the estates is estimated at 19 millions of acres and the rental at about 159 lakhs of rupees, the peishcush or revenue payable to Government being Rs. 50,81,531. More than three-fourths of the estates are small, paying less than Rs. 5,000 a year to Government, but 8 pay more than a lakh of rupees each, the largest being Vizianagrum with a peishcush of nearly 5 lakhs. There was a decrease of Rs. 3,921 in the peishcush payable by all the estates, as compared with the demand of fasli 1293, due mainly to part of a mitta in the Salem district having been sold for arrears and bought in by Government.

(*b*) Shrotriem jodi.

The number of villages held on favorable tenure during the year was 3,800, and their area is estimated at $1\frac{3}{4}$ millions of acres, the quit-rent payable to Government being Rs. 6,64,707 against Rs. 6,64,451 in the previous year.

(*c*) Ryotwari revenue.

There was a decrease of 518 in the number of ryotwari villages (25,723 against 26,241), owing to clubbing of small villages in the Palmanér and Pólúr taluks of the North Arcot district, into which the new settlement was introduced during the year. The extent of ryotwar holdings, excluding South Canara the area of which is not available, amounted to acres 19,438,274 against acres 19,326,907 in the preceding year. Including South Canara, the assessment amounted to Rs. 355,68,907 against Rs. 354,62,603 * in fasli 1293. Compared with fasli 1293 (1883-84), there was a net increase in the occupied area of acres 111,367 or ·57 per cent., and in assessment of Rs. 1,06,304 or ·3 per cent. In 13 districts there was an increase both in the area and assessment, and a decrease in 4 others. The Bellary district shows the largest increase, notwithstanding the adverse nature of the season; but this is merely nominal, being due to lands taken up in the preceding years, but for which no puttas were granted, having been included in the ryots' holdings in the year under report. The same cause accounts for the increase in Coimbatore. Other districts, which show a large increase are North Arcot, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, and Salem. The increase in North Arcot was due partly to excess area brought to light by the survey, and in Salem to the inclusion of 16 villages of the Bommidi mitta, purchased by Government as above noticed and settled under the ryotwari system. Of the districts which exhibit a decrease, Anantapur shows the largest falling off—77,605 acres, assessed at Rs. 22,196—due to heavy relinquishments in consequence of the unfavorable character of the season. The decrease in Malabar, which comes next, was due partly to the same cause, but chiefly to the continued depressed condition of the coffee industry in Wynaad. In Cuddapah and Tinnevelly there was an increase in area accompanied by a considerable decrease in assessment, due to the reduction,

* The figure given in last year's Report was Rs. 354,71,572, but a corrected return has since been received.

by order of Government, of assessment in permanently improved lands under old wells. Compared with fasli 1285 (1875-76) or the year before the famine, there is still a decrease in the occupied area amounting to acres 583,112 or 2·9 per cent. in the year under report, against 3·4 per cent. in fasli 1293 (1883-84) and 4·6 per cent. in fasli 1292 (1882-83). This is the result of a gross decrease of over a million acres, chiefly in the districts which suffered from the famine, and an increase of acres 490,000 in other districts, notably in Godávari, Ganjam and the Nílgiris. In Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Salem, the decrease is still very large, amounting in the first 2 districts, to nearly half a million acres or 19·31 per cent. of the total cultivation, and in Kurnool to more than 200,000 acres or 16·32 per cent. The area struck off the ryots' holdings in fasli 1294 on account of lands sold for arrears of revenue and bought in by Government amounted to acres 32,693, assessed at Rs. 47,330, as against acres 62,728, assessed at Rs. 70,858, in the preceding year.

Holdings and cultivation.

Out of the total occupied area, aggregating more than 19⅓ millions of acres, about 16¼ millions or 84·2 per cent. were actually cultivated, and the remainder left waste. The percentage of cultivation during the previous 2 years was 86·2 and 86·3, and during the 2 years before the famine (1874–76) 88·1. Compared with fasli 1293 there was a falling off of acres 340,000 in the area actually cultivated. Of this decrease over acres 220,000 appear against the districts of Anantapur and Tanjore. In the former it was chiefly under dry lands and was due to deficient rainfall; in the latter it was chiefly under wet lands and was due to want of sufficient rain and freshes in the rivers in the early part of the season, and to disastrous rain and floods later on. The proportion of cultivation to holdings shows considerable variation in different districts. In Godávari, for instance, it was only 70·45 and in Tinnevelly 71·20 per cent. The total extent of land in holdings which remained uncultivated was 3,069,133 acres, assessed at Rs. 37,13,296, against 2,617,624 acres, assessed at Rs. 31,04,784, in the previous year. Of this Rs. 7,86,563, the charge on 397,439 acres, was remitted against Rs. 3,76,064, on 102,164 acres in fasli 1293. The great increase in waste area and remissions is due to the failure of rain in some districts and to destructive floods in others. The extent of waste charged amounted to over 2½ millions of acres or 87·5 per cent. of the total waste and 13·7 per cent. of the occupied area. The greater portion of this consists of lands reserved for pasturage or left fallow. More than a third of the total wet waste charged consisted of portions of fields left waste, for which remissions are not granted. Exclusive of zemindaries, the total area (Government and inam) cropped during the year under report amounted to nearly 22¾ millions of acres against 23½ millions of acres in the preceding year. Nearly 81·8 per cent. of the area was devoted to the production of food-grains, 5·8 per cent. to the cultivation of cotton, and 5·4 per cent. to that of oil and other seeds. Information respecting the area cultivated in zemindaries is not available, except as regards certain minor crops.

Total ryotwar assessment, including second-crop assessment and water-rate.

The total assessment of ryotwar holdings, including second-crop revenue and charge for water, amounted to Rs. 388,09,776, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,29,469 or 0·3 per cent. as compared with fasli 1293 (1883-84). There was a net decrease of Rs. 1,78,062 in the revenue from second-crop cultivation, caused by the failure of the south-west monsoon and by the absence of timely freshes in the river. In South Arcot it was due to damage caused by the floods of November 1884. The falling off was large in Tanjore (Rs. 57,880), Tinnevelly (Rs. 27,873), Anantapur (Rs. 20,432), and South Arcot (Rs. 19,333). Under "charge for water," * the revenue amounted to Rs. 25,68,506 against Rs. 26,26,217 in the preceding year. The decrease was large in Anantapur, South Arcot, Tanjore and Cuddapah. In the Godávari and Kistna there was an increase of Rs. 14,993 and Rs. 8,812, respectively, due in the former district to many of the irrigation works in the upland taluks having been repaired and the water-supply improved, and in the latter to expansion of cultivation in the delta villages.

* Includes water-rate levied on wet lands in the Godávari and Kistna deltas, as distinct from land assessment, and on dry lands irrigated in all other districts.

Remissions.

The total remissions of assessment amounted to Rs. 48,78,421 or Rs. 21,07,876 more than in fasli 1293. They fall under three main heads, viz.:—(I) Occasional remissions or those granted with reference to the state of season. (II) Fixed remissions, independent of the state of the season. (III) Deductions from the beriz or land revenue demand made on account of road and village cesses included in the assessment, or on account of allowances to village officers or to religious institutions formerly paid from the treasury. The details of the principal items are shown below :—

—	Fasli 1293 (1884-85).	Fasli 1294 (1885-86).
	RS.	RS.
I. Remissions dependent on the state of the season—		
(1) Remissions on account of lands left waste	3,76,064	7,86,563
(2) Remissions for withered crops or loss of produce ...	1,57,973	12,50,178
(3) Remissions for lands flooded or injured by water ...	55,132	5,36,756
(4) Remission of difference between wet and dry assessment on wet lands sown with dry crops	90,195	1,82,156
(5) Remission of water-rate	40,378	37,260
(6) Remission on account of second crop charge ...	3,536	6,514
(7) Remission of the difference between wet and dry assessment on crops raised on wet lands entirely by means of irrigation from private wells with reference to G.O., 20th August 1884, No. 954	...	2,262
(8) Other remissions	1,984	8,472
Total ...	7,25,262	28,10,161
II. Fixed remissions, or those granted independently of the state of the season—		
(1) Remissions granted on account of heaviness of assessment	28,719	28,200
(2) Increment remission in the newly-settled districts ...	92,809	65,843
(3) Remissions granted under tope rules and on account of cowle	15,442	12,474
(4) Dasabandam remissions for maintaining irrigation works	19,142	18,077
(5) Remissions granted on account of irrigation by lift...	62,655	84,295
(6) Other items	24,074	17,153
Total ...	2,42,841	2,26,042
III. Deductions from beriz or demand—		
(1) Deductions in favor of religious institutions in lieu of cash payments formerly made direct from the treasury	6,95,332	7,15,384
(2) Net income of the village of Coromandel paid to the Kazi of Madras under G.O., dated 12th October 1876, No. 1472	2,495	2,491
(3) Fees (merahs) and salaries to village servants and village-cess included in the land assessment ...	9,87,216	10,05,212
(4) Road-cess included in the assessment	89,941	91,240
(5) Miscellaneous	27,458	27,891
Total ...	18,02,442	18,42,218
Grand Total ...	27,70,545	48,78,421

Occasional remissions.—Owing to the unfavorable character of the season in the year under report, the remission granted under this head amounted to nearly four times as much as in the previous year, showing an increase of over 20¾ lakhs. Item (1).—Remissions granted on account of lands left waste, as already noticed, amount to Rs. 7,86,563 against Rs. 3,76,064 in fasli 1293. Excluding South Canara, for which no details are available, the amount remitted on dry lands, with the special sanction of the Board of Revenue, was Rs. 1,37,918 against only Rs. 1,021 last year. These remissions were confined chiefly to the districts of Anantapur and Bellary. The remissions on wet lands left uncultivated for want of sufficient supply of water amounted to Rs. 6,43,158, or 47 per cent. of the assessment of the total wet area left waste and Rs. 2,72,452 more than the amount remitted in fasli 1293. The bulk of the remissions were granted in Tanjore, Anantapur, Nellore, Madura and South Arcot. Item (2).—Remissions for withered crops and loss of produce had to be granted both on dry and wet lands to the extent of 12½ lakhs of rupees against Rs. 1,57,973 in the previous year. In the Bellary and Anantapur districts, where both the monsoons failed more or less completely, the remissions amounted to more than 5 and 2 lakhs, respectively,

and in Madura they amounted to nearly a lakh. In Tanjore over 2½ lakhs were remitted owing to damage caused to crops by the floods of November and December 1884. Item (3).—Remissions granted for lands flooded amounted to Rs. 5,36,756 against Rs. 55,132 in the previous year, and were confined chiefly to Tanjore and South Arcot. A considerable portion of the remissions granted in the former district, both on account of withered crops and floods, has since been disallowed by Government. Item (4).—Owing to insufficiency of water-supply a large extent of wet land, which would otherwise have been waste, was sown with dry crops, and the difference between the dry and wet assessment was remitted in consequence, to the sum of Rs. 1,82,156, against Rs. 90,195 remitted in fasli 1293.

Fixed remissions.—Item (1).—The remissions on lands heavily assessed (Rs. 28,200) are usually granted in South Canara (Rs. 18,867), South Arcot (Rs. 6,655), and Bellary (Rs. 2,043). They will disappear when the new settlement is introduced. Item (2).—"Increment remissions" are granted on lands in newly-settled districts, the revised assessment of which greatly exceeds the old assessment. In such cases the new assessment is not charged at once, but levied by gradual increments, the difference between the full assessment and the increment actually charged being shown as remission. Item (3).—The remissions on account of irrigation by lift exhibit an increase of Rs. 21,640 owing chiefly to the amount remitted in Chingleput having for the first time been added to the demand and deducted as a remission, whereas it had been excluded from the demand in previous years.

Under the head of *deductions from the demand*, the only items requiring notice are (1) deductions on account of allowances to religious institutions, and (2) those on account of fees and salaries to village officers. The increase of Rs. 20,052 under the former item was due chiefly to the substitution of payment by beriz deductions for assignments of land revenue resumed in the districts of North Arcot and Tanjore; that under the latter to the assessment of lands assigned to village officers in Coimbatore having been made good to them for previous years with effect from the date of introduction of the new settlement rates.

Net land revenue, ryotwar.

Excluding the remissions and deductions above explained, the net ryotwar demand amounted to nearly 339⅓ lakhs (Rs. 339,31,355) or about 22⅓ lakhs of rupees less than the revenue of fasli 1293 (1883-84). The decrease was the result of a gross falling off of Rs. 24,66,546 in 16 districts, notably in Tanjore, Bellary, Anantapur and South Arcot, and of a gross increase of Rs. 2,29,201 in the remaining 6. Compared with the average of 5 years before the famine, the net decrease in the ryotwar demand amounts to nearly 13¾ lakhs of rupees. The actual decrease will, however, be found to be much less, if due allowance is made for the deductions made in favor of religious institutions to a larger extent than formerly in lieu of cash payments made direct from the treasury. The average rate of assessment for the presidency was Rs. 1-1-4 per acre for dry and Rs. 4-13-10 per acre for wet lands. The latter is exclusive of the delta lands in the Godávari and Kistna districts on which a separate water-rate is charged.

(*d*) Miscellaneous revenue.

The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 41,48,905 against Rs. 43,60,038 in the preceding year.

Total land revenue demand current.

The entire land revenue demand for fasli 1294 (1884-85) amounted to over 438¼ lakhs, being 24½ lakhs less than the demand of the preceding year, as shown below:—

—	Fasli 1293 (1883-84).	Fasli 1294 (1884-85).
	RS.	RS.
Permanently settled	50,85,455	50,81,531
Shrotriem jodi	6,64,451	6,64,707
Ryotwar	361,68,700	339,31,355
Miscellaneous	43,60,038	41,48,905
Total ...	462,78,644	438,26,498

Of the above demand, Rs. 414,16,102 or 94·5 per cent. was collected within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 24,10,396, which was reduced by subsequent collections and remissions to Rs. 2,04,047, or only 0·7 per cent., at the end of June 1886. The proportion collected in fasli 1293 was 95·4 per cent.; but the collections in the year under report were in the whole very satisfactory, considering the state of the season in many of the districts.

Arrears.

The arrears at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 30,72,576, of which Rs. 20,82,489 were collected and Rs. 5,17,015 remitted during the year. Deducting subsequent collections and remissions, aggregating Rs. 3,23,384, the balance at the end of June 1886 was Rs. 1,50,621, or 5 per cent. of the total arrear demand, but of this only Rs. 1,09,737 is recoverable.

Interest on arrears of land revenue.

The total demand, current and arrears, on account of interest on arrears of land revenue amounted to Rs. 2,71,673, of which Rs. 55,720 were collected and Rs. 80,464 written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,35,489, of which Rs. 15,183 are now reported to be irrecoverable.

Charges.

The land revenue charges for the year amounted to Rs. 34,39,105, or 7·9 per cent. on the revenue realised, as against 7·19 per cent. in the preceding year.

Coercive process.

The total number of coercive processes issued for the collection of revenue exhibits an increase of 123,575, or 3·7 per cent. as compared with the preceding year; but there was a very satisfactory decrease in the number of defaulters whose property was actually sold, and in the extent and value of the sales as shown below :—

Fasli.	Total number of processes issued.	Numbers of defaulters whose property was sold.	Extent of land sold.	Amount realised by sale of		
				Real property.	Personal property.	Total.
	No.	No.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Fasli 1293	3,335,042	130,714	189,937	4,85,280	2,72,998	7,58,278
Do. 1294	3,458,617	63,610	70,990	2,42,485	3,34,586	4,77,071
Increase or decrease ...	+ 123,575	– 67,104	– 118,947	– 2,42,795	– 38,412	– 2,81,207
Percentage of do. ...	+ 3·7	– 51·3	– 62·6	– 50·0	– 14·0	– 37·1

The largest number of sales took place in Cuddapah, viz., 23,226, or 36·5 per cent. of the total number for the presidency.

Acres 34,552, or 48·7 per cent. of the land sold, were purchased on behalf of Government for Rs. 16,530, and the remainder, acres 36,438, by private individuals for Rs. 2,25,127. The arrears for the recovery of which lands and moveable property were sold in the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,33,298, or 1·1 per cent. only of the total demand, current and arrears, the proportion being the same as in the preceding year. Nearly 83 per cent. of the processes were served by village servants against 62 per cent. in fasli 1293. The receipts on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 1,00,354, and the actual cost of the special establishment entertained for executing processes to Rs. 96,531.

Civil suits.

The amount of costs awarded to Government in fasli 1294 (1884-85) in suits instituted or defended by Government was Rs. 3,280, and the balance outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 5,186, making a total demand on this account of Rs. 8,466. Of this Rs. 3,628 were collected and Rs. 82 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,756 at the end of June 1885. The balance includes Rs. 605 already sanctioned to be written off, and Rs. 472 now reported to be irrecoverable.

Ruined tanks.

4 ruined tanks, with an ayakat of about acres 78, assessed at Rs. 251, were made over to private individuals in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool, South Arcot and Tinnevelly. Permission was granted in the Salem district for the construction of a small kuttai or pond, and for the restoration of a breached anikat across a jungle stream. In both cases, the lands likely to be brought under irrigation were given over at dry rate of assessment. In another case in this

district, a small tank formerly made over under the ruined tank rules had been relinquished by the ryot and was re-granted to another individual.

A sum of Rs. 32,753 was granted in the shape of loans, under the Land Improvement Act, in Madura (Rs. 27,528), Anantapur (Rs. 3,100), Chingleput (Rs. 1,675), and Cuddapah (Rs. 450). The following abstract shows the amount of advances outstanding and the amount collected and remitted during the year:— Advances made to cultivators.

—	Famine.	Ordinary.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Amount of advances outstanding at the beginning of the year, including interest	38,196	19,321	57,517
Advances made during the year	...	32,753	32,753
Interest which accrued during the year	4,292	1,113	5,405
Total ...	42,488	53,187	95,675
Advances, the repayment of which fell due in the year, including interest and advances repayable in former faslis and not paid ...	41,599	7,553	49,152
Amount actually recovered, including interest, during the year ...	8,092	5,134	13,226
Do. remitted	17,259	494	17,753
Total ...	25,351	5,628	30,979
Balance ...	17,137	47,559	64,696

The advances to ryots for seed-grains outstanding at the commencement of the year, together with interest, amounted to Rs. 15,494, of which Rs. 2,235 were recovered and Rs. 11,728 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,531; of this sum Rs. 937 appertains to Ganjam and Rs. 445 to Nellore.

Acres 1,982, bearing an assessment of Rs. 6,015, were acquired by public servants in fasli 1294 (1884-85). Lands acquired by public servants.

The following statement shows the number of wells dug in wet lands and in dry lands situated within ten yards of a Government source of irrigation, and the amount of revenue remitted or lost to Government, under the operation of the rules sanctioned in G.Os., dated 17th May 1884, No. 652, and 7th April 1885, No. 417, Revenue Department:— Wells in wet lands, &c.

Districts.	Number of new wells dug in lands classed as "wet."	Number of new wells dug in lands classed as "dry" within 10 yards of the bank of a tank, channel or river.	Amount of remission for shavi (withered crops) under wells in "wet" lands as compared with the preceding fasli.		Amount of revenue formerly charged and now remitted under the operation of the rules.
			Fasli 1293.	Fasli 1294.	
			RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam	10	10	...	...	...
2. Vizagapatam	3	...	...	...	...
3. Godávari	5	4	5	2	...
4. Kistna	...	...	...	...	...
5. Nellore	1	...	...	...	67
6. Cuddapah	313	67	115	46	4,336
7. Anantapur	67	16	...	...	958
8. Bellary	238	4	...	...	4,763
9. Kurnool	45	29	16	16	554
10. Madras	...	...	...	...	...
11. Chingleput	27	5	...	...	1,181
12. North Arcot	26	1	...	...	...
13. South Arcot	1	6	...	...	677
14. Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...
15. Trichinopoly	60	68	10	180	389
16. Madura	...	2	...	...	1,706
17. Tinnevelly	67	11	7	...	725
18. Coimbatore	...	21	10	...	104
19. Nílgiris	...	...	...	...	...
20. Salem	250	27	...	...	404
21. South Canara	...	...	...	...	...
22. Malabar	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,113	271	163	244	15,864

Sufficient time had not elapsed at the close of the fasli under report to enable the District officers to estimate with exactness the result of the operation of the rules.

SURVEYS. (1885-86.)

Outturn and outlay.

The total outlay during the year was Rs. 7,29,484, which exceeds the budget grant by Rs. 4,484. The area surveyed and mapped on the 16-inch scale was 1,645 square miles, and on smaller scales 1,614 square miles, against 1,799 and 3,079 square miles in 1884-85.

In the subjoined statement the outturn under each process of demarcation and survey is compared with that of last year:—

Nature of work.	Outturn of 1884-85.	Outturn of 1885-86.
Revenue Survey.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.
Boundary demarcated	1,826	1,459
Fields demarcated	1,104	1,255
Boundary surveyed	1,780	1,260
Fields surveyed	1,285	1,358
Traverse worked	1,551	1,554
Area computed	1,332	1,355
Boundary plotted	1,652	1,530
Fields plotted	1,100	1,238
Tested	1,087	1,300
Detailed	1,461	1,607
Finished	1,799	1,645
Topographical Survey.		
Triangulated	777	190
Boundary demarcated	2,910	450
Do. surveyed	2,879	598
Traverse worked	1,595	463
Boundary plotted	1,643	291
Detailed	3,076	1,458
Finished	3,087	1,614
Publication.		
Published—16 and 8 inch scales ...	2,279	3,128
Do. —smaller scales	35,395	36,832
Compiled quarter sheets Atlas of India.	1,789	...
	NO.	NO.
Maps printed—copies	59,704	101,083
	RS.	RS.
Total expenditure	7,52,923	7,29,484

Comparison of area in the presidency surveyed and remaining to be surveyed.

The 21 districts to which the survey has up to date extended contain altogether 70,796 square miles for cadastral survey on the scale of 16 inches = 1 mile, and 70,806 square miles for topographical survey on smaller scales. Of this area, up to the end of the year under review, 55,624 square miles of cadastral and 53,297 square miles of topographical survey had been finished. 15,172 square miles of cadastral and 17,509 square miles of topographical survey remain to be completed.

Scene of operations.

As in the previous year 12 districts were under survey—Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávari, Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, Salem, Nílgiris, Malabar, Tanjore and Madura—besides some small operations in Trichinopoly and North Arcot. No. I Party worked in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávari and Kistna. The outturn is small. The Acting Deputy Superintendent attributes this to difficulty in obtaining stones for demarcation, and unhealthiness of locality under topographical survey. No. II Party worked in Bellary and Anantapur. The outturn is very satisfactory. No. III Party worked in Tanjore and Madura.

The outturn is small. The reason for this is, as stated by the Deputy Superintendent, the exceptional difficulty of survey operations in Tanjore. Stones for demarcation have to be brought into that district by rail from Trichinopoly and South Arcot. They have then to be sent in carts from railway stations to villages, and from the villages they have to be carried across country more or less under water to the fields. No. IV Party worked in South Arcot. The outturn is very satisfactory. No. V Party worked in Nílgiris, Malabar, and Salem districts. The outturn is very small, much smaller than was anticipated, the unhealthiness of the season in Wynaad and consequent absence of surveyors from their work having prevented the forecast for the year being realised. The outturn of the Central office is satisfactory.

The traverse work of the Revenue Survey was connected with 50 stations of Great Trigonometrical Survey, and the comparison of distances shows a mean error in traversing of 5·88 feet per mile. Tests of accuracy.

Fines were inflicted in 98 cases under the Boundary Act. The total amount of fines collected was Rs. 201. The largest fine was Rs. 15. Boundary Act.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT. (1885-86.)

The operations of the Revenue Settlement Department during the official year 1885-86 extended to 5 districts, viz., Bellary, North Arcot, Madura, South Arcot, and Malabar (Wynaad). In Bellary the classification of 1 taluk was completed and in another satisfactory progress was made. In North Arcot the settlement of the last taluk, Wandiwash, was completed, with the exception of 29 villages, which were disposed of in April 1886. In Madura the settlement of 1 taluk was finished and the measurement of interstitial holdings was in progress in 2 more taluks. In South Arcot, the classification of the unfinished portion of the Tindivanam taluk was completed, and considerable progress was made in Tiruvannámalai. The classification was examined in 635 villages of Tindivanam, Villupuram, and Tiruvannámalai taluks, and the measurement of interstitial fields was finished in 215 villages of the latter two taluks and Cuddalore. The inquiry into janmam titles to escheats in the Malabar-Wynaad was completed in 5 amshoms, and the reports on the 3 amshoms inquired into in the preceding year were disposed of. Registers for 582 villages of the North Arcot, Ganjam, Nílgiris, Trichinopoly, and Bellary districts were printed.

The subjoined statement exhibits the outturn and cost for each district during the year 1885-86:—

Items.	Cuddapah.	North Arcot.	Madura.	Nílgiris.	South Arcot.	Ganjam.	Nílgiri-Wynaad.	Malabar-Wynaad.
Village registers ... printed ...	...	326	...	3	...	251	...	...
Village registers ... bound ...	...	211	...	3	...	401	...	...
Village registers despatched to Collectors. bound ...	...	221	...	3	...	330	...	...
Village registers despatched to Collectors. unbound ...	...	221	...	3	...	330	...	...
Village maps ... ...mounted ...	4	86	151	4	477	...	...	...
Do. do. despatched to Collectors. mounted ...	10	67	57	16	137	...	...	...
Do. do. despatched to Collectors. unmounted.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taluks settled	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in which settlement is in progress ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of villages in which measurement of minor holdings is completed ...	...	29	95	...	215	...	...	...
Number of villages in which measurement of minor holdings is in progress...	...	...	17	...	21	...	...	...
Number of cases reported in Wynaad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Area settled in square miles	...	407	291	...	...	...	...	...
Area classified in square miles	...	...	...	...	702	...	...	...
Cost in rupees ...	3	84,950	59,151	381	49,195	15,910	...	19,318

Items.	Tinnevelly.	Chingleput.	Bellary.	Anantapur.	Kistna.	Nellore.	Kurnool.	Trichinopoly.	Coimbatore.	Salem.	Godávari.	Total.
Village registers ... ... printed ...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	582
Village registers ... ... bound ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	617
Village registers despatched to Collectors. bound ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	555
Village registers despatched to Collectors. unbound ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	555
Village maps ... ...mounted ...	3	4	13	66	3	...	8	1	...	13	...	833
Do. do. despatched to Collectors. mounted ...	...	11	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410
Do. do. despatched to Collectors. unmounted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Taluks settled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Do. in which settlement is in progress.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of villages in which measurement of minor holdings is completed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	340
Number of villages in which measurement of minor holdings is in progress...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Number of cases reported in Wynaad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Area settled in square miles...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	700
Area classified in square miles	...	...	1,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1,841
Cost in rupees ...	2	178	36,548	69	8	1	5	201	2	132	1	2,66,055

The following statement shows the outlay incurred from the commencement of survey and settlement operations to the end of 1885-86, and the result of settlement for fasli 1294 (1884-85), in the districts or parts of districts into which revised rates have been introduced. The results show a net increase of Rs. 14,526 over the demand of the preceding fasli (revenue year) and of Rs. 19,06,834 over that of the year preceding the settlement :—

Items.	Districts.	Outlay.						Financial results of settled districts.		
		Survey Department.			Settlement Department.			Demand previous to introduction of new settlement.	Demand of Fasli 1294 (1884-85).	Increase or decrease.
		Up to 1884-85.	In 1885-86.	Total.	Up to 1884-85.	In 1885-86.	Total.			
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Completed.	Ganjam	8,49,764	3,017	8,52,781	3,78,946	15,910	3,94,856	6,73,883	7,78,278	+ 1,04,395
	Godávari	5,85,578	21,848	6,07,426	3,13,173	1	3,13,174	20,54,721	26,47,292	+ 5,92,571
	Kistna	6,19,579	21,383	6,40,962	6,05,724	8	6,05,732	30,04,342	36,56,218	+ 6,51,876
	Nellore	5,56,499	...	5,56,499	5,78,163	1	5,78,164	17,49,491	19,05,120	+ 1,55,629
	Cuddapah	14,58,445	1,317	14,59,762	12,57,544	3	12,57,547	15,60,605	16,34,911	+ 74,306
	Kurnool	9,80,265	...	9,80,265	5,59,597	5	5,59,602	13,16,798	11,97,851	− 1,18,947
	Chingleput	9,00,424	84	9,00,508	4,34,408	178	4,34,586	13,57,612	15,61,089	+ 2,03,477
	Trichinopoly ...	2,57,910	2,841	2,60,751	3,68,432	201	3,68,633	16,11,492	15,00,921	− 1,10,571
	Tinnevelly	9,02,078	...	9,02,078	7,06,172	2	7,06,174	25,11,027	26,29,906	+ 1,18,879
	Coimbatore	14,38,603	1,336	14,39,939	7,42,525	2	7,42,527	25,28,299	26,78,829	+ 1,50,530
	Salem	7,95,496	3,795	7,99,291	6,02,421	132	6,02,553	18,33,056	17,21,655	− 1,11,401
	Nilgiris	9,70,133	18,574	9,88,707	90,211	381	90,592	...	...	...
	Total ...	103,14,774	74,195	103,88,969	66,37,316	16,824	66,54,140	202,01,326	219,12,070	+ 17,10,744
In progress.	North Arcot ...	8,21,009	586	8,21,595	7,58,966	84,950	8,43,916	15,89,787	17,69,165	+ 1,79,378
	South Arcot ...	9,25,950	1,39,605	10,64,655	97,022	49,195	1,46,217	5,28,518	5,45,230	+ 16,712
	Nilgiri-Wynaad ...	...	...	...	11,883	...	11,883	...	...	...
	Madura	11,36,092	51,234	11,87,326	1,79,009	59,151	2,38,160	...	...	...
	Malabar-Wynaad ...	...	...	...	14,613	19,318	33,931	...	...	...
	Bellary	4,80,544	98,844	5,79,388	3,593	36,548	40,141	...	...	...
	Total ...	33,62,695	2,90,269	36,52,964	10,65,086	2,49,162	13,14,248	21,18,305	23,14,395	+ 1,96,090
	Grand Total ...	136,77,469	3,64,464	140,41,933	77,02,402	2,65,986	79,68,388	223,19,631	242,26,465	19,06,834

NOTE.—Rs. 1,16,865 have been expended in subsidiary operations in districts, the revenue settlement of which has not yet been begun, notably in Malabar. The total expenditure of the department up to the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 80,85,322 and that of the year itself to Rs. 2,66,055.

6 Assistant Collectors were attached to settlement parties for training and of them obtained certificates.

INAM COMMISSION. (JULY 1884 TO JUNE 1885.)

In the year under report, the enfranchisement of village service inams in 6 taluks of the Bellary district, and in the Palmanér taluk of North Arcot, was carried out by the Special Deputy Collector attached to the Inam Commission. A statement showing the number of title-deeds issued during the year by the Inam Commissioner and the value of the inams dealt with is subjoined :—

Particulars.	Number of title-deeds issued.	Total extent.	Assessment.	Former jodi.		New quit-rent on inams enfranchised payable to Government.	Quit-rent not agreed to by inamdars whose inams have consequently been left unenfranchised.	Total quit-rent payable to Government (columns 5 and 7).	Quit-rent redeemed.	Cost of the establishment.
				Payable to Government.	Payable to zemindars.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Religious	176	385	365	...	8	50	...	50	...	13,935
Charitable	3	86	116	16	53	...	...	16	...	
Personal	56	1,592	2,265	1,051	...	1,275	...	2,326	563	
Village service ...	2,808	31,080	44,288	6,273	...	29,938	...	36,211	...	
Total ...	3,043	33,143	47,034	7,340	61	31,263	...	38,603	563	13,935

Of the 3,043 title-deeds issued, 1,614 were for village service inams in North Arcot, 686 for similar inams in Bellary settled by the Special Deputy Collector, and 508 for like inams in Tinnevelly, South Arcot, Godávari, Nellore, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chingleput and Coimbatore settled by the Collectors concerned. Of the remaining 235 title-deeds, 179 related to religious and charitable institutions and 56 to personal inams. The total extent of inam lands dealt with by the commission from its commencement exceeded 6$\frac{4}{5}$ millions of acres, bearing an assessment of 107$\frac{4}{5}$ lakhs of rupees; and the yearly revenue secured to Government by the enfranchisement amounted to Rs. 18,89,025, including the assessment (Rs. 1,53,703) on inams fully assessed. The total cost of the commission has been Rs. 14,22,876, or less than the yearly revenue above shown by Rs. 4,66,149.

COURT OF WARDS. (JULY 1884 TO JUNE 1885.)

General.

The number of estates under management at the end of fasli 1294 was 41—1 more than at the beginning—and of these 24 were zemindaries. 3 estates, Soranjeri in Chingleput, Roshan Miah Sahib's estate in Tinnevelly, and Poravipálaiyam in Coimbatore, were restored to their proprietors, and 4 were taken up, viz., Dhárákót in Ganjam, Nadavapalle in Godávari, Tiruvalanjuli in Tanjore, Tyagasamudram in Tanjore. No portion of the property belonging to the estate of Putamma in South Canara, mentioned in last year's report, has yet come into the possession of the Court. A suit has been instituted for the recovery of the ward's property. Soranjeri was under management for 9 years and 8 months. It came under management without any balance to its credit and it was restored with a cash balance of Rs. 1,985. While under the Court's management, the revenue increased from Rs. 5,150 to Rs. 7,015, and debts to the extent of Rs. 3,207 were recovered; Rs. 3,676 were also spent on irrigation works and other permanent improvements. Poravipálaiyam was under the Court's management for 5 years

and 4 months. During this period the rent-roll increased from Rs. 12,870 to Rs. 13,056, and the estate was handed over with a cash balance of Rs, 4,800, the whole of which had been saved since the Court took charge. Debts were recovered to the extent of Rs. 10,552 and liabilities discharged to the extent of Rs. 20,010. Roshan Miah Sahib's estate was taken under management in July 1882. At that time it was understood that the estate, though in debt to the extent of Rs. 50,000, was solvent, and that an annual surplus of Rs. 9,000 would be available for paying off the debts. It was, however, subsequently found that the debts amounted to Rs. 60,807, and that the net income was insufficient to pay even the interest on this sum. An attempt was made to pay off the debts by the sale of a portion of the estate; but before it could be effected creditors pressed with suits, and it was thought advisable to file a petition of insolvency on behalf of the estate so that the available assets might be rateably divided among all the creditors. The Collector was instructed accordingly, but in the meantime the son-in-law of Roshan Miah Sahib's uncle offered to take charge of the estate on behalf of the wards, and it was with their consent handed over to him.

Holdings.

The total area of the holdings in estates under management was 538,206 acres against 540,646 in the preceding year. In the zemindari estates the figures are exclusive of the areas not settled on individual puttas or joint rents, as there are no means of ascertaining with any degree of accuracy the extent of such areas. The wet land amounted to 151,405 acres or 28 per cent. of the whole. The survey and demarcation of the Parlákimedi estate having been completed, its settlement is under contemplation. The field survey of the Kesannakuru estate was completed during the year, and the survey party moved on to Kapileswarapuram. The proportion of cultivation to holdings in fasli 1294, as compared with fasli 1293, shows a decrease in most cases, which was due generally to the unfavorable character of the season.

Demand, collection, and balance.

The gross demand for fasli 1294 in the estates under management amounted to Rs. 19,59,889 against Rs. 19,19,294 in fasli 1293. The remissions amounted to Rs. 1,16,023 against Rs. 68,576. The increase, which occurred chiefly in the 3 Ganjam estates of Parlákimedi, Chinna Kimedi, and Jarada, was due to the unfavorable character of the season. The net demand was thus Rs. 18,43,866 against Rs. 18,50,718 in the year preceding. The arrear balance of previous faslis amounted to Rs. 7,91,703, and adding to this the demand of the year, the total demand came up to Rs. 26,35,569. Of this amount, Rs. 18,27,484 was collected in the year and Rs. 18,806 written off, leaving at the end of the year a balance of Rs. 7,89,279, or 29·89 per cent. of the demand. Of this balance Rs. 57,374 is reported to be irrecoverable.

Receipts and expenditure.

The total cash receipts of the estates under management during the year amounted to Rs. 22,65,698 against Rs. 21,94,751 in fasli 1293. Adding the balance in hand at the commencement of the year, Rs. 5,43,265, the available assets came to Rs. 28,08,963. The charges, including the purchase of promissory notes for Rs. 1,52,800, amounted to Rs. 20,58,282, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 7,50,681 at the end of the fasli. Adding to this Rs. 31,67,300 invested in Government securities, and Rs. 87,034 the value of grain on hand, the balance to the credit of the estates was over 40 lakhs of rupees. Of this 25¾ lakhs belong to Parlákimedi, which has been under management since 1830, the zemindar being an imbecile. The estate with the largest annual income (Rs. 8,45,820) is Ramnad in Madura.

Public works.

The expenditure on public works and their supervision amounted to Rs. 1,30,423 as against Rs. 1,39,031 in fasli 1293. The expenditure on irrigation works was Rs. 74,183, of which more than half (over Rs. 40,000) occurred in the Ramnad estate, where extensive damage was caused to these works by the floods of 1884. The expenditure on roads (Rs. 15,234) was confined to Parlákimedi, Urlám, and Kangundi.

Financial position.

The following statement shows the financial position of each estate after taking into account the debts due to and by it;—

Districts.	Estates.	Balance in hand at the end of Fasli 1294.	Debts due to estates.	Debts due by estates.	Net balance to the credit of estates.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	Parlákimedi	25,79,475	...	...	25,79,475
	Chinna Kimedi	75,260	...	...	75,260
	Jarada	13,007	...	...	13,007
	Urlám	2,71,252	...	...	2,71,252
	Dhárákót	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	Merangi	1,25,408	4,688	...	1,30,096
	Pandur-Mallavaram	1,532	...	...	1,532
	Mádugula	939	1,335	60,301	– 58,027
	Chidikada	32,138	69	...	32,207
	Srípuram	11,107	...	...	11,107
	Chípurupalle	3,729	12,205	...	15,934
Godávari	Lakkavaram	55,210	41,452	...	96,662
	Kapileswarapuram and Kesannakuru ...	73,083	36	...	73,119
	Nadavapalle	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	Chitticherla	9,796	...	...	9,796
North Arcot ...	Kangundi	35,806	56,896	...	92,702
Tanjore	Ukkadai	79,838	34,900	86,434	28,304
	Velanganni	166	...	5,870	– 5,704
	Gandharvakóta	23,267	1,15,388	2,92,983	–1,54,328
	Vadapathimangalam	58,788	86,557	55,996	89,349
	Alangudicheri	3,414	18,553	2,259	19,708
	Mathur	1,767	4,692	2,025	4,434
	Papanád	1,732	21,532	30,940	– 7,676
	Singavanam	6,944	16,400	77,286	– 53,942
	Tiruvalanjuli	...	...	...	...
	Tyagasamudram	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	Peramur	57,651	...	...	57,651
	Nangavaram	13,513	2,049	23,248	– 7,686
Madura	Ramnad	1,48,637	...	7,81,537	–6,32,900
	Gandamanáyakanúr	1,89,195	...	...	1,89,195
	Vadagarai	8,840	1,310	...	10,150
	Vádimitta	...	...	55,305	– 55,305
Tinnevelly ...	M. D. Kumaraswami Mudaliar's estate.	9,931	4,680	20,941	– 6,330
Coimbatore ...	Metráthi	2,531	...	5,550	– 3,019
Salem	Erumaipati and Palaiyapálaiyam ...	689	2,356	4,200	– 1,155
	Shulagiri	2,959	...	35,922	– 32,963
South Canara ...	B. Sarvothama Row's estate	7,292	...	...	7,292
Malabar	Kavalpara	82,165	41	...	82,206
	Mangara	17,620	240	...	17,860
	Bimbalen	333	...	1,950	– 1,617
	Total ...	40,05,014	4,25,379	15,42,747	28,87,646

Education of minors.

The minors under charge of the Court were 47 in number, 42 of them being boys, and 5 girls. The eldest son of the imbecile Parlákimedi zemindar has been placed in charge of 19 villages in order that he may acquire an insight into the management of the estate. His younger brothers, and the Chinna Kimedi and Jarada minors, continued under Mr. Taylor's tuition. Mr. A. W. Sewart continues in charge of the Ramnad and Gandamanáyakanúr minors at Madras. 30 minors were attending school; about 10 of them were reading up to the Middle School standard, and 7 in the Matriculation classes. The progress of the minors was on the whole fair.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION. (1885-86.)

THERE were 8 additional Members of Council for making laws and regulations at the beginning of the year. The number was raised to 9 (4 officials and 5 non-officials) by the appointment on the 8th September 1885 of Mr. R. W. Barlow, Collector of Madras and Chairman of the Harbour Trust Fund. The only other change in the *personnel* of the Council was the resignation of his seat, preparatory to taking furlough, by the Honorable Mr. Forster Webster, Chief Secretary to Government, on the 8th September 1885, and the appointment of Mr. W. Wilson, Acting Revenue Secretary and subsequently Acting Chief Secretary to Government, to succeed him. On the 17th March 1886, Mr. Wilson resigned his seat and Mr. Webster was re-appointed.

The Honorables Colonel Shaw-Stewart, T. Rama Row, Mir Humayun Jah, C.I.E., and the Maharaja of Vizianagram, whose term of office expired during the year, were all re-appointed.

There were 6 meetings of Council during the year—4 at Madras and 2 at Ootacamund. The average attendance of additional members was 8—4 officials and 4 non-officials.

The Acts passed during the year, their object and character, and the date on which they were sanctioned, are given in detail in statement 13 of the Appendix.

POLICE. (1885.)

Strength of force.

The strength of the force on the 31st December 1885 was 23,788, or 245 below the sanctioned strength. Its total cost was Rs. 37,52,243. The proportion of police to population (exclusive of the force employed on special services) was 1 to 1,466. In towns the proportion was 1 to 615 and in rural parts 1 to 1,595. The general proportion of police to area was 1 to 6 square miles. The average cost of a policeman was Rs. 170$\frac{1}{5}$ or As. 1-11$\frac{1}{3}$ per head of population. There were 293 policemen employed by banks, public companies and private individuals, &c., at a cost of Rs. 27,616. Under G.O., No. 1899, dated 21st July 1885, a punitive force was sanctioned and raised for the suppression of Moplah outrages in Malabar. This force is stationed at Malapuram and consists of 1 inspector, 8 head constables and 101 constables. Its cost during the year was Rs. 16,824.

Departmental punishments.

The following table shows the departmental punishments and resignations. Dismissals fell from 306 in the previous year to 268 in 1885. Although the number punished by fine was larger than in the preceding year, the aggregate amount of the fines was smaller.

Departmental punishments during 1885.

Ranges.	Strength on the 31st December 1885.	Number		Amount of fines.	Percentage (Cols. 3 and 4 to Col. 2.)	Number	
		Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended during 1885.			Punished with forfeiture of pay for absence without leave.	Resigned.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras city	995	17	126	101	14·4	38	18
Northern range	5,260	54	981	707	19·7	682	55
Central do.	7,232	83	1,775	987	25·7	1,299	230
Southern do.	8,365	114	1,173	574	15·4	1,420	181
Total ...	21,877*	268	4,055	2,369	19·8	3,439	484

314 police officers were rewarded by promotion and 372 by money rewards. Rewards by promotion were most numerous in North Arcot and Tanjore, and by money in South Arcot. Police officers rewarded.

175 police officers were convicted by Magistrates and Courts against 198 in 1884. No inspector or sub-inspector was among the list. The conviction of head constables is gradually diminishing every year: 14 were convicted this year against 16 in 1884. The principal convictions were for hurt and assault (44), for negligently permitting escape of prisoners (40), and under the Police Act (33). Police officers convicted.

2,337 men were enlisted during the year. 877 were discharged on pension or gratuity, 712 resigned or were discharged on other grounds, and 345 died. Desertions were 66 against 60 in 1884 and dismissals 268 against 306. Enlistments and casualties.

72·5 per cent. of the whole force can read and write against 71·3 per cent. in the previous year. Excluding Madras city the percentage is highest in the southern range. 11 officers passed the Inspectors' Test. Education.

4,974 convicts were guarded by the police in central and district jails, the strength of the guards being 785, at a cost of Rs. 79,616, against 6,529 convicts guarded by 948 police officers at a cost of Rs. 98,394 in 1884. 12,431 convicts were guarded in 295 subsidiary jails against 11,470 in 1884. The average duration of imprisonment was 12 days. Convicts guarded in jails.

The following table exhibits the escapes and re-captures of prisoners during the past 2 years. There has been a considerable increase in the number of escapes from jails and a decrease in those from sub-jails. The largest number of escapes from jails was in Kurnool and Coimbatore, and the largest number from sub-jails was in Tanjore. In escapes from other custody Madura heads the list:— Escapes and re-captures.

Escapes and re-captures.	From jails.	From sub-jails.	From other custody.	Total.
Escapes in 1884	7	53	246	306
Re-captured	7	45	203	255
At large at the end of 1884 ...	...	8	43	51
Escapes in 1885	22	42	264	328
Re-captured	18	33	207	258 †
Still at large	4	9	57	70

215 huts and 17 station-houses were newly constructed during the year. The Police hospital at Adoni, which was under construction in 1884, has been completed. The total expenditure on construction and repairs amounted to Rs. 72,895, excluding the cost of repairs in Madras city. Building.

* Exclusive of office establishment and village police.
† Persons escaped in previous years and re-captured (18) during the year are excluded.

Processes served.

The following statement shows the number of processes served by the police in grave and petty cases in 1885 as compared with the 3 previous years. The number is steadily increasing every year.

Years.	Processes served.				Total processes in petty cases.	
	Total warrants.		Total summons.		Number of processes.	Number of persons.
	Processes.	Persons.	Processes.	Persons.		
1882	47,233	47,299	477,102	477,228	330,241	320,221
1883	45,153	45,207	519,073	519,634	353,620	344,433
1884	47,039	47,054	552,606	553,019	366,286	356,161
1885	53,279	53,288	566,495	566,782	373,373	363,027

Violent and unnatural deaths.

The number of deaths from violent or unnatural causes was 11,489 against 11,650 in 1884 and 11,649 in 1883. The details are given below :—

Causes.	Males.		Females.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Males.	Females.	
I. Murder	102	39	80	50	141	130	271
II. Culpable homicide	69	10	21	5	79	26	105
III. Justifiable do.	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
IV. Suicides	689	9	1,248	13	698	1,261	1,959
V. Found dead, "causes unknown" ...	34	3	22	4	37	26	63
VI. Drinking	31	...	1	...	31	1	32
VII. Neglect or want	9	...	6	...	9	6	15
VIII. Exposure	16	...	6	...	16	6	22
IX. Other causes	53	12	37	3	65	40	105
X. Accidental deaths	2,708	2,074	2,370	1,764	4,782	4,134	8,916
Total ...	3,712	2,147	3,791	1,839	5,859	5,630	11,489

Suicides.

There were 1,959 cases of suicides against 1,686 last year. Particulars are shown below. Most of the female children shown are married girls. Most of the suicides were, as usual, by drowning.

Sexes.	By drowning.	By hanging.	By poison.	By lethal weapons.	By other causes.	Total.
Male adults (over 14)	309	336	15	15	14	689
Do. children	...	9	...	...	...	9
Female adults (over 16)	976	225	35	6	6	1,248
Do. children	7	6	...	...	...	13
Total ...	1,292	576	50	21	20	1,959

Accidental deaths.

8,916 accidental deaths were reported against 8,850 in 1884. The details are given in the following table. Here also a large majority of the deaths (6,112) are by drowning. Deaths from wild beasts were most numerous in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Jeypore; deaths from snake-bite in Malabar and Chingleput.

Sexes.	By drowning.	By wild beasts.	By snakes.	By railways.	By other causes.	Total.
Male adults (over 14)	1,159	144	499	10	896	2,708
Do. children	1,578	52	158	...	286	2,074
Female adults (over 16)	1,903	32	258	3	174	2,370
Do. children	1,472	34	110	...	148	1,764
Total ...	6,112	262	1,025	13	1,504	8,916

Fires.

The number of fires reported was 7,707 against 8,842 in the preceding year. The value of property lost was Rs. 10,55,573; the number of houses, &c., destroyed 44,109. Only 83 lives were lost. Fires were most numerous in Tinnevelly (763) and Godávari (719).

The total number of known depredators, suspected persons, receivers and wandering gangs registered by the police for the last 2 years is as below :— Known depredators and suspected persons.

—	1884.	1885.
Known depredators	17,150	17,978
Suspected persons	2,542	2,724
Receivers	630	603
Wandering gangs	61,231	50,253

Close attention has been given during the year to the more correct registration of wandering gangs.

1,764 old offenders were re-convicted and sentenced to enhanced punishment against 1,567 in the previous year. Old offenders re-convicted.

The following table shows the general results with reference to cognizable cases under the Penal Code and Special and Local Laws. 108,683 cases in all were dealt with, and 74,300 or 68·4 per cent. were prosecuted to conviction. Out of 162,521 persons arrested, 96,127 or 59·1 per cent. were convicted. The percentage of property recovered was 23·1. Comparing these results with those of the preceding year, there has been an appreciable improvement in the value of property recovered—23·1 per cent. against 19·6. Detection of offences.

—	Abstract of all offences.								
	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
							RS.	RS.	
Madras city	1,549	894	57·7	1,462	1,033	70·7	61,843	19,113	30·9
Northern range	11,642	3,669	31·5	20,515	7,002	34·1	2,45,436	56,239	22·9
Central do.	11,659	4,451	38·2	27,593	8,036	29·1	3,65,342	59,841	16·4
Southern do.	16,937	6,101	36	35,400	10,932	30·9	5,27,065	1,41,607	26·9
Total ordinary cases under I. P. C.	41,787	15,115	36·2	84,970	27,003	31·8	11,99,686	2,76,800	23·1
Special and Local Laws ...	31,517	25,891	82·3	39,320	33,888	86·2	1,401	1,234	88·1
Nuisances under I. P. C. and Special and Local Laws...	35,379	33,294	94·1	38,231	35,236	92·2	...	...	...
Grand Total Offences against I. P. C. and Special and Local Laws	108,683	74,300	68·4	162,521	96,127	59·1	12,01,087	2,78,034	23·1

There were 249 cases of murder against 242 in 1884. 95 cases or 38·2 per cent. were convicted. Excluding 42 cases in which the murderers committed suicide, the percentage stands at nearly 46. Madras city was free from this crime. The best detection was in South Arcot, 75 per cent. In Tinnevelly, where the largest number (23) of these crimes occurred, it was very poor, being only 21·7 per cent. The worst detection was in Tanjore, where out of 5 cases only 1 was detected. 12 women were convicted of murdering their infant children, but in no case was capital sentence passed. Murders.

There were 158 dacoities in 1885 against 130 in 1884, resulting in an increase of 28 cases. 42 were house dacoities, 22 were committed in fields, and 94 on highways, &c. Madras city has enjoyed perfect immunity from this crime. Decrease has been very remarkable in Tanjore, Cuddapah and Bellary, while increase has been equally striking in Madura (from 6 cases to 22), Trichinopoly (11 to 21), Tinnevelly (6 to 13), Salem (7 to 13), and Coimbatore (2 to 12). The increase in Tinnevelly is not satisfactorily accounted for. In Salem it appears due to factions between Dacoities.

wealthy mittahdars; in other districts to bad seasons. 1 case in each of the 3 districts of Coimbatore, South Canara and Cuddapah was accompanied with murder. Out of the 158 dacoities 37 were committed by wandering criminal classes. Altogether 27·2 per cent. of these cases have been detected, 34·6 per cent. of persons arrested have been convicted, and 9·6 per cent. of the value of property lost recovered. The detective results, though poor, are an improvement on last year under all the three heads. Detection was good in South Canara, Vizagapatam, Malabar and Cuddapah and satisfactory in Godávari, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tanjore. In other districts the results are poor, while the police in Salem, Coimbatore, Kistna, Ganjam, Nellore, Jeypore, Nílgiris, and Chingleput have failed to detect any cases during the year.

Robberies.

Robberies have slightly increased. The number in 1885 was 246 against 230 in 1884. Kistna, Bellary, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Vizagapatam and Madura show a decrease, while Tinnevelly, Salem, North Arcot, Godávari and Coimbatore exhibit a decided increase. 41·9 per cent. of the cases were detected and 12·1 per cent. of the stolen property recovered against 38·3 and 13 per cent., respectively, in 1884. Detections were best in Madras city, Vizagapatam, North Arcot, and Coimbatore.

House-breaking.

There were 6,345 cases of house-breaking against 6,034 in 1884. The percentage of detection has improved from 33·7 in 1884 to 37·2 in 1885. The proportion of conviction to arrests has been nearly the same, 65 per cent. in both years. The improvement in the proportion of property recovered has not been much, 20·7 per cent. against 18·2 in 1884. Chingleput shows the highest detection, 55·8 per cent., and Bellary the lowest, 22·8 per cent. In Anantapur, Bellary, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Nílgiris and Ganjam, the recovery of property was very poor. The heaviest loss, next to Madura (Rs. 75,000), was in Anantapur—Rs. 51,000 and 4 per cent. only recovered. The highest recovery was in Madura, 42·3 per cent.

Cattle thefts.

2,430 cases of cattle theft were reported against 2,103 in 1884, with 1,115 or 45 per cent. detected against 943 or 44·8 per cent. in 1884. The value of property lost was Rs. 44,824, of which Rs. 21,376 worth was recovered. The largest number of these cases occurred in Coimbatore (350), Madura (308), South Arcot (195), and Vizagapatam (193).

Ordinary thefts.

There were 14,547 cases of ordinary theft reported, of which 6,420 were detected. Last year there were 14,743 cases and 6,161 detections. The value of the property lost was Rs. 3,60,815, of which Rs. 1,04,038 worth was recovered. 10,594 persons were convicted out of 23,133 arrested. Detection was good in Madras city, North Arcot, Tanjore, and Chingleput.

Cattle poisoning.

65 cases of cattle poisoning were reported, of which 34 were detected. 76 persons were arrested and 48 convicted. The value of the property lost was Rs. 1,432. The results as regards detection and conviction were nearly the same as last year.

Offences against Revenue Laws.

There were 18,609 cases against Salt, and 4,513 against Abkári Laws. The numbers in 1884 were 16,833 and 2,438, respectively. 15,550 persons were arrested, of whom 79·6 per cent. were convicted.

Cases referred.

6,276 cases were referred by Magistrates for police inquiry under sections 155 and 202, C.P.C. Of these 4,844 were struck off as false. In 1884 the figures were 5,948 and 4,144, respectively. There has been a striking decrease in the number referred in Vizagapatam, North Arcot, and Trichinopoly, while there has been an increase in Ganjam, Cuddapah, South Arcot, and Tanjore. In Salem it has risen from 36 in 1884 to 258 in 1885. The police referred as false 14,542 complaints made direct to them, and of these 13,898 were ordered to be struck off by Magistrates. The figures of 1884 were 12,922 and 12,428 respectively. As usual Madura had the largest number of cases (1,639). 3,722 cases with 8,738 persons prosecuted by the police were found false after trial. The figures for 1884 are 2,892, involving 6,853 persons. The largest number of these cases was in Godávari (514).

Inspection.

23 District offices out of a total of 42, and 175 stations out of a total of 1,772, were inspected by Deputy Inspectors-General during the year. Inspection by

District officers was nearly complete in all districts, except in South Canara and Nellore. In the former district 5 stations were left uninspected owing to the illness of the Superintendent; in the latter there was no Assistant Superintendent during the year, so his stations (56) remained unvisited. The present Inspector-General since taking charge in December 1885 visited Nellore, Chingleput and Madura.

The services of Inspector-General Colonel H. D. Cloete were, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from 13th December 1885. He was succeeded by Colonel T. K. Guthrie. Departmental changes.

1 officer retired during the year, and 1 died.

REWARDS. (1885.)

The rewards disbursed during the year 1885 amounted to Rs. 3,198, of which Rs. 1,657 were disbursed by Magistrates of districts, Rs. 1,415 by the Inspector-General of Police, and Rs. 126 by the Inspector-General of Jails. No rewards were disbursed in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, South Canara, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam. The following disbursements are selected for special mention:—The maximum ordinary reward of Rs. 100 was paid in Madura for the recapture of a prisoner charged with murder, who effected his escape from the sub-jail. A reward of Rs. 150 was disbursed, with the sanction of Government, to 3 Moplahs in Malabar for the arrest of a prisoner who had committed house-breaking by night, and who made a desperate attempt to escape. He was captured, but succeeded in severely wounding his captors. A reward of Rs. 300, sanctioned by Government, was paid to the village magistrate of Vuttathur in South Arcot for information given to the police which led to the arrest of the offenders who breached the Veeranum tank-bund during the heavy rains of November 1884. The offenders, 6 in number, were sentenced each to six months' rigorous imprisonment. In Tanjore the maximum reward of Rs. 100 was awarded by the District Magistrate in two instances—one for the capture of an offender accused of a capital offence, but who was convicted only on the minor charge of causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon; and the other for the arrest of a dacoit, who was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. Rs. 150 were paid to an inspector and 3 constables for courageous conduct in saving the lives of several persons during the floods which occurred in the district of South Arcot in November 1884. Lastly, Rs. 433 were disbursed in the Malabar district among several members of the police force for meritorious services rendered in quelling the Moplah outbreak of December 1884.

FACTORIES ACT. (1885.)

There were 24 factories falling under the operation of the Factories Act during the year 1885, of which 12 were situated in the Presidency town, 4 in Tinnevelly, 2 in South Arcot, and 1 each in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávari, Kistna, Bellary, and Tanjore. 7 of these factories belonged to Government, 2 to railways, and the remaining 15 to private firms. 3 cotton presses in Bellary district were removed from the register as the number of hands employed was less than 100. 77 accidents are reported to have occurred during the year, many of them due to other causes than the use or defective control of machinery. Only 1 case which occurred in the Carnatic Mills, Perambúr, proved fatal, where, in an attempt to fasten a belt to a wheel in motion, a workman became entangled by the strap round the shaft, and before any assistance could be given, was so mutilated that he died shortly after. Inspections generally were good, except in the district of Godávari.

SULPHUR LICENSES. (1885.)

200 licenses, of which 40 were new, were in force, as compared with 182 in the previous year, and the sales amounted to 237 tons against 239 in 1884. The average quantity licensed for each vendor was 2⅘ tons, and the actual stock in trade averaged 1¾ tons. No licenses were issued in the districts of Kurnool and the Nílgiris during the year. The sulphur was, as usual, chiefly used in making gunpowder and fireworks, and in blasting. It was also utilized in the manufacture and refining of sugar, bleaching of ginger, and for medicinal and sanitary purposes. Inspections generally were good. Prosecutions for the unlicensed sale and possession of sulphur were instituted in 2 districts, viz., Bellary and Godávari.

ARMS ACT. (1885.)

The following statement shows the number of licenses issued by District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, under the Arms Act during 1885. The total number issued was 23,635 against 24,796 in 1884. It will be observed that the decrease occurs chiefly in licenses under Form X. As in last year Malabar, Salem and South Canara show the largest issues. Inspections were on the whole satisfactory except in Bellary, Cuddapah, and South Arcot. The total number of prosecutions was 269, involving 348 persons, of whom 284 were convicted. The prosecutions were chiefly for unlicensed possession of arms and ammunition, for manufacturing gunpowder without license, and for failure to renew licenses.

Districts.	Export of arms, &c., into Native States and French territory under clause VI, rule VII of the rules.	Licenses to transport arms, ammunition or military stores in British India. (License Form II.)	Licenses to import arms, ammunition or military stores into the port of —. (License Form III.)	License to import arms, ammunition or military stores by river or land. (India Resolution, 8th June 1882, No. 865, recorded in G.O., 12th June 1882, No. 512, Judicial.)	License to import arms, ammunition or military stores by sea from the port of —. (License Form IV.)	License to import arms, ammunition or military stores beyond the limits of British India either by land or river. (License Form V.)	License to manufacture, convert, or sell, or keep arms, ammunition and military stores. (License Form VI.)	License to keep and sell arms, ammunition and military stores. (License Form VII.)	License to possess arms and ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display. (License Form VIII.)	License to go armed on a journey. (License Form IX.)	License to possess fire-arms, ammunition or military stores in a district which has not been disarmed. (License Form X.)	License to possess arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals. (License Form XI.)	License to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses for *bonâ fide* blasting purposes. (India Resolution, No. 1556, dated 30th September 1881, recorded in G.O., 13th October 1881, No. 2114.)	Total.	Number of licenses in Form XI produced before the Magistrate in accordance with rule 16 of the rules under the Arms Act.
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	418	...	...	1	9	432	...
Arcot, North ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	638	3	1	...	...	667	...
Arcot, South ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	28	4	643	...	...	...	2	678	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	783	1	22	...	7	824	...
Canara, South ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	29	12	569	2	3	388	...	1,005	328
Chingleput	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	3	1,089	4	...	...	4	1,110	...
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	18	437	...	...	12	3	507	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	213	1	10	18	5	271	230
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	380	25	3	...	...	427	...
Godávari	...	26	...	...	...	...	28	19	464	5	...	...	...	542	...
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	698	6	4	1	14	725	...
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	10	727	1	...	...	4	764	...
Madras Town ...	10	119	92	...	...	...	14	24	139	22	...	...	75	495	...
Malabar	...	7	5	...	...	...	15	30	8,211	...	155	539	35	8,997	1,172
Nellore	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	11	627	1	...	...	2	648	...
Nílgiris	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	6	24	6	...	305	31	376	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	10	1,561	2	505	393	21	2,517	790
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	7	949	3	...	...	...	1,000	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	446	...	...	...	1	478	...
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	486	...	...	...	...	512	...
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	623	4	...	3	6	660	31
Total ...	10	158	97	1	...	2	354	220	20,125	86	703	1,660	219	23,635	2,551
1884 ...	18	161	73	...	2	...	317	244	20,126	84	1,608	1,947	216	24,796	1,642

CRIME AND OFFENCES. (1885.)

There was an increase of crime in 1885, the total number of offences returned as true being 190,730 as against 179,611 in 1884, or 6·19 per cent. more. Details of comparison are given in the following statement:— STATE OF CRIME.

—		Reported.	Complaints dismissed or struck off as false.	Returned as true.	Brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1884 ...	119,743	27,724	89,859	87,669	227,123
	1885 ...	120,743	24,248	96,495	89,187	227,897
Offences under Special and Local Laws.	1884 ...	91,519	2,749	89,752	88,673	107,130
	1885 ...	95,914	1,679	94,235	93,264	114,119
Total	1884 ...	211,262	30,473	179,611	176,342	334,253
	1885 ...	216,657	25,927	190,730	182,451	342,016

But the figures quoted for 1884, except as regards offences reported, include cases pending at the close of 1883. The comparison is therefore not strictly correct.

Although there was an increase from 211,262 to 216,657 in the total number of offences reported, there was a decrease from 30,473 to 25,927 in the number of cases dismissed and struck off as false. The number of complaints under the Penal Code dismissed under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code was greater by 360 than in the preceding year; and proceedings were taken against complainants for frivolous and vexatious complaints in 629 cases as against 565 in 1884. It would appear, accordingly, that greater care was exercised by Magistrates in examining complaints before issuing process against accused persons, and that there were really fewer false reports of crime than in 1884. There were still, however, a great many false complaints under the Penal Code. Under Special and Local Laws, as might have been expected, nearly all offences reported were found to have occurred. The proportions of true and false complaints in the last two years were— False complaints.

—	True.		False.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Penal Code	76·42	79·91	23·58	20·09
Special and Local Laws	97·03	98·25	2·97	1·75

False reporting occurred chiefly in complaints of offences affecting property, where family disputes of a civil nature are constantly being formulated into criminal charges, and was most prevalent in Tanjore.

The increase of crime, exhibited by the excess of 11,119 in the number of cases returned as true, occurred both in offences under the Penal Code (6,636) and in those under Special and Local Laws (4,483). In the former case the increase occurred almost entirely under "criminal force and assault" and "theft," while in the gravest crimes, viz., offences affecting life, robbery and dacoity, forgery, rape, kidnapping, causing miscarriage, &c., there was happily a decrease, amounting in the aggregate to 16 per cent. The increase under special and local laws is attributable rather to the more vigorous working of these acts than to increased criminality among the people. Offences returned as true.

The following statement gives a comparison for the two years as regards the most serious offences:— Gravest offences.

—	1884.	1885.
Offences affecting life	628	498
Causing miscarriage, &c.	97	65
Kidnapping, &c.	119	99
Rape and unnatural offences	96	80
Robbery and dacoity	401	389
Forgery	176	140

Out of 498 cases affecting life, 103 were cases of murder and 41 of attempts to murder, as compared with 201 and 60, respectively, in 1884, while suicides and attempts to commit suicide accounted for no less than 263 cases.

Theft.

Cases of theft rose from 13,870 to 16,259, the increase occurring principally in Madura, Godávari, and Malabar.

Criminal force and assault.

Of 29,207 cases of assault and criminal force, most occurred in Madras, Malabar and Godávari. Small as the population of the Nílgiris is, there were 345 cases of assault in that district.

Offences against public tranquillity.

The total number of offences against public tranquillity returned as true rose from 1,517 in 1884 to 1,571 in 1885. This unsatisfactory increase was probably due to disputes regarding religious processions, stimulated by the clashing of the Mohurrum and the Dasara festivals.

Criminality of districts.

Testing the criminality of districts by the prevalence of "grave" offences only, and omitting the Godávari Agency tracts which with a small population averaged 1 offence for 227 persons, the town of Madras and the Nílgiris again appear the most criminal of all districts with 1 grave crime to 424 and 591 inhabitants, respectively; but 81 per cent. of the grave cases in Madras and 89 per cent. of those on the Nílgiris consisted of theft. Next to these districts in order of criminality come Chingleput (1 to 1,082), Madura (1 to 1,158), and Trichinopoly (1 to 1,308); while the least criminal districts were Nellore (1 to 1,756), South Arcot (1 to 1,779), Vizagapatam (1 to 1,783), and the Ganjam Agency tracts (1 to 3,676). Taking all districts together, the ratio of grave crimes to population was 1 to 1,479.

Offences brought to trial.

Comparing the cases actually brought to trial with those returned as true, the percentages for the last 2 years are as follows:—

—	1884.	1885.
Penal Code	97·5	92·4
Special and Local Laws	98·8	98·9
All offences ...	98·1	95·6

Offences proved on trial.

No statistics are available to show the results of cases brought to trial, the figures in this respect dealing with persons only. The total number of persons under trial during the year was 342,016 as against 334,253 in 1884. The results are summarised below:—

—		1884.	1885.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	Discharged or acquitted ...	166,868	167,550
	Convicted	54,446	54,604
	Percentage convicted ...	24·6	24·6
Offences under Special and Local Laws.	Discharged or acquitted ...	20,235	25,066
	Convicted	86,220	88,315
	Percentage convicted ...	81·0	77·9

The percentage of convictions was lowest in offences which may be compounded by law, such as offences relating to marriage, criminal force and assault, wrongful confinement, &c., and highest in classes of offences prosecutions for which are, as a rule, instituted at the instance of public officials, *e.g.*, offences affecting public health, false evidence, offences relating to coins, weights, and measures, contempts of lawful authority of public servants, &c.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

357 persons were ordered to furnish security to keep the peace for good behaviour against 222 in 1884. 655 persons were fined for preferring frivolous and vexatious complaints against 580 in 1884, of whom 246 were in the district of Malabar alone. The average amount recovered as compensation in such cases was Rs. 7. 371 persons were called upon to show cause against the removal of local nuisances, &c., but only 29 were finally proceeded against.

143 European British subjects involved in 108 cases were under trial during the year. Of these, 12 were charged with serious offences, viz., 2 with offences affecting life, 1 with kidnapping, 7 with theft, and 2 with criminal trespass attended with aggravating circumstances; 36 were charged with criminal force or assault, the largest numbers being at cantonment stations; and 51 were accused of breaches of Special laws, as many as 22 of them being dealt with under the Merchant Seamen's Act. The cases of 138 of these men were disposed of, 78 being convicted and 60 acquitted. Of the convictions 40 were under Special laws. Of the 12 charged with more serious offences, only 5 were convicted, and in each case, of theft. Crime by European British subjects.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1885.)

The courts which actually exercised criminal jurisdiction during 1885 were— COURTS ADMINISTERING CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(a) In the Mofussil—
14,457 Village Magistrates' Courts,
695 Regular Magistrates' Courts, and
20 Courts of Session.

(b) At the Presidency town—
1 Coroner's Court (statistical returns not submitted to the High Court),
2 Courts of Presidency Magistrates,
1 Court of the Commissioner of Police, and
The High Court.

The number of village magistrates who tried cases exceeded the total for 1884 by 830, and ranged in different districts from 2,720 in North Arcot to 4 on the Nílgiris. The 695 Regular Magistrates' Courts were made up as follows:—Benches of Honorary Magistrates, presided over as a rule by a Stipendiary Magistrate, 50; Special Magistrates under Section 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 35; Third-class Subordinate Magistrates, 85; Second-class Subordinate Magistrates, 413; Cantonment Magistrates (first class), 3; Sub-divisional Magistrates (first class), 88; and District Magistrates, 21. The District Magistrates of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godávari also exercised the powers of Sessions Judges in the Agency tracts, and the District Magistrate of the Nílgiris exercised those of an Additional Sessions Judge. The average number of working days in the Courts of District Magistrates was 55, and in Sessions Courts 68.

To each of the 2 Presidency Courts, 2 Magistrates are attached; and in 1885, for the first time, they were graded as the Chief, Second, Third and Fourth Presidency Magistrates, respectively. These courts sat on 283 days during the year.

In the High Court, 142 criminal benches sat during 1885, 17 for the disposal of sessions and 125 for the disposal of appellate and revisional work. On the Original Side, there were 4 sessions which occupied 17 days. On the Appellate Side, criminal business was transacted exclusively on 26, and along with civil work, on 92 days.

The aggregate criminal work of the past three years is compared below:— BUSINESS IN ALL COURTS.

—	Original cases.	Appeals.	Total.
1883	188,360	4,787	193,147
1884	191,024	5,510	196,534
1885	203,993	5,861	209,854

Taking both original cases and appeals together, and excluding the Presidency town, it is found that the district of Madura contributed the largest proportion of the total criminal work of 1885, viz., 9·7 per cent. The smallest contributions were from the Nílgiris (1·2 per cent.), Kurnool (1·6), and Anantapur (1·9).

The contributions of the various classes of courts to the aggregate criminal work are exhibited in the following statement:—

—	Original cases.		Appeals.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1. Village Magistrates' Courts	15,762	7·73	...	...
2. Regular Magistrates' Courts in the mofussil	159,484	78·18	4,653	79·39
3. Presidency Magistrates' Courts	27,531	13·50	...	...
4. Courts of Session	1,149	·56	586	10·00
5. High Court	67	·03	622	10·61
Total ...	203,993	100·00	5,861	100·00

VILLAGE MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

The use made of village magistrates varies widely in different districts, the number of complaints in such courts ranging from 2,334 in Tanjore, 1,875 in Tinnevelly, and 1,527 in Kistna, to 12 in the Nílgiris, 51 in Kurnool, and 86 in Bellary.

Including cases pending from the previous year, the number for disposal in 1885 was 15,875, involving 24,835 persons, of which 15,681 were disposed of, leaving 194 cases, involving 338 persons, pending at the end of the year. The figures for the past three years were as below :—

—	Disposed of.	Pending.
1883	13,729	58
1884	15,219	100
1885	15,681	194

Of 24,497 persons dealt with in the year, 14,882 were convicted.

REGULAR MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.—(a) Original jurisdiction. *Disposal of cases.*

Including 1,628 cases pending at the commencement of the year and cases received by transfer, and excluding those transferred or in which the accused died or escaped, the number for disposal in the Regular Mofussil Magisterial Courts was 160,872, of which 158,755 were decided and 2,117 left pending at the close of the year. The figures below show how the work was distributed among the various classes of courts in comparison with 1884 :—

—	Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Benches of Magistrates	30,716	33,316	49	124
Special Magistrates	1,925	1,988	30	29
Other Subordinate Magistrates ...	113,358	123,240	1,543	1,960
District Magistrates	171	211	6	4
Total ...	146,170	158,755	1,628	2,117

Notwithstanding the increase in the outturn of work in the year under review in all classes of courts, there was a slight increase in the percentage of arrears to the work for disposal, viz., 1·31, as against 1·1 per cent. in 1884 and 0·94 in 1883. The arrears were heaviest in Godávari, Malabar, and Madura.

Persons for trial, tried, and remaining.

The total number of persons for trial and dealt with by the Regular Magisterial Courts during the past three years, including the persons standing over for trial at the beginning of each year, and excluding those who died or escaped, was as shown below :—

Year.	For trial.	Dealt with.	Pending at the end of the year.
1883	278,756	274,399	4,357
1884	286,525	281,236	5,289
1885	309,947	303,619	6,328

Of the 303,619 persons dealt with during the year under review, 3,818 were committed or referred to higher courts, 186,384 were discharged, and 113,417 or 37·8 per cent. only were convicted, the proportion being, on the whole, 2 per cent. less than in 1884. The percentage of convictions was highest in Bellary, Nílgiris, and Trichinopoly, and lowest in Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Godávari, Kurnool, and Salem.

Results tested by appeal.

Of the appealable sentences passed by Second and Third Class Magistrates, only 9·9 per cent. were actually appealed against, and 58·6 of the appeals failed entirely. Of the sentences passed by First-class Magistrates 40·4 per cent. were appealed against, and 69·6 per cent. of the appeals failed.

Duration of cases and detention of witnesses.

The average duration of the cases decided by the several classes of Magistrates was as follows:—

—	1884.	1885.
	DAYS.	DAYS.
Benches of Magistrates	1	1½
Special Magistrates	4	7
Other Subordinate Magistrates	6	6
District Magistrates	7	9

The best averages were shown in the Nílgiris, Bellary, and Chingleput, and the worst in South Canara, Tinnevelly and Salem. Taking promptitude in the examination of witnesses as a further test of the quality of work done, the figures show that notwithstanding a large increase in the number of witnesses examined in the several classes of courts during 1885, there was a reduction of no less than 28 per cent. in the number detained for more than three days as compared with the preceding year. The improvement was general and was very marked in the Courts of Bench Magistrates.

(b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction.

The number of appeals instituted in the year before Sub-divisional and District Magistrates was 4,653, against 4,484 in 1884 and 3,788 in 1883. The increase as compared with previous years is due partly to the increase in convictions by Magistrates (113,417 against 109,397 in 1884), and partly, as observed in last year's report, to the change in the law which prohibits enhancement of sentences on appeal. It occurred principally in four districts, Malabar, Madura, Godávari, and Tinnevelly.

Disposals.

The number of appeals disposed of and pending during the past two years is shown below. These figures include appeals pending at the beginning of the year and exclude those abated by death or escape of accused persons. The arrears have slightly increased in the Courts of Sub-divisional Magistrates, especially in Malabar and Salem. The work done by District Magistrates varied from 96 appeals in Trichinopoly to none in Madura and South Arcot. Generally speaking, it can hardly be said that they have taken a sufficient share in this class of work.

—	Disposed of.		Pending.		Average duration in days of decided appeals.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Sub-divisional Magistrates ...	4,153	4,253	195	244	20	19
District Magistrates	306	269	17	10	17	13
Total ...	4,459	4,522	212	254	20	19

Results as regards appellants.

The number of appellants concerned in cases received during the year was 10,644. Including 648 persons who awaited trial at the beginning of the year, and excluding those who died or escaped, there were 11,132 for trial, of whom 10,360 were disposed of; of these 58·6 per cent. were wholly unsuccessful, 8·7 per cent. succeeded only partially, 31·3 succeeded altogether, and in the case of 1·4 per cent. a new trial was ordered.

Revision cases.

The number of accused persons before the Courts in Revision was 1,141 (concerned in 463 cases), of whom 1,111 (concerned in 451 cases) were dealt with, and 30 awaited disposal at the end of the year. The results were as follows:—

—	Interference declined.	Proceedings quashed.	Committal or inquiry ordered.	Referred to		Total.
				District Magistrates.	High Court.	
Sub-divisional Magistrates	68	...	...	8	...	76
District Magistrates	739	26	177	...	93	1,035
Total ...	807	26	177	8	93	1,111
Compare 1884...	482	11	97	7	167	764

COURTS OF SESSION. (*a*) Original Jurisdiction. *Disposals.*

Including 17 cases pending at the beginning of the year, and excluding those in which the accused died or escaped, there were 1,167 cases, involving 2,562 persons, for disposal before Sessions Courts, against 1,034, involving 1,990 persons in 1884. Of these 1,151, involving 2,513 persons, were decided, and 16, involving 49 persons, remained pending. In 83 of the cases decided, the prosecution was either withdrawn or suspended, or the accused pleaded guilty, or the commitments were quashed by the High Court. Of the remaining 1,068 cases, 440 were tried by jury and 628 with assessors. In over 95 per cent. of the jury cases the Judges concurred with the verdict of the jury. In assessors' cases, the courts agreed with the opinions of both assessors in 76 per cent. of the cases; in 19 per cent. they differed from both assessors; and in 5 per cent. they agreed with one and differed with the other assessor.

Results.

Of the 2,513 persons disposed of, 114 were referred to the High Court under Sections 307 and 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and of the remaining 2,399, 1,134 were convicted. Taking the persons sentenced to death by Sessions Judges and referred under Section 374 as persons "convicted," the proportion of convictions in the two years 1884 and 1885 would be 53·9 and 50·3, respectively. Of the 1,134 sentences passed by Sessions Courts, 1,102 were appealable, 802 were appealed against, and sentence was confirmed in 80·7 per cent. of the appeals decided.

Duration and detention of witnesses.

The average duration of cases was 21 days, being highest in Cuddapah (32), and lowest in Ganjam (16). The number of witnesses examined by Sessions Courts in the year was 8,018 as against 6,435 in the previous year. Of these, 3,676 witnesses, or more than twice the number (1,401) in 1884, were detained at court for over three days.

(*b*) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction. *Disposals.*

586 appeals were instituted in Sessions Courts during the year, against 510 in 1884 and 491 in 1883. Including cases pending at the commencement of the year, and excluding those abated by death or escape of persons, the number of appeals disposed of was 563, involving 902 persons, against 507, involving 771 persons, in 1884. 53 cases, involving 123 persons, were pending at the end of the year against 33 at the commencement. The increase in arrears occurred chiefly in Bellary, Trichinopoly, and Kurnool. The sentence of the Lower Court was upheld in the case of 628, and varied or reversed in the case of 273 appellants. The average duration of appeals was the same as in 1884, namely 25 days.

Revision cases.

The number of revision cases received, disposed of, and pending, was 279, 276, and 15, respectively. Of those received, 239 came up on application and 40 were taken up of the courts' own motion. The total number of persons concerned was 700, of whom 675 were dealt with, (against 394 in 1884). The results were as follows:—

Interference declined	446
Proceedings quashed	39
Committal or inquiry ordered	96
Referred to High Court	94
Total ...	675

In 1885, 27,531 cases were received in the two Courts of Presidency Magistrates against 26,662 in the previous year. Most of these were cases under the Municipal and Police Acts and cases of criminal force and assault. Including 18 cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 27,549 cases, involving 33,967 persons, for disposal, of which 27,528 were disposed of, leaving 21 cases, involving 32 persons, pending at the close of the year. Of the 33,935 persons dealt with in the year, 89 were committed to the High Court, 5,237 discharged or acquitted, and 28,609 or 84·5 per cent. convicted against 92·7 per cent. in 1884. 28,493 of the convictions were on summary trial. The number of sentences appealable was 116, of which 17 were appealed to the High Court. 15 of the appeals were decided, with the result that sentence was confirmed in 9 cases. PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

23 cases affecting 38 persons were received by the Commissioner of Police as a Magistrate under Act VIII of 1867 (Madras). All of them were disposed of by the discharge of the persons concerned. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

In 1885, 67 cases were committed for trial before the High Court, against 74 in 1884 and the same number in 1883, all having been sent up by the Presidency Magistrates. Including 1 case pending at the beginning of the year, there were 68 cases, involving 83 persons, for disposal, and all were disposed of. There were no cases against European British subjects. The number of persons convicted was 61 or 78 per cent. The average duration of cases from date of commitment to judgment was 28 days against 31 in 1884. HIGH COURT —(a) Original jurisdiction—(1) Sessions cases. *Disposals.*

16 cases of disagreement between Sessions Judges and Juries were submitted under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, against 10 in 1884. In 14 of them, the Jury were for acquittal and the Judge for conviction. With 1 case pending from the previous year, there were 17 cases, involving 46 persons, for disposal, of which 14 were decided and 3, involving 16 persons, remained pending at the close of the year. In 9 out of the 14 cases decided the verdict of the Jury was set aside and conviction recorded, in 4 it was upheld, and in the remaining case a new trial was ordered. (2) Cases under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.

67 cases in which capital sentences were passed were submitted by Sessions Judges for confirmation under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, against 70 in 1884. 55 of these cases, involving 64 persons, were disposed of during the year. The conviction was upheld with regard to 48 persons or 75 per cent., but in the case of 14 of these the sentence of death was modified (see under "Punishments" below). (3) Cases under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.

Including persons found guilty in cases submitted under Sections 307 and 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the total number convicted in the year by the High Court was 125. *Convictions.*

622 appeals were received by the High Court in the year under review. This is the highest number filed within the past seven years, 1880 excepted. The number in 1884 was 516. The appeals are distributed below according to their nature:— (b) Appellate and revisional jurisdiction. *Institutions.*

Appeals from persons under sentence of death	60
Do. in cases submitted under Section 307	15
Do. from other convicted persons	529
Do. from judgments of acquittal	18
Total ...	622

The appeals under the first head are disposed of along with the cases submitted under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, and follow the results therein; and those under the second head are not, in fact, appeals from any sentence actually passed. Under the other two heads, there were 63 appeals standing over from 1884. These with the 547 new appeals made 610 for disposal, of which 532, involving 824 persons, were disposed of, and 78, involving 123 persons, were pending at the close of the year. The decision of the Lower Court was upheld in 79 and modified or reversed in 21 per cent. of the cases decided. The average duration of an appeal was 49 days against 47 days in 1884.

Revision cases.

The following table shows the revision work received :—

		1884.	1885.
(1)	Under s. 432, Cr.P.C., from the Presidency Magistrates	2	1
(2)	Do. 438 do. reported by Session Judges and District Magistrates	340	411
(3)	Do. 439 do. on application of parties	224	255
(4)	Do. 435 do. taken up *suo motu*	234	65
	Total ...	800	732
	Pending from the previous year ...	97	84
	Total for disposal ...	897	816

There was a large decrease in the number of cases taken up *suo motu* and an increase in those reported by Sessions Judges, in consequence of an order of the High Court made in December 1884, under which the original and appeal calendars required to be submitted to it, were restricted to those of District Magistrates and Sessions Judges. 695 cases, involving 1,520 persons, were disposed of within the year, as shown below, leaving 121 cases pending :—

Decision quashed	184
Do. varied	95
Do. upheld	354
Further inquiry ordered	62
Total ...	695

PUNISHMENTS.

The following statement shows the total number of punishments inflicted by the various classes of courts other than village magistrates :—

—	Benches of Magistrates.	Special Magistrates.	Regular Subordinate Magistrates.	District Magistrates.	Presidency Magistrates.	Courts of Sessions.	High Court.	Total.	Compare 1884.
Death	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	35	58
Transportation for life	...	...	...	...	...	110	18	128	158
Do. for a term of years	...	...	...	...	...	35	2	37	55
Rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ...	...	...	121	1	17	29	7	175	107
Do. do. without do. ...	70	118	14,604	111	649	908	63	16,523	14,884
Simple imprisonment	302	34	2,795	29	63	43	...	3,266	2,977
Whipping { Alone	1	2	1,296	...	249	8	...	1,556	1,392
Whipping { With other punishments	...	3	150	1	11	4	...	169	159
Fine { Alone	26,671	1,156	65,077	74	27,400	1	...	120,379	120,494
Fine { With other punishments	1,156	44	3,834	55	105	65	...	5,259	3,434
Forfeiture of property { Alone	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Forfeiture of property { With other punishments ...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	...
Orders to give security under Sections 106, 107, 109, and 110, Criminal Procedure Code	7	...	295	4	50	...	1	357	221
Dealt with under Special Acts	36	...	700	...	230	...	...	966	930

Of 1,725 persons sentenced to whipping, 661 were juveniles. Of the 10 persons shown as sentenced to "forfeiture of property," 8 were cases of confiscation under the Forest, Abkári and Arms Acts. Of the persons dealt with under "Special Acts" 956 were ordered to fulfil contracts for labor under Act XIII of 1859, and the remaining 10 to pay compensation under the Cattle Trespass Act (I of 1871).

Only 1 of the 35 sentences of death was passed by the High Court in the first instance, the remaining 34 were originally passed by Sessions Courts, but had to go to the High Court for confirmation. Of the other High Court sentences 13 of life transportation and 1 of rigorous imprisonment were passed in commutation of sentences of death by Sessions Courts.

FINES.

The following statement shows the aggregate amount of fines imposed and realised in the various classes of courts :—

—	Amount of fine imposed	Amount realised.	Percentage realised.	Percentage realised in 1884.
	RS.	RS.		
Courts of Mofussil Magistrates	3,94,434	2,97,669	75·4	72
Presidency Magistrates	31,086	24,947	80	78
Courts of Session	28,959	2,550	8·8	37·6

The average fine in mofussil Magisterial Courts was the same as in 1884, viz., Rs. 4 per head, but the higher percentage of realisations shows that better discretion was exercised in adapting fines to the means of the party punished. In Sessions Courts, on the other hand, there was a great decrease in the percentage of collections. No sentences of fine were passed by the High Court in the year under report.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following statement shows the receipts and charges of Criminal Courts. The net result was a deficit of Rs. 8,99,828. The charges on account of salaries and contingencies of judicial officers engaged in the administration of criminal justice have been calculated with reference to the proportion of time estimated to have been devoted by them to criminal work.

—	Receipts.		Charges.		Deficit.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Regular Magistrates' Courts	4,66,835	4,68,028	9,75,509	10,19,284	5,08,674	5,51,256
Sessions Courts	17,254	13,119	1,97,513	2,14,195	1,80,259	2,01,076
Presidency Magistrates' Courts	42,966	35,001	67,589	67,682	24,623	32,681
High Court	1,380	1,138	1,11,671	1,15,953	1,10,291	1,14,815
Total ...	5,28,435*	5,17,286	13,52,282*	14,17,114	8,23,847*	8,99,828

The deficit is specially large in the Courts of Regular Magistrates. It seems doubtful, however, if the charges of those courts, as shown in their returns, are correctly calculated with reference to the proportion of time occupied by criminal work. Taking the inferior Subordinate Magistrates' Courts by themselves, there was a large surplus of receipts.

The only rules of any importance affecting the procedure of courts subordinate to the High Court, which came into force during the year, were those relating to the submission of calendars passed in December 1884. These rules provide for the discontinuance of the submission to the High Court of the original and appellate judgments, orders, registers of summary trials, &c., of all first-class Magistrates except District Magistrates, and for the scrutiny of their proceedings by District Magistrates and Sessions Judges. This has resulted, as already observed, in considerable relief to the revision work of the High Court. The forms of periodical statistical returns have also been simplified, and the submission of monthly returns of work of all Magistrates by District Magistrates to Sessions Judges has been dispensed with.

PRISONS. (1885.)

Number and disposal of prisoners.

The number of prisoners of all classes that remained at the commencement of the year in the several central, district and subsidiary jails was 8,041; the number of admissions, excluding transfers, was 54,148, or 6,979 in excess of the previous year; 53,674 prisoners were discharged from all causes, leaving 8,515 persons in custody at the end of the year. With the increase of prisoners the daily average number in jail has risen to 8,312·43 or 222·26 in excess of the previous year, district jails contributing a daily average of 7,217 and subsidiary jails 1,095. The following table shows the distribution of the three classes of prisoners for the year under review :—

* Revised figures.

Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1885.			Received during the year 1885.			Grand Total.			Discharged from all causes during 1885.			Remaining at end of the year 1885.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicts ...	6,600	321	6,921	21,649	2,385	24,034	28,249	2,706	30,955	21,200	2,419	23,619	7,049	287	7,336
Under-trial ..	871	56	927	26,486	1,481	27,967	27,357	1,537	28,894	26,463	1,502	27,965	894	35	929
Civil	183	10	193	1,954	193	2,147	2,137	203	2,340	1,893	197	2,090	244	6	250
Total ...	7,654	387	8,041	50,089	4,059	54,148	57,743	4,446	62,189	49,556	4,118	53,674	8,187	328	8,515

Convicts.

21,649 males and 2,385 females were admitted into the jails, excluding prisoners received by transfers, being an increase of 2,456 males and a decrease of 95 females as compared with 1884. The daily average of male convicts was 6,939·05 and of females 328·69, being an increase of 90·52 in the case of males and a decrease of 18·52 in regard to females. 33 convicts (32 males and 1 female) were executed during the year; 78 (70 males and 8 females) transported beyond seas, 31 (all males) escaped; and 128 (10 of them females) died in custody.

Under-trial prisoners.

26,486 males and 1,481 females were admitted during the year, showing an increase of 4,538 males and a decrease of 120 females as compared with 1884. The daily average number during the year was 781·49 males and 35·26 females against 665·68 and 39·52. 11,275 of the under-trial prisoners were convicted and sentenced during the year and 11,737 released; 20 escaped, and 27 died.

Civil prisoners.

Under this general heading are included civil prisoners, judgment-debtors, security, insane, and State prisoners. The number of admissions during the year was 1,954 males and 193 females, an increase of 173 males and 27 females as compared with the preceding year. The daily average number during the year was 216·46 males and 11·48 females, being an increase of 38·13 males and ·58 females. 1,879 prisoners were released during the year, 1 escaped, and 7 died.

Religion, age, and previous occupation of convicts.

The number of European convicts admitted during the year was 81, Eurasians 43, Native Christians 706, Muhammadans 2,260, Hindus 20,937 and Buddhists 7. The proportion of convicts to the general population is as follows for each of these classes—Europeans 1 in 274 (including European troops), Eurasians 1 in 509, Native Christians 1 in 799, Muhammadans 1 in 856, Hindus 1 in 1,361, and Buddhists 1 in 3,787. 662 boys and 154 girls under 16 years of age were received during the year; 17,551 males and 1,760 females between 16 and 40 years; 3,232 males and 448 females between 40 and 60 years; while 204 males and 23 females were over 60 years. The previous occupations of the prisoners admitted are given below:—

Previous occupation.	Number admitted.
Persons employed under Government, or Municipal, or other local authorities ...	471
Professional persons	958
Persons in service or performing personal offices	1,514
Do. engaged in agriculture and with animals	8,847
Do. engaged in commerce and trade	1,439
Do. employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c.	575
Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	7,845
Married women	1,274
Unmarried women	260
Widows	713
Prostitutes	138
Total ...	24,034

Length of sentences.

Out of the total commitment of 24,034 convicts, 92·99 per cent. were under sentences for periods under 1 year; 2·75 per cent. for periods between 1 and 2 years; 2·33 per cent. between 2 and 5 years; ·98 per cent. between 5 and 10 years; ·63 per cent. were sentenced to life and term transportation; and 66 males and 2 females or ·28 per cent. were sentenced to death.

Previous convictions.

2,111 convicts are returned as having been convicted as old offenders, or recognized as re-convicted prisoners under the principles laid down by the Govern-

ment. 70 of these admissions were juvenile offenders. Classifying the old convicts according to the number of previous convictions their proportion to the total number of admissions was as follows: Convicted once before 5·77 per cent., twice before 1·69 per cent., more than twice 1·31 per cent., total 8·77 per cent. 140 convicts who were not recognized as old offenders during trial were discovered to be such after committal to prison. Lists of these men are furnished to the police for information.

Escapes and re-captures.

Escapes and re-captures have been given under the head of "Police."

Jail offences and punishments.

The conduct of the prisoners on the whole has been satisfactory. The statement of offences and punishments compares favorably with that of the preceding year. There is a marked diminution of offences under the heading of "Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles." Corporal punishment is reserved for serious jail offences, and it is satisfactory to note that it has been found necessary to resort to it much less frequently than in the previous year. The percentage of whippings to the total number of male prisoners was ·91 and the percentage to the total number of jail offences 6·37, being a decrease of ·47 per cent. in the former and 1·8 per cent. in the latter case. Out of a total population of 32,270 convicts in central and district jails 29,137 were neither punished nor admonished.

The subjoined table shows the number of offences and punishments for the years 1883, 1884 and 1885:—

Particulars of offences and punishments.	1883.			1884.*			1885.*		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Offences.									
Criminal offences	20	2	22	11	...	11	9	...	9
Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles	977	9	986	1,271	24	1,295	1,057	8	1,065
Offences relating to work ...	926	30	956	1,124	27	1,151	1,253	8	1,261
Other offences relating to prison discipline	1,748	100	1,848	2,218	115	2,333	1,931	58	1,989
Total ...	3,671	141	3,812	4,624	166	4,790	4,250	74	4,324
Punishments.									
By Criminal Courts	20	2	22	10	...	10	9	...	9
Separate confinement	561	26	587	549	32	581	478	13	491
Reduced diet	1,967	109	2,076	1,834	112	1,946	1,992	44	2,036
Separate confinement with reduced diet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corporal punishment	277	...	277	378	...	378	271	...	271
Other punishments	846	4	850	1,853	22	1,875	1,500	17	1,517
Total ...	3,671	141	3,812	4,624	166	4,790	4,250	74	4,324

The 9 criminal offences were cases disposed of judicially for escape. The imposition of fetters as a form of jail punishment is only resorted to under exceptional circumstances, when a prisoner is violent, or there is reason to believe escape is contemplated. It was found necessary in only 6 cases during the year.

Remission of sentences.

During the past year the rules for earning remission of sentence were revised in accordance with the rules suggested by the Government of India in its Resolution of the 3rd July 1884. The chief features in these rules are that they permit the award of marks both for good conduct and industry, and in special cases for additional industry. A convict is now permitted to commence earning marks the month following his admission into jail, and has no longer to undergo any period of probation as was required by the rules previously in force. The new rules were brought into operation at the commencement of the year under review, and only 2·51 per cent. of the average strength of convicts under the remission system failed to earn any remission, whereas in the previous years the number had been 4·95 per cent. The Inspector-General of Jails attributes this result to the greater

* Admonitions included.

facilities for gaining marks afforded by the new system rather than to any appreciable improvement either in the conduct or industry of the convicts.

Education.

The daily average number under instruction during the year was 1,234·39. Out of 2,569 released prisoners who had been under instruction, 873 males were able to read and write a little, and 338 males and 1 female to read and write well. The Inspector-General of Jails considers that education should have more time allotted to it than is now permitted.

Foreign convicts.

44 Burmese convicts were received from British Burma during the year, raising the total foreign population to 235; of these, 2 died and 6 were released, leaving 227 prisoners at the close of the year, of whom all but 8 were Burmese. They are reported upon as excellent artisans, and taking them as a body they have behaved well.

State prisoners.

8 prisoners remained in confinement at the close of 1884. There were 46 fresh committals during the year, of which 40 were made under the Mappilla Outrage Act XX of 1859. 30 prisoners were discharged during the year, so that on the 31st December 1885 there were 24 in confinement, of whom 10 were under State warrants and 14 at the Calicut jail pending the orders of Government.

Lunatics.

The number committed for observation to jails was 291 males and 57 females, against 297 males and 63 females in 1884. The number sent up for trial on recovery or transferred to lunatic asylums was 179; 153 were released; there were 5 deaths, and 1 escape. At the close of the year 30 males and 3 females remained under observation, against 18 males and 5 females at its commencement.

Juveniles.

662 boys and 154 girls were admitted into the jails during the year against 617 boys and 142 girls in the preceding year. Of these, 67 boys and 3 girls had been previously convicted. As in previous years, the boys have been kept apart from adult males, but the girls have been imprisoned with the females. The former have been taught to read and write, being kept at school three hours daily, and are put on suitable labor. The latter have not been educated and are put to the same labor, according to their capabilities, as the adult females. The question of constructing separate reformatories for juvenile prisoners is under consideration.

Financial.

The total amount expended in guarding and maintaining the prisoners confined in the several central and district jails and in the subsidiary jails during the year 1885 (excluding the outlay on construction of new jails, and on additions, alterations and repairs) was Rs. 7,37,212, or Rs. 88-4-11 per head of average strength, against Rs. 6,84,490, or Rs. 84-9-10 per head in 1884.

The sum expended on account of the central and district jails was Rs. 6,33,114, or Rs. 87-11-7 per head of average strength, showing an increase of Rs. 11,449 or Annas 9-11 per head of average strength compared with the preceding year, as shown below:—

Heads of expenditure.	1884. Daily average number of prisoners, 7,137.	1885. Daily average number of prisoners, 7,217.	Increase or decrease.		Cost per head. 1884.	Cost per head. 1885.	Increase or decrease.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Rations	2,31,164	2,46,707	+15,543	...	33 6 4	35 12 1	+2 5 9	...
Fixed establishment ...	1,96,058	2,21,421	+25,363	...	27 7 6	30 10 11	+3 3 5	...
Police guard	1,11,576	83,840	...	-27,736	15 10 1	11 9 10	...	-4 0 3
Hospital charges ...	22,233	17,376	...	- 4,857	3 1 10	2 6 6	...	-0 11 4
Clothing and bedding ...	18,898	22,676	+ 3,778	...	2 11 8	3 4 7	+0 8 11	...
Contingencies	41,736	41,094	...	- 642	5 13 7	5 11 1	...	-0 2 6
Total ...	6,21,665	6,33,114	+11,449	...	87 1 8	87 11 7	+0 9 11	...

The increase under rations is mainly due to the increased number of prisoners dieted during the year, and to the higher price of provisions in some of the districts; especially at the European prison at Ootacamund. The increase under

fixed establishment is attributable to warder guards having been substituted for the police guard in the central jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore and Coimbatore; to a personal allowance of Rs. 200 per month having been granted by the Secretary of State to the Superintendents of 2 central jails; to the appointment of a special Superintendent to each of the district jails at Tanjore and Palamcottah; and to the annual increments granted to the jail establishments. The increased expenditure under this head is however overbalanced by the decrease in the cost of police guard, through the removal of the police guard from the central jails already noticed, and the closing of the district jails at Chingleput and Tellicherry. The decrease under hospital charges is mainly due to the number of sick admitted into hospital being less than in the previous year. The health of the prisoners has been exceptionally good. The increase under clothing and bedding is partly due to the increased number of prisoners, and partly to the cost of clothing issued to the convicts deported during the year 1884 having been adjusted during the current year. The total cost of the 6 central jails and the Madras Penitentiary was Rs. 3,73,010, or Rs. 93-8-6 per head of average strength. The total cost of the 23 district jails, containing a daily average of 3,191 prisoners, was Rs. 2,44,631, or Rs. 76-10-7 per head of average strength. The European prison at Ootacamund, containing a daily average of 11 convicts, cost Rs. 12,925, or Rs. 1,175 per head. The cost of the Civil Debtors' prison at Madras was Rs. 2,548, or Rs. 94-5-11 per head of average strength.

The total amount expended on account of subsidiary jails, which are under the immediate control of the District Magistrates, amounted to Rs. 1,04,098. The amount expended on account of rations was Rs. 54,126, or Rs. 47-13-8 per head; establishment Rs. 12,006, or Rs. 10-9-10 per head; police guard Rs. 23,677, or Rs. 20-14-11 per head; hospital charges Rs. 242, or Annas 3-5 per head; clothing and bedding Rs. 488, or Annas 6-11 per head; and contingencies Rs. 13,559, or Rs. 11-15-10 per head. The total cost per head has increased from Rs. 65-15-10 in the year 1884 to Rs. 92-0-7 in the year under review. This large increase has not been clearly explained by the Inspector-General.

Employment of convicts.

The daily average number of males and females sentenced to labor during the year under review was 6,699·38. Deducting the sick and infirm, 6,340·55 were fit for labor. The following statement shows the various employments to which they were put and compares the corresponding figures of the previous two years:—

Description of employment.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Unremunerative labor	526·05	268·75	273·43
Prison officers	582·36	591·24	612·73
Prison servants	1,176·71	1,011·05	1,024·55
Gardening	703·82	676·68	709·34
Preparing articles for consumption in jails ...	1,071·59	986·26	1,187·56
On prison buildings under superintendents ...	678·06	787·47	704·79
On prison buildings under Public Works Department	229·17	204·80	167·96
Manufactures	1,645·12	1,570·42	1,534·19
Public works and other extramural labor under Public Works Department	68·01	58·40	...
Municipalities, Local Fund Boards, &c.	176·60	213·58	126·00
Total daily average ...	6,857·49	6,368·65	6,340·55

Extramural labor is practically limited to the district jails, with the exception of those at Bellary, Tanjore, and Palamcottah. The percentage of prisoners engaged in manufactures was 22·9 of the total average number sentenced to labor. The cash earnings of convicts during the year amounted to Rs. 52,123 and the net earnings to Rs. 49,676, being Rs. 7-7-0 per head of the average number sentenced to labor and Rs. 32-6-0 per head of the number employed on manufactures.

The description of labor on which women were employed has been the same as in previous years, viz., sweeping, sifting, and grinding grain, picking wool and coir, spinning, sewing, &c., and their conduct in general has been good.

Net cost.

The total cost of maintenance in all jails, as above stated, was Rs. 7,37,212, or Rs. 88-5-0 per head. Deducting Rs. 52,123 on account of the total cash earnings of convicts, the net cost to Government remains Rs. 6,85,089, or Rs. 82-1-0

per head of average strength. In the central prisons in which the labor is almost entirely intramural, the average cash earnings per head amounted to Rs. 11-7-0, reducing the net cost per head to Rs. 82-2-0. In the district jails a system of extramural labor prevails; here the average cash earnings per head were only Rs. 1-13-0, giving a net cost of Rs. 74-14-0 per convict. In the European prison the average cash earnings per head amounted to Rs. 63-4-0, reducing the net cost to Rs. 1,111-12-0 per head. The total earnings in all the subsidiary jails amounted to only Rs. 20.

Buildings.

The total amount expended on jail buildings, on account of additions, alterations and repairs, and on new jails, was Rs. 1,71,730. Of this sum Rs. 28,577 were expended by the Jail Department and Rs. 1,43,153 by the Department of Public Works. Convict labor was utilized as far as practicable on all jail buildings whether the work was carried out by the Jail or by the Public Works Department.

Dietary.

No changes have been made in the sanctioned dietary, but the issue of butter-milk as an alternative to tyre has been discontinued under the orders of Government, as it was found that the butter-milk was not of a good quality.

Health of prisoners.

The health of the prisoners in the central and district jails during the year has been good. Except at Trichinopoly, Kurnool, Cuddalore, and Parvatipur, these jails have been free from cholera. The death-rate per mille of average strength during the year in the central and district jails was 17·68 against 20·59 in the previous year. The mortality in subsidiary jails has on the other hand been much higher than in the previous year, being 30·95 against 17·85. The increase was general throughout the subsidiary jails in the Presidency and not confined to any special district or area. The rates of deaths per mille in all jails together was 19·48 against 20·27 in the previous year, the actual number of deaths being 162 against 164. The jails showing the highest mortality are Nellore, Calicut, and Berhampore. There were no deaths among prisoners under 16 years of age. The death-rate was 13·96 per mille among prisoners between 16 and 40 years of age, 22·7 per mille between 40 and 60, and 89·44 per mille amongst those above 60 years. The chief causes of admissions into hospital were intermittent fever, dysentery and diarrhœa.

The subjoined table shows admissions and deaths among the convicts from the chief diseases during the years 1884 and 1885 :—

Diseases.	1884.		1885.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Small-pox	13	2	11	3
Intermittent fever	1,279	2	1,178	1
Remittent and continued fever ...	50	5	84	4
Other fevers	81	...	96	...
Cholera	20	7	7	3
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis ...	41	10	35	10
Anæmia and general debility	274	26	194	17
Respiratory diseases	205	16	172	11
Dysentery and diarrhœa	834	36	711	25
Ulcers and boils	418	3	394	1
Accidents	280	4	222	1
Suicides	...	1	...	2
Other diseases	1,765	31	1,679	42
Total ...	5,260	143	4,783	120
Subsidiary jails	152	6	142	8
Grand Total ...	5,412	149	4,925	128

Inspections.

4 central jails, 13 district, and 25 subsidiary jails were inspected by the Inspector-General during the year; also the European prison at Ootacamund, and Her Majesty's Penitentiary and the Debtors' jail at Madras. All the central and district jails and most of the subsidiary jails were in excellent order.

General.

During the past year, the experiment of guarding the jails departmentally has been tried at the central jails of Rajahmundry, Vellore and Coimbatore. The

warder establishment was increased for this purpose. The police were relieved of the guarding generally, furnishing only a small number as protective guard, to be called out in case of outbreaks or escapes. A large number of the men entertained as warders are pensioned sepoys, and having been accustomed to discipline and to the use of arms are well suited to the work. The experiment has proved successful, so much so that the Inspector-General has recommended its extension to all the central jails. With the sanction of Government, the district jails at Chingleput and Tellicherry were abolished during the year and the prisoners convicted in these districts are now committed to the Penitentiary at Madras and to the district jail at Calicut, respectively.

Detailed statistics regarding prisoners will be found in Part III (tables 27-39).

VAGRANCY. (1885.)

During the year 1885, 24 vagrants were admitted to the Workhouse under the European Vagrancy Act, exclusive of 11 who remained on the rolls at the close of the preceding year, making a total of 35 against 50 in 1884. Of these, 29 left the Workhouse during the year, leaving 6 inmates at its close. Of the former number 10 found employment in British India, and 5 were deported—2 to England, 2 to Australia, 1 to Alexandria. Of the 24 vagrants admitted, 19 were Europeans, of whom 11 were British-born subjects; 3 were British-born subjects but not Europeans; 1 was an American; and 1 an Australian. The total cost of operations under the Act during 1885 was less than in the previous year by Rs. 360, viz., Rs. 5,264 against Rs. 5,624; but the average cost of each inmate increased from Rs. 64-14-4 to Rs. 94-11-5.

PUBLIC CHARITIES. (1885.)

Monegar Choultry and connected charities.

The total receipts of the Monegar Choultry, Native Infirmary, Foundling Asylum, and Ramasawmy Mudalyar's Lying-in Hospital during the year 1885 amounted to Rs. 19,515-8-9 (of which Rs. 9,254 was given by Government), and the expenditure to Rs. 19,055-0-6.

The average daily number of paupers maintained during the year in the Monegar Choultry, according to the comparative statement, was 95 against 90 in 1884, and of patients in the Native Infirmary 117 against 120. In the Foundling Asylum the number of children was 6 against 5 in 1884. The expense incurred on account of dieting paupers was Rs. 2,503-9-5, or on an average 1 anna 2½ pies per head per day. The cost of dieting patients in the Infirmary was Rs. 6,437-11-6 for the year, or an average of 2 annas 4¼ pies per head per day. The charge on account of children in the Foundling Asylum amounted to Rs. 96-12-6, or on an average 8¼ pies per head per day. The total number of patients admitted into the Ramasawmy Mudalyar's Lying-in Hospital during the year was 325 against 448 in 1884. The cost for dieting was Rs. 378-12-8 against Rs. 527-9-6.

The daily average number of pauper inmates in the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry was 53, besides 108 out-door paupers supplied with rice doles, while in the year 1884 the number of pauper inmates was 51 and of out-door recipients 108. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 4,180 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,670-2-5.

Triplicane Langerkhana.

During the year 1885-86, relief was afforded at the Triplicane Langerkhana to 3,482 out-door paupers and 77 inmates of the institution against 3,354 and 94, respectively, in 1884-85. The total number of persons relieved was thus 3,559 against 3,448. The daily average number of persons receiving cooked food was 139 against 154 in the previous year. Raw rice was distributed monthly to 126 and money doles to 26 persons as compared with 98 and 27, respectively, in 1884. The daily average of inmates was 8 against 6. The receipts, including the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 4,892-10-1, of which Rs. 4,800 were contributed as usual by Government, and the charges to Rs. 4,829-11-8, leaving a balance of Rs. 62-14-5. As compared with the figures for the previous year, there was an

increase of Rs. 46 under receipts, while the charges show a diminution of Rs. 12. The Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends has already nominated 30 out of 40 aged and infirm servants of Carnatic stipendiaries whom he was authorized by Government in November 1885 to recommend for admission as out-door recipients. Some much needed repairs to the building were carried out during the year and the piece of ground attached to it improved.

Money dole to Muhammadan poor.

No new admissions are made to this charity, and thus the number of recipients diminishes yearly. A fixed monthly allowance is paid to each person on the list. Payments are made by the Assistant Commissioner under the supervision of the Commissioner of Police. The numbers fell from 58 in April 1885 to 49 in March 1886 owing to the death of 9 female pensioners. The expenditure was Rs. 1,232 against Rs. 1,358 in the preceding year.

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1885.)

Detailed statistics as to the number, description, value, and disposal of suits and appeals, and the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of decrees in the various Civil and Revenue Courts will be found in the Appendix (statements 41-46).

Courts administering Civil Justice—Classes of courts.

No changes were effected during the year in the classes of courts administering civil justice. The number of courts which actually exercised original jurisdiction was (*a*) in the mofussil—3,572 Village Munsifs' Courts, 68 Revenue Courts (out of 104 possessing jurisdiction), 2 Cantonment Courts of Small Causes, 27 Agency Courts, 110 District Munsifs' Courts, 15 Subordinate Judges' Courts, and 20 District Courts. (*b*) At the Presidency town—the Presidency Court of Small Causes and the High Court. Of these courts, the number which, in addition to the District Courts and the High Court, exercised appellate jurisdiction, was 7 Agency Courts and 14 Subordinate Judges' Courts. The number of village munsifs actually exercising civil jurisdiction has increased from 2,339 in 1883 to 3,572 in 1885. With few exceptions, the increase has been common to all districts, but most remarkable in Malabar, South Canara and Coimbatore. The use which is made of this class of court still varies very considerably in different parts of the Presidency, ranging in 1885 from 420 courts to which resort was had in Chingleput to 6 in Kurnool. Of the 110 District Munsifs' Courts, 106 were Regular Courts and 4 Courts of Magistrates invested with the full powers of District Munsifs. The Additional Munsif's Court at Arni in North Arcot was abolished from the commencement of 1885. This was the only change in number of courts of this class as compared with 1884. There were, however, some changes in nomenclature and location in the Madura and Vizagapatam districts, and some re-arrangements of jurisdictions in South Canara, Tanjore and Kurnool. The Additional Munsif of Madura was temporarily moved to Poonamallee.

Number of working days in courts.

The average number of working days in the regular Munsifs' Courts was 244, varying from 268 days in the Negapatam Munsif's Court, Tanjore, to 208 days in the Cuddalore Munsif's Court, South Arcot. The average number of working days in Subordinate Judges' Courts was 223, varying from 237 days in the Mangalore Sub-Court, South Canara, to 184 days in the Kumbakónam Sub-Court, Tanjore. The average time devoted to civil work by District and Sessions Judges was 158 days, varying from 202 days in North Malabar, where sessions are light, to 76 days in Bellary, where they are usually heavy. The strength of the Presidency Court of Small Causes (3 Judges) was the same as in 1884, and the full complement of Judges sat throughout the year. The number of working days was 226.

High Court.

The High Court had also its full complement of Judges (5) throughout the working portion of the year. The Honorable Sir Charles Arthur Turner, Knight, was permitted to resign his seat as Chief Justice from the 30th June 1885, and was succeeded by the Honorable Sir Arthur John Hammond Collins, Knight, Q.C., who took his seat on the 28th November 1885. During the interval the Honorable Mr. Justice Kernan, Senior Puisne Judge, officiated as Chief Justice. The court sat for 217 days on the original, and for 196 days on the appellate side, the number

of benches being 307 on the former and 263 on the latter against 331 and 274, respectively, in 1884.

LITIGATION OF THE PRESIDENCY.

The total number of original suits instituted in all courts during the year was 267,293 (or 1 in every 116 of the population), of which 85,600, or 32 per cent. were before the Courts of Village Munsifs. Out of the balance of 181,693 which went before Regular Courts, 27,284 were contributed by the Presidency town, and 154,409 by the mofussil. The total number of appeals instituted throughout the Presidency was 9,280, of which 7,978 were made to District and Subordinate Judges' Courts and 1,302 to the High Court. Taking both original suits and appeals in all classes of courts and excluding the Presidency town, the largest contribution to the litigation of the Presidency was made by the district of Tanjore which supplied 13·62 of the whole, South Malabar coming next with 10·42 per cent. The smallest contributions were from the Ceded Districts—2·37 per cent. from Bellary, 1·93 per cent. from Cuddapah and 1·18 per cent. from Kurnool. Judged by the ratio of population to suits, and excepting the Presidency town where 1 in every 15 inhabitants went to law, the most litigious district was North Malabar with a suit to every 37 persons. Tanjore, South Malabar, Tinnevelly, and Madura come next. In North Arcot and in the Ceded Districts, litigation was confined to less than 1 in 200 persons.

The most remarkable feature in the litigation of the Presidency is the enormous increase in the number of suits instituted in the village courts, the figures having risen from 48,967 in 1883 to 85,600 in 1885. This increase is, of course, chiefly due to the extended pecuniary jurisdiction conferred on village munsifs by Madras Act IV of 1883; but no reduction has in consequence actually occurred in the litigation before the regular mofussil courts taken as a whole. Other salient features of the year were a remarkable outburst of small cause litigation in Tinnevelly; an increase of revenue suits in North Arcot; and an amount of appealing which is beyond precedent.

VILLAGE MUNSIFS' COURTS.

Including 6,409 suits pending at the commencement of 1885 as well as those received by remand, or re-admitted, and excluding transfers, the total number of suits for disposal by village munsifs during the year was 92,065. Of these, 84,500 suits were disposed of, leaving 7,737 pending at the close of the year. The number of suits decided in 1885 fell short of the institutions by 1,100, and as a consequence the pending files show an increase; the average number of suits disposed of by each court was also less than in 1884. Of the suits disposed of 16·14 per cent. were contested. The test of appeal which exists with regard to the Regular Courts being wanting in the case of village munsifs, conclusions as to the quality of their work are left to be drawn from the observation and inquiries of the District Judges. Unfortunately the results of such observation and inquiry are generally unfavorable.

REGULAR COURTS IN THE MOFUSSIL—(a) Original jurisdiction—*Suits.*

The number of suits disposed of by regular courts in the mofussil during 1885 was as follows:—

—	Pending at the beginning of 1885.	Instituted during the year. †	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
Ordinary suits.				
Revenue courts	1,462*	4,444	4,352	1,554
Agency do.	147	567	552	162
District Munsifs' courts	20,204*	65,854	66,482	19,576
Subordinate Judges' courts ...	402	795	739	458
District courts	198	306	320	184
Total ...	22,413	71,966	72,445	21,934
Small causes.				
Cantonment courts	76	647	645	78
District Munsifs' courts	5,358*	71,263	70,446	6,175
Subordinate Judges' courts ...	1,972	13,899	13,758	2,113
Total ...	7,406	85,809	84,849	8,366

* The difference between these figures and those in the report for 1884 is due to certain errors in last year's returns since corrected and to the incorporation in this report of the figures of the Kodaikánal Munsif's Court for 1884.

† Includes suits remanded and re-admitted.

Taking all courts together, the percentage of disposal was 76·86 in ordinary suits and 91·03 in small causes, as against 76·15 and 91·88, respectively, in 1884. The total number of ordinary suits disposed of in 1885 exceeded the total instituted during the year, thus avoiding the accumulation of arrears. This excess of disposals over institutions in ordinary suits was especially marked in the districts of Godávari, South Malabar, Madura, and Chingleput. In small causes and in suits under the Rent Recovery Act, the pending files became heavier in all the classes of courts, the increase in the District Munsifs' Courts alone amounting to nearly 15 per cent. The Tinnevelly Courts were responsible for the greater portion of this increase, but this was the natural result of the large number of fresh suits brought on the files during the year. The increase in the arrears in Revenue Courts occurred principally in Tanjore, Madura and Chingleput. Of the total number of suits disposed of, 40·7 per cent. of ordinary suits and 23·38 per cent. of small causes were contested. In both classes of suits, the proportions of contested cases slightly increased as compared with 1884. In the District Munsifs' Courts, the number of contested ordinary suits increased by 6·17 per cent., while that of small causes decreased. The figures of Sub-Judges' Courts show just the opposite results. The percentage of contested cases has always been high in suits under the Rent Recovery Act. The proportion of contested suits was highest in North and South Malabar, Godávari, and South Canara.

The following table shows the average duration of cases in days in the various classes of courts as compared with 1884 :—

—	Uncontested.		Contested.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Ordinary suits.	DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.
Revenue courts	58	94	120	151
Agency do.	97	70	103	119
District Munsifs' courts	73	75	163	171
Subordinate Judges' courts	83	106	209	248
District courts	164	223	214	245
Small causes.				
Cantonment Small Cause courts	9	9	15	13
District Munsifs' courts	33	32	51	46
Subordinate Judges' courts	41	60	71	81

Results tested by appeal.

Excluding appeals disposed of without trial, and those decided on oath or by arbitration, as cases not dealt with on the merits, nearly 60 per cent. of the appeals of the year resulted in the decrees of the lower mofussil courts being confirmed. This proportion compares favorably with that in 1884, when only 57½ per cent. of decisions were upheld. The percentage of cases in which the appellate courts remanded suits for re-trial on the merits also diminished from 10 to 6 per cent. One-half of the first appeals from Subordinate and District Judges were unsuccessful. Taking all courts together, the percentage of confirmation was very good in Cuddapah (77·6), Vizagapatam (74·13), Trichinopoly (67·53), South Arcot (67·51) and North Malabar (67·02). The results all round speak well for the quality of work turned out in the regular mofussil courts.

Execution.

The number of applications for execution of decrees received, disposed of, and pending in the several classes of courts appears below :—

—	Received.	For disposal (including arrears and re-admissions).	Disposed of.	Pending.	Percentage of arrears to total for disposal.
Revenue courts	267	402	349	53	13·21
Cantonment Small Cause courts	229	230	228	2	...
Agency courts	215	304	205	99	32·67
District Munsifs' courts	127,919	146,336	129,492	16,844	11·51
Subordinate Judges' courts	13,032	14,796	12,947	1,849	12·50
District courts	870	1,107	840	267	24·12
Total ...	142,532	163,175	144,061	19,114	11·71
Compare 1884 ...	136,391	160,406	141,550	18,856	11·75

The total institutions of the year exceeded those of 1884 by a little over 4½ per cent. The excess was principally on the files of district munsifs. The proportion disposed of was also slightly in excess of that in the previous year, so that the increased work was fairly overtaken by all classes of courts. In district courts, however, the percentage of arrears increased to 24 per cent. from 18¾ in the previous year. The number of applications pending over 3 months diminished in all except the District Courts and Revenue Courts. Of the cases shown above as disposed of, 46,676 were withdrawn or not prosecuted, &c. Complete satisfaction was obtained in 30 per cent., and partial satisfaction in 13 per cent., of the cases in which proceedings were finally closed during the year. The corresponding proportions for 1884 were about 32 and 17 per cent. 9,399 judgment-debtors were arrested, but in only 952 cases was recourse had to imprisonment; of these 341 owed sums not exceeding Rs. 50, and 611 sums exceeding that limit. Their average detention in jail was 18 and 41 days, respectively. The largest numbers imprisoned were in Tanjore and Madura. The sums realised in execution of decrees with and without process amounted to Rs. 46,04,967 against Rs. 34,12,608 in 1884. In the amount voluntarily paid in before any process was issued there was a remarkable increase of over 8 lakhs.

Insolvency.

The number of applications for a declaration of insolvency received, disposed of, and pending in the several courts is given below:—

—	Instituted	For disposal (including arrears and re-admissions).	Disposed of.	Pending.
District Munsifs' courts	447	581	473	108
Subordinate Judges' courts	108	140	107	33
District courts	11	13	12	1
Total ...	566	734	592	142
Compare 1884 ...	568	704	544	160

Arrears have been considerably reduced in all classes of courts. Of the 592 applications decided, 243 were withdrawn or not prosecuted, &c.; 173 were granted, of which 27 resulted in the appointment of a receiver; and 176 were rejected, in 21 of which sentences of imprisonment were passed. The average term of imprisonment was 29 days. In only 1 case (in South Canara) was it found necessary to send the applicant to a Magistrate to be dealt with. The average duration of the applications disposed of was 68 days.

Miscellaneous cases.

These comprise all original applications made to a court other than applications for execution and for a declaration of insolvency. They include applications for certificates of heirship, appointments of guardians and receivers, admission of pauper plaints, claims to attached property, &c. Including cases which were standing over from the previous year and those re-admitted during the year, and excluding transfers, &c., the number for disposal was 276,034 against 261,517 in 1884. Of these, 270,528 were disposed of by the several classes of courts, leaving 5,506 cases undecided at the close of the year.

(b) Appellate jurisdiction.

Including cases pending at the commencement of the year and those re-admitted, and excluding transfers, the total number of appeals from decrees and orders for disposal, disposed of, and pending in 1885 in the regular mofussil courts is shown in the following table, which compares results for three years:—

—	For disposal.			Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1885.
From decrees.									
Agency courts	9	18	25	7	14	18	2	4	7
Subordinate Judges' courts ...	2,585	2,655	3,241	2,160	2,040	2,522	425	615	719
District courts	7,607	6,910	7,503	5,515	4,890	4,730	2,092	2,020	2,773
Total ...	10,201	9,583	10,769	7,682	6,944	7,270	2,519	2,639	3,499

—	For disposal.			Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1883.	1884.	1885.
From orders.									
Agency courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Judges' courts ...	86	11	14	32	11	10	4	...	4
District courts	763	573	619	707	510	527	56	63	92
Total ...	799	584	633	739	521	537	60	63	96

The average disposals, per sub-court and district court, of appeals from decrees were 168 and 236, respectively, as against 136 and 236 in 1884. The increased outturn of work in the Subordinate Judges' courts is satisfactory; but in district courts there has been an accumulation of arrears. In only seven districts was there an excess of disposals over institutions, and in Tinnevelly especially there was a failure to keep pace with the in-coming work. In the District and Subordinate Judges' courts, 403 of the 7,252 appeals decided were without trial; of the remaining 6,849 cases, 4,097, or 60 per cent., were confirmed. Of the 537 appeals from orders decided in 1885, 46 were without trial, and of the remaining 491 cases 329, or 67 per cent., were confirmed. The average duration of a contested appeal was 37 days in Agency courts, 91 in Subordinate Judges' courts, and 134 in District courts. The corresponding figures for 1884 were 61, 93, and 128 days, respectively. As compared with 1884, a greater proportion of appellate decrees of Subordinate Judges was carried in second appeal before the High Court, but this was accompanied by a satisfactory increase in the percentage of confirmation. In the case of appellate decisions of District courts also, there was an increase of over $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in the number affirmed in second appeal.

Business of all kinds.

The following statement exhibits in one view the work of all kinds done by the three principal classes of regular mofussil courts in the past two years:—

—		Suits.		Appeals.		Petitions.			Cases under Act X of 1870.	Criminal.	
		Ordinary.	Small causes.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Execution.	Insolvency.	Miscellaneous.		Session trials.	Appeals and revision cases.
District Munsifs	1884 ...	65,202	70,294	...	...	127,740	445	225,254	...	...	...
	1885 ...	66,482	70,446	...	...	129,492	473	238,151	...	...	...
Subordinate Judges.	1884 ...	795	13,096	2,040	11	12,205	91	20,260	...	...	...
	1885 ...	739	13,758	2,522	10	12,947	107	21,898	...	...	...
District Judges	1884 ...	289	...	4,890	510	902	13	8,704	24	973	492
	1885 ...	320	...	4,730	527	840	12	8,426	13	1,114	831

Under every head, the work done by District Munsifs in the year under notice compares favorably with that done in previous years. Tested both by the number of contested suits decided and by the results in appeal from their decrees, the Courts of Amalapur, Srivilliputtur, Cuddalore, Calicut, and Vellore are deserving of special notice.

The Subordinate Judges of Cocanada and Ellore between them contributed over 1,000 small causes more than in 1884 to the total disposals of their district. There was also an appreciable increase in the work done in the Bellary Sub-Court, especially in small causes. The District Courts disposed of a greater number of original suits than in the preceding year, and though there was a decrease under the other heads of civil work except miscellaneous appeals, it was fairly compensated by the large increase in the work on the criminal side.

PRESIDENCY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES—*Suits.*

Including suits pending at the commencement of the year and those re-admitted on the files, the work done in the Presidency Court of Small Causes in 1885 compares with the business of 1883 and 1884 as follows:—

—	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1883	26,915	24,085	2,830
1884	28,713	25,368	3,345
1885	30,381	27,754	2,627

The reduction in pendency of suits is satisfactory. Of the 2,627 left at the close of the year, only 390 were of more than three months' standing. Nearly 17 per cent. of the suits disposed of were contested as against 13 per cent. in 1884. The average duration of suits decided was 40 days for a contested and 28 days for an uncontested suit, against 60 and 36 days, respectively, in 1884.

Execution.

Including applications pending at the end of 1884 and those re-admitted or received by transfer, the total number of execution applications for disposal was 16,786, of which 1,281 were removed from the file by withdrawal or transfer during the year. Of the remainder, 12,365 applications were disposed of on the merits, full satisfaction being obtained in 4,489 cases (36 per cent.), and part satisfaction in 600 cases (5 per cent.). 490 judgment-debtors were imprisoned. Of these 344 owed Rs. 50 and less, and suffered imprisonment for 10 days each on an average, and 146 owed above Rs. 50 and were imprisoned for an average term of 22 days each. The total amount realised by coercive measures was Rs. 1,75,756 as compared with Rs. 1,53,097 in the previous year. The average pendency of an application was 45 days in the year under report against 49 in the preceding year. There were 3,140 applications pending at the close of the year, of which only 710 were of more than three months' duration. The corresponding figures for 1884 were 3,613 and 1,383.

Miscellaneous.

Including 78 miscellaneous applications that stood over from 1884, the total number for disposal was 6,177, of which 6,143 were disposed of. The average duration of uncontested applications was 2 days, and that of contested 6 days, against 8 and 20 days respectively in 1884. Only 34 applications were left undisposed of at the close of the year, all of which were less than three months' old.

High Court (a) Original Side—Suits.

Including 278 suits pending from 1884 and those re-admitted during the year, there were in all 636 suits for disposal in the High Court in 1885, of which 370 were disposed of, leaving 266 pending at the close of the year. 348 suits were instituted during the year against 361 in 1884. Of the 370 suits disposed of 196 or 53 per cent. were contested. The average duration was 263 days for a contested and 195 days for an uncontested suit, against 326 days and 232 days, respectively, in 1884. References to take accounts, &c., were directed by the court in 10 cases during the year. Including those pending from 1884, there were 36 such cases for disposal. Of these, 11 were disposed of by a single Judge in chambers and 25 were pending at the end of the year. This work occupied one Judge for 40 days.

Execution.

Including 130 applications standing over at the commencement of the year, there were 365 execution applications for disposal, of which 75 were removed from the file by withdrawal or transfer, and 187 were disposed of, leaving 103 pending at the close of the year. Full satisfaction was obtained through the court in 67 cases, part satisfaction in 13 cases, and full satisfaction out of court in 84 cases. In 102 of the 187 cases disposed of resort was had to coercive measures, the judgment-debtor being imprisoned in 10 cases.

Insolvency.

Including 97 cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 284 applications for disposal. Of these, 186 were disposed of—20 being withdrawn or dismissed and 166 granted—and 98 were left undecided at the close of the year. 76 of the petitions disposed of were opposed. The number of insolvents concerned in the cases decided was 215, of whom 192 obtained discharge and 23 were unsuccessful. 11 of these latter were committed to prison. The amount of debts in respect of which relief was sought was Rs. 8,05,694. The Insolvent Court also granted 203 applications for protection orders and disposed of 39 applications of a miscellaneous nature.

Miscellaneous.

The court further received and disposed of the following miscellaneous work :—

—	Pending from 1884.	Received.	Disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
Interlocutory applications for *ad interim* orders in suits ...	...	1,033	1,033	...
Applications for leave to sue as pauper	13	66	65	14
Do. for probate and letters of administration	61	137	139	59
Claims to attached property	4	13	12	5
Applications for appointment of guardians, admission of attorneys, &c.	31	33	21	43

(b) Appellate Side—*Appeals from decrees and orders.*

Including cases pending at the beginning of the year and re-admitted, the total amount of appellate work done in 1885 is shown in the following table :—

—	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
First appeals from decrees	286	141	145
Second do. do.	1,571	1,054	517
First appeals from orders	258	164	94
Second do. do.	51	37	14
Total ...	2,166	1,396	770
Compare 1884 ...	2,354	1,750	604

In second appeals from decrees, the work done was about the average, the decrease in disposals as compared with 1884 showing that the high pressure at which the court worked during that year could not be sustained. The number of first and second appeals pending at the end of the year, though more than in 1884, was less than in any previous year since 1881. Special care was taken to reduce the number of old cases. Only 26 of more than 1 year's standing were pending against 65 in the preceding year. Of the 1,396 appeals disposed of, 154 were without trial and 174 without contest. The decrees of the courts below were reversed or varied in 38·8 per cent. of first appeals, and 18·6 per cent. of second appeals, from decrees. These results are good in second appeals, but unfavorable in first appeals, as compared with the preceding year when the corresponding proportions were 36·6 and 21·8 per cent. Of 100 second appeals in which the decrees of the Lower Appellate Courts were reversed, the decrees of district munsifs were restored in 63. In miscellaneous first and second appeals, the proportions in which the orders of the courts below were reversed or varied were 30 and 32 per cent., respectively. Of appeals from the orders of a single Judge of the High Court, 22 were disposed of. The orders were confirmed in 17 and reversed in 5 cases. The average duration of appeals decided was as follows :—

—		Uncontested.		Contested.	
		1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
		DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.	DAYS.
From decrees	First appeals	186	147	281	274
	Second do.	145	119	234	201
From orders	First do.	163	141	185	152
	Second do.	159	189	162	162

Reference and revision.

There were 347 petitions received in the year under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code against 523 and 400 in the two years preceding. The decrease was in consequence of a ruling of the Privy Council on the construction of this section. 132 of these 347 petitions were for revision of the proceedings of courts in small causes. Including cases pending over from 1884, there were 513 civil

revision petitions for disposal, of which 441 were disposed of, the decrees of the Lower Courts being confirmed in 225. Of the 72 petitions left undisposed of, 15 were more than three months' old. The average duration of the petitions dealt with was 143 and 69 days in contested and uncontested cases respectively.

By way of reference, the court received and disposed of the following work :—

—	Cases		
	Received during the year.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Under s. 617, Civil Procedure Code ...	18	16	6
Under Act IV of 1869 (Divorce) ...	1	1	2
Under Act I of 1879 (General Stamp) ...	6	7	...
Under Act I of 1884 (Municipal Act) ...	4	1	3
Under Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Court Act)	1	...	2

Miscellaneous.

The number of applications of a miscellaneous nature received in 1885 was 658. These include applications for review of judgments, for amendment of decrees, for stay of execution of decrees under appeal, for transfer of suits, for restoration of cases dismissed for default, and others. Including applications that were pending at the commencement of the year, there were 785 for disposal, of which 628 were disposed of, and 157 remained pending for the next year.

During the year, 7 applications were received for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Including 6 pending from the previous year, there were 13 for disposal, of which 10 were disposed of, 1 being dismissed for default, and leave being granted in 6 and refused in 3 cases. In 2 appeals disposed of by the Privy Council during the year, the decision of the High Court was confirmed.

Business of all kinds.

The statement below shows in one view the various classes of civil work done by the High Court on both its original and appellate sides in 1885, as compared with the work done in each of the five years preceding :—

—	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Original side.						
Suits	659	533	370	327	438	370
References to chambers	18	17	12	22	15	11
Execution petitions	...	278	162	136	145	187
Insolvency	143	163	169	144	209	186
Miscellaneous cases	...	1,890	1,652	1,995	1,817	1 512
Appellate side.						
First appeals from decrees	180	160	167	185	228	141
Second do. do.	793	769	973	1,233	1,293	1,054
First appeals from orders	128	113	147	174	165	164
Second do. do.	45	81	48	53	64	37
Revision petitions	174	162	223	427	530	441
References and miscellaneous cases	382	540	550	816	777	663

General Summary.

To recapitulate, the salient features to be noted in connection with the business done by Civil courts in 1885 were the questionable use made of their extended powers by village munsifs: the general efficiency of the regular mofussil courts in keeping pace with increased original litigation (notwithstanding a comparatively greater proportion of contested suits), as evinced by a marked reduction in pending arrears, and an enhanced percentage of confirmation on appeal: a remarkable increase of 8 lakhs in the amount voluntarily paid in satisfaction of decrees: a failure in certain district courts to keep pace with the increase of appellate litigation: a very prompt disposal of business in the Presidency Small Cause Court: and a return, in the High Court, to the more normal rate of disposal of business, as compared with the exceptional efforts made in 1884.

Financial.

The judicial receipts and charges of all Civil courts for 1885 may thus be summarised and compared with 1884 :—

	Receipts.		Charges.		Balance.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Imperial and Provincial Funds ...	22,48,842	22,29,066	17,84,885	17,89,835	4,63,957	4,39,231
Process Service Fund	7,83,651	8,42,304	5,70,922	5,96,301	2,12,729	2,46,003
Copyist Fund	1,63,392	1,83,281	1,06,277	1,11,573	57,115	71,708
Total ...	31,95,885	32,54,651	24,62,084	24,97,709	7,33,801	7,56,942

Taking the classes of courts separately, and excluding the Process Service and Copyist Funds, the receipts and charges compare as follows :—

	Receipts.		Charges.		Balance.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Mofussil courts	19,14,555	19,31,304	13,49,066	13,39,362	5,65,489	5,91,942
Presidency Small Cause court ...	1,18,003	1,24,603	96,596	97,104	21,407	27,499
High court	2,16,284	1,73,159	3,39,223	3,53,369	—1,22,939	—1,80,210
Total ...	22,48,842	22,29,066	17,84,885	17,89,835	4,63,957	4,39,231

Taking the Imperial and Provincial Funds by themselves, there was in every district, except Chingleput, Cuddapah, Kurnool, and the Agency tracts, an abundant surplus over the charges on account of salaries, establishments and contingencies. The regular establishments were, as stated in last year's report, revised and in some respects placed on a better footing, though reduced in numbers probably to the lowest point compatible with efficiency. The experience of 1885, although no reports unfavorable to the sufficiency of the revised strength either generally or in particular courts have been received, can hardly be taken as sufficient for a decided opinion as to the effects of the revision otherwise than financially. Some applications for additional establishment in the districts were accordingly postponed for consideration pending further experience.

Process Service Fund.

With the solitary exception of Bellary, the working of the Process Service Fund shows a surplus in every district. The sanctioned scale was generally found sufficient, except in South Canara, Chingleput, Coimbatore, and Tanjore, where additional process-servers were sanctioned in due course by Government. The increased surplus in 1885 as compared with 1884 occurred in every district, even in those where there was a decrease in the institutions of suits.

Copyist Fund.

To the surplus of Rs. 71,116 in the working of the copyist system in mofussil courts, all districts contributed. The strength of establishments fixed towards the close of 1884 was found generally sufficient. Deducting 10 per cent. of the receipts on account of the cost of manufacture and sale of paper, 10 per cent. on the salaries of establishment as a provision for short work during the recess, and a further 10 per cent. on the salaries of pensionable posts on account of pensions, there remained a balance in favor of Government of Rs. 40,000 in round figures. In the High Court, the new copyist system is worked on the appellate side only, and the receipts were Rs. 2,743 against charges Rs. 2,175, leaving a surplus of Rs. 568.

Average cost per suit.

Comparing the gross receipts with the total number of suits, the average cost of a suit is found to be Rs. 17, of which more than half is paid on institution, and the rest at the later stages.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the course of the year, 4 advocates, 29 vakils, and 2 attorneys were enrolled in the High Court. The third annual Pleadership Examination was held from the 26th January to the 3rd February 1885. Of the 489 candidates admitted to the examination, 52 passed in the first class. The receipts from examination fees amounted to Rs. 10,218, and the expenditure on account of the examination to

Rs. 10,108. The number of fresh pleadership certificates issued by the High Court during the year was 101, of which 48 were of the first, and 53 of the second, grade. The stamp fees realised on these certificates amounted to Rs. 1,292 and the admission fees to Rs. 601. 2,297 pleadership certificates were renewed during the year, 572 being of the first, and 1,725 of the second, grade. The stamp fees realised amounted to Rs. 39,842.

The detailed reports of District Judges as to the state of their record-rooms are for the most part satisfactory, and show that great progress was made during the year in the destruction of useless records, though much still remains to be done.

Except in South Malabar and Nellore, where none of the subordinate courts were inspected by the District Judges, the work of inspection has been fairly well carried out. In North Arcot, Bellary, Chingleput, Kistna, and Salem, every court was inspected.

Rules issued by the High Court in 1885.

Among the more important rules issued by the High Court during the year, two may be specially noted. In September 1885, rules were made under sections 637 and 652 of the Civil Procedure Code relegating the function of admitting appeals presented in the High Court to the Registrar, Appellate Side, under certain restrictions, and declaring the issue of certain classes of orders as within the powers of the Registrar, Original Side. In November 1885 an amendment to rule 7, under the Legal Practitioners' Act, was made, whereby second-grade pleaders in the mofussil of approved ability and integrity were made eligible, after five years' practice, for first-grade certificates.

REGISTRATION. (1885-86.)

General results.

In the annexed statement are given the number of registration offices, and the registrations, revenue, expenditure and surplus for ten years, from which it will be seen that during 1885-86 there was an increase over 1884-85, under registrations, of 73,615 documents, and under receipts of Rs. 92,906. This expansion of registration is due to the greater facilities afforded to the public, and to the introduction, from the 1st May 1884, of a new scale of fees which removed some of the obstacles towards the speedy registration and return of documents.

Years.	Number of offices.	Registrations.		Receipts.		Expenditure.		Surplus.	
		Total Books I, III, and IV.	Percentage of increase.	Total.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	Total.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	Total.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
				RS.		RS.		RS.	
1876-77	296	251,405	5·7	3,92,193	3	3,11,503	10	80,690	−18
1877-78	298	289,622	15·2	4,45,681	14	3,29,449	6	1,16,232	44
1878-79	293	344,093	18·8	5,21,366	17	3,83,156	16	1,38,210	19
1879-80	284	370,031	7·5	5,26,337	1	3,97,102	4	1,29,235	− 6
1880-81	288	415,010	12·1	5,69,212	8	4,43,657	12	1,25,555	− 3
1881-82	291	427,402	3	5,82,692	2	4,81,603	9	1,01,089	−19
1882-83	307	435,381	1·9	5,73,234	−1·6	5,50,353	14	22,881	−77
1883-84	312	478,434	9·9	6,22,554	8·6	5,93,595	7·8	28,959	26·5
1884-85	320	510,609	6·7	7,45,549	19·8	6,99,182	17·8	46,367	59·8
1885-86	338	584,224	14·4	8,38,455	12·5	6,59,850	−5·6	1,78,605	285

18 new offices were opened during the year, which raised the total number from 320 to 338. 10 more offices were sanctioned but were not opened until the 1st April 1886.

Registrations in Books I, III and IV.

The increase in the number of documents registered is the largest which has occurred in any one year since the introduction of the Registration Act into this Presidency. The following statement gives a classification of the 584,224 documents, and shows the increase under each class as compared with the previous year:—

——		1884-85.	1885-86.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
Instruments relating to immovable property (Book I).	Compulsory ...	245,478	271,944	26,466	10·7
	Optional ...	228,311	269,822	41,511	18·2
	Total ...	473,789	541,766	67,977	...
Miscellaneous instruments (Book IV)		35,600	41,048	5,448	15·3
Wills and authorities to adopt (Book III)		1,220	1,410	190	15·5
	Grand Total ...	510,609	584,224	73,615	14·4

The registrations in each district, with the exception of the Nílgiris where there were 159 documents less, show considerable improvement over previous years. In Kurnool and Trichinopoly the increase was over 25 per cent.

Remarkable documents.

The following documents registered in the Godávari and Salem districts, respectively, are deserving of note:—(1) a document executed by a husband in favor of his wife, authorizing her to marry whom she liked or to behave in any manner she pleased and agreeing not to claim her; (2) a document mortgaging, with some immovable property, two Malayali boys belonging apparently to the Kollimalai hills.

Aggregate value of transactions registered.

The aggregate value of transactions compared with 1884-85 shows that there was an advance in Book I of a little more than 54½ lakhs or 5·1 per cent., whereas in Book IV the value declined by nearly 9¾ lakhs or 8·3 per cent. The net advance is a little over 44¾ lakhs or 3·9 per cent.

Years.	Book I.	Book IV.	Total.	No value stated.	
				Book I.	Book IV.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	DOCTS.	DOCTS.
1884-85	1,053,52,270	116,35,281	1,169,87,551	772	2,076
1885-86	1,108,08,387	106,65,145	1,214,73,532	976	2,697
Difference ...	+ 54,56,117	—9,70,136	+ 44,85,981	+ 204	+ 621

The document of the smallest value was a lease-deed at 3 pies per mensem registered in the Godávari district. The average value of the different classes of instruments has, with two exceptions, declined, although the number of instruments advanced. The exceptions are leases (other than perpetual) compulsorily registered, and leases optionally registered.

Compulsory and optional registrations.

Compulsory and optional registrations advanced during the year by 10·7 and 17·7 per cent., respectively, against 5·5 and 7·8 per cent. in 1884-85, while the ratio of optional to total registrations rose by 1·5 per cent.

Years.	Registrations in			Total optional registrations.	Ratio of optional to total registrations.
	Book I.		Book IV.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Optional.		
1884-85	245,478	228,311	35,600	263,911	51·8
1885-86	271,944	269,822	41,048	310,870	53·3

Compulsory registration advanced in 21 districts, and declined in 1 district—the Nílgiris. Optional registration advanced in all the districts. The advance shows that the revision in the tables of fees in respect to this class of documents has been entirely successful.

Wills and authorities to adopt.

The number of wills presented open has been increasing steadily. In 1882-83 the number stood at 958; in 1883-84 it rose to 1,087; in 1884-85 to 1,206; and in 1885-86 to 1,398. The districts in which the largest number of wills was registered are Tanjore, North Arcot, Godávari, South Arcot, and Tinnevelly. The number of sealed covers deposited and subsequently opened or removed has

declined from 24 to 16 during the year, while authorities to adopt advanced from 9 to 11. Of the 1,398 wills presented 1,286 were by Hindus.

The number of registrations on payment of fine under section 24 of the Registration Act stood at 1,579, and under section 34 at 116, being in the one case an increase of 202 and in the other a decrease of 33 as compared with 1884-85. The ratio of late presentations to total registrations under section 24 is 1 to 369; under section 34 it is 1 to 5,025. Registrations on payment of fine.

In 14 districts no translations were filed under section 19 of the Registration Act. In 8 districts the number filed aggregated 35 against 28 in 1884-85. The increase of 7 was caused partly by a misapprehension of the law in the Calicut district. Translations.

The number of searches during 1885-86 was 28,657 against 24,736 in 1884-85, and the number of copies obtained 23,441 against 19,567. Copies and searches.

The minor operations, such as attestation of powers of attorney, attendance at private residences and jails by registering officers, summonses, receipt and forwarding copies of documents or memoranda, &c., exhibit an increase under all heads. The aggregate total is 45,110 against 41,812 in 1884-85. Minor operations.

The number of refusals to register advanced from 1,766 in 1884-85 to 2,030 in 1885-86, but the ratio of refusals to total registrations is 1 to 288 for both years. The chief causes of refusal were non-appearance of executing parties, legal incompetence, denial of execution, and unwillingness to complete registration. 6 registered documents were subsequently set aside by civil courts. Refusals to register.

41 appeals remained undisposed of at the close of 1884-85. In 1885-86, 357 appeals were filed, making a total of 398. Of this number 329 were disposed of, registration being ordered in 240 and rejected in 89 cases, and 69 were pending at the close of the year. The district courts ordered registration in 7 cases against 2 in 1884-85. Appeals.

The number of documents which remained uncopied into the registers on the last day of 1885-86 was 36 against 11 in 1884-85. The increase is trifling considering the large increase in the number of registrations during the year. There were no arrears in 17 districts. The examination of indexes for the year 1884 was completed within the following year in all districts except South Canara where it was completed in January 1886. Arrears.

494 documents were destroyed in 1885-86 against 253 in 1884-85. The excess, viz., 241, has been caused mainly by the destruction of many documents belonging to the years 1882 and 1883, which had been retained in the hope that parties would recover them. Documents destroyed.

Notwithstanding the large increase in the number of registrations, the number (1,021) of documents left unclaimed in 1885-86 was actually less than the number (1,107) in 1884-85. The decline is 7·7 per cent. Of the 1,021 documents, 645 relate to 1885-86, and the remainder to the preceding four years. Unclaimed documents.

The table of average time occupied in each district for the disposal of documents shows that 63 per cent. of the documents were registered on the day of presentation, 34 per cent. within a week, and 3 per cent. after more than a week. Rapidity of disposal.

The number of documents impounded by registration officers and sent to revenue officers for adjudication as to stamps advanced from 1,878 in 1884-85 to 2,096 in 1885-86. The ratio of impounded documents to total registrations was 1 to every 278 against 1 to every 271 in 1884-85. Including documents impounded and remaining undisposed of at the end of 1884-85, the total number dealt with was 2,478. Of these, 328 were returned as correctly stamped; on 1,630 penalty was levied or ordered to be levied; on 7 penalty was remitted; 30 were otherwise disposed of; and 483 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Documents impounded.

The number of prosecutions during the year for forgery, false personation, making false statements, and abetting these offences, was 32, viz., 20 public and 12 private, against 21 public and 9 private in 1884-85. Including cases undisposed of last year, the total number of cases on hand in 1885-86 was 24 public and 15 private, of which 22 public and 12 private were disposed of within the year. In the public prosecutions convictions were obtained in 17 cases against 46 Prosecutions.

persons, and in the private in 6 cases against 10 persons. In 2 cases of private prosecutions officers of the department were concerned. In one case it was held by the magistrate that the witnesses for the prosecution had shown themselves so untrustworthy that a conviction would be impossible; in the other the presiding judge held that all the circumstances suggested fraud on the part of the sub-registrar's office. The latter case was brought to the notice of Government and the officers concerned reduced and transferred.

Number of sub-registrars' offices.

The number of sub-registry offices rose from 298 in 1884-85 to 316 in 1885-86 by the opening of 18 new offices in 10 districts. The results show that by the opening of these new offices the registration and receipts in the sub-districts concerned advanced from 17,640 documents and Rs. 29,224 in 1883-84 to 21,437 documents and Rs. 44,599 in 1885-86, or 22 and 53 per cent. respectively.

Registration officers.

Special sub-registrars were appointed during 1885-86 to 14 offices in the districts of Godávari, Nellore, North Arcot, South Arcot and Madura which had been in charge of subordinates of the Revenue department, and the sanction of the Government was obtained for appointing 8 more from the 1st April 1886, which will reduce the number of offices still in charge of *ex-officio* officers to 17. The number of special officers, registrars and sub-registrars stood at 313 on the 31st March 1886 against 281 on the corresponding date in 1885. The number of probationary sub-registrars was 20—one to each district except Madras and the Nílgiris.

Registration rules and tables of fees.

No alterations were made in the registration rules and in the tables of fees during the year. The experience of the working of the revised tables of fees introduced on the 1st of May 1884 shows that they have been thoroughly successful.

Departmental improvements.

The scheme for the reorganization of the staff of clerks of the department mentioned in last year's report received the approval and sanction of the Madras Government in March 1886, and has been submitted to the Government of India for their sanction.

Buildings.

The following table gives the expenditure on building incurred in 1884-85 and 1885-86 :—

—	1884-85.	1885-86.	Increase or decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
New works and repairs	1,18,301	29,256	– 89,045
Petty construction and repairs executed by departmental officers	1,688	2,947	+ 1,259
House-rent	7,295	8,115	+ 820
Total ...	1,27,284	40,318	– 86,966

The great decrease under new works and repairs is due to the general restriction on expenditure of all kinds during the year.

Financial results.

The receipts, charges and surplus for the last three years are given in the annexed statement :—

Years.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1883-84	6,24,613	5,93,595	31,018
1884-85	7,44,779	6,99,182	45,597
1885-86	8,39,089	6,59,850	1,79,239

The financial results continue satisfactory. The receipts paid into the treasury were 12 per cent. over those of 1884-85, 34 per cent. over those of 1883-84, and 46 per cent. over the average for the five years ending 1883-84. The charges declined by 6 per cent., owing to the decrease in the expenditure on buildings above mentioned. There has been an increase of receipts under all the chief heads, the most important increase being under fees realized from ordinary registration.

The district accounts show that 17 districts out of 22 paid their way, the deficit districts being Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur, Nílgiris, Nellore, and Ganjam.

Cuddapah, which showed a deficit of Rs. 337 in 1884-85, has a small surplus of Rs. 254 in 1885-86.

The average registration fee in 1885-86 stood at Rs. 1-3-2, or 4 pies below what it was in 1884-85. The fee is likely to fall still more if optional registration goes on advancing as it has done. **Average registration fee.**

The Inspector-General inspected 99 offices in 18 districts during the year against 87 in 1884-85. The registrar of each district inspected the sub-offices within his district. The number of offices inspected by Collectors and their assistants was 99 against 71 in 1884-85. **Inspections.**

Upon a reference from the Government of India as to the expediency of combining in one and the same officer registration duties under the Registration Act and the duties which concern the registration of land transfers for revenue purposes, the Madras Government, in January 1885, directed that in every case of complete conveyance, it should be made the duty of the sub-registrar to ask the parties whether they desired to have transfer of revenue registry effected at the same time. If reply was in the affirmative he was to allow them to execute before him, on printed forms supplied for the purpose, the necessary application to the revenue authorities, and transmit it to the tahsildar. The tahsildar would accept the application as proof of the consent of the parties, and give effect to it as far as the particulars of holdings given were found correct. If in the case of any instrument other than an absolute conveyance, the parties desired transfer of revenue registry, the same procedure was to be followed. The work of carrying out this order commenced on the 1st May 1885. The returns received from the several districts show that during the 11 months ending the 31st March 1886, 21,806 applications were disposed of by registration officers. No fees were charged for the work done. **Registration of land transfers for revenue purposes.**

REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. (1885-86.)

375 companies were registered during the year against 63 last year. Of these 1 subsequently dissolved and 2 went into liquidation within the year. Of the remaining 372 companies, the liability of 103 is limited by shares and of 268 by guarantee; that of 1 only is unlimited. 94 of these working companies are banking or loan companies, 6 are trading companies, 3 mills and presses, 1 is a mining and quarrying company, and the rest (268) are miscellaneous companies, most of them societies of a provident character securing certain payments to members or their nominees in case of death, marriage, puberty, delivery, &c. The registered offices of 95 of these companies are at the Presidency, and of the rest in the mofussil districts; 141 being in Chingleput, 103 in North Arcot, 26 in South Arcot, 5 in Tanjore, and 2 in Tinnevelly. The nominal capital of the whole 372 companies was Rs. 90,88,287, and the year's paid-up capital, so far as it could be ascertained, was Rs. 11,83,669. The corresponding figures for the companies registered in the previous year were Rs. 14,95,000 and Rs. 4,82,138. The total number of companies at work at the end of the official year 1884-85 was 208, excluding 6 companies registered under Act XXI of 1860. 16 of these companies were wound up during the year. 192 companies of previous years and 372 companies of this year, making a total of 564, thus represent the number of working companies on the 31st March 1886. The following classification shows their nature, number, and nominal and paid-up capital:—

Nature.	Number.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		Rs.	Rs.
Banking or loan companies	202	234,29,087	54,14,614
Trading companies	16	51,30,000	10,47,890
Mills and presses	14	38,90,000	32,97,589
Tea, coffee, cinchona and other planting companies ...	8	12,20,000	8,18,160
Mining and quarrying companies	10	20,69,100	9,29,726
Other companies	314	80,000	8,951
Total ...	564	358,18,187	115,16,930

7 previously existing companies increased their capital during the year by sums aggregating Rs. 12,54,972.

The registration fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 87,574, being more than six times the collections of last year, (Rs. 13,731) which had been the highest on record. Not only so, but registrations and collections this year considerably exceeded the aggregates of the last ten years, which amount to 271 and Rs. 50,584, respectively. This is owing mainly to the unusually large number of small benefit societies, or "nidhis" as they are called, started by the poorer classes among the natives, which registered themselves during the year. The number of banking or loan companies also shows a great advance—from 21 in 1884-85 to 94 this year. The charges of the registration office amounted to Rs. 1,263. Deducting this amount from the year's receipts the net balance to the credit of the department was Rs. 86,311 against Rs. 12,682 last year. 4 companies omitted to file their balance sheets and lists of members and directors as required by the Act, and the Government Solicitor has been instructed to proceed against them.

MILITARY. (1885-86.)

Strength of the Army.

The following tables compare the strength of the British and Native Armies in the Madras Presidency on the 1st April 1885 and the 1st April 1886, and show the additions and diminutions which occurred in each force during the interval :—

—	British Troops.						
	Cavalry.	Artillery.		Garrison and Mountain Artillery.	Infantry.	Engineers.	Total.
		Horse Artillery.	Field Artillery.				
Strength on 1st April 1885	970	344	1,299	662	7,934	47	11,256
Additions—							
By corps from Europe in relief	...	50	158	...	891	...	1,099
By drafts from Europe	114	24	112	101	1,658	...	2,009
By enlisted in India	3	5	27	1	12	...	48
By transfers	22	128	184	112	1,026	3	1,475
By other causes	...	...	2	3	3	3	11
Total additions ...	139	207	483	217	3,590	6	4,642
Diminutions—							
By return of troops to England	...	62	...	...	...	...	62
By invalids, &c., being sent home ...	97	31	142	43	763	...	1,076
By deaths	7	3	14	17	101	1	143
By desertions	1	...	...	4	6	...	11
By transfers	7	126	34	134	956	1	1,258
By discharges	...	5	5	1	10	...	21
By other causes	1	1	6	7	25	...	40
Total diminutions ...	113	228	201	206	1,861	2	2,611
Strength on 1st April 1886	996	323	1,581	673	9,663	51	13,287

—	Native Troops.			
	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.	Total.
Strength on 1st April 1885	1,501	26,257	1,300	29,058
Additions by recruiting, &c.	360	1,521	161	2,042
Diminutions—				
By pension	32	734	60	826
By discharge	22	302	8	332
By desertion	15	96	24	135
By deaths	6	479	55	540
By other causes	1	9	15	25
Total diminutions ...	76	1,620	162	1,858
Strength on 1st April 1886	1,785	26,158	1,299	29,242

NOTE.—The average service of the British private was 5 and of the native sepoy 15 years.

The considerable increase in the number of British troops was due partly to the receipt of reinforcements from England, and partly to the transfer of troops from the Bombay Army with the Belgaum command as explained below. The troops moved in India and Burma in the ordinary annual reliefs were 3 batteries of Artillery, 1 company Sappers and Miners, and $7\frac{3}{4}$ regiments Madras Infantry. 1 battery Royal Horse and 1 battery Garrison Artillery proceeded to England and Aden respectively and were replaced by others. Ordinary annual reliefs.

The Government of India having decided that the relief of No. 6 (late F) Company, "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, which proceeded to Suakim in March 1885, as well as of the Bengal troops at Suakim, should be carried out by Madras troops, the following troops were despatched thither:—No. 2 (late B) Company, "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, from Secunderabad; 1 squadron 4th Light Cavalry from Kamptee; 8th Madras Infantry from Raipur; 20th Madras Infantry from Kamptee. The No. 6 (late F) Company Sappers returned, on relief, to this Presidency, arriving at Bangalore on the 8th December 1885. Suakim Field service.

Under the orders of the Government of India the following troops from this Presidency were detailed for service with the Burma Expeditionary Force:—Q Battery, 1st Brigade Royal Artillery, gunners only, from St. Thomas' Mount; 4th Battery, 1st Brigade North Irish Division Royal Artillery from Fort St. George; 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment from Secunderabad; Nos. 3, 4 and B, late C. D. and H Companys, "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, from Secunderabad and Bangalore; 1st Madras Pioneers from Bangalore; 12th Madras Infantry from Bangalore; 21st Madras Infantry from Trichinopoly; 23rd Madras Infantry from Kamptee; 25th Madras Infantry from Bellary. The first intimation of the possibility of a force being required for this service from Madras was received on the 20th October 1885, and by the 6th November the embarkation of the troops was entirely completed. A squadron of the 2nd Madras Lancers from Bellary was also despatched on the 20th November 1885, and the remainder of the regiment embarked on the 28th January 1886 on the same service. Besides these, the following troops of the Burma division were moved across the old frontier to form part of the field force:—No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern Division Royal Artillery, from Thayetmyo; 8th Battery, 1st Brigade, London Division Royal Artillery, from Tonghoo; Wing 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry from Rangoon; Detachment 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, from Thayetmyo; 3rd Madras Infantry from Tonghoo; Detachment 26th Madras Infantry from Thayetmyo; No. 1 (late G) Company "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, from Rangoon. Expeditionary Force.

The force in Upper Burma on the 31st March 1886 consisted of 2,533 British and 10,063 Native troops, and of these 925 British and 4,380 Native troops belonged to the Madras Army.

Consequent on the expedition, the temporary withdrawal of troops from Cuttack and Vellore was necessitated, in order to provide for the heavy guard duties at Secunderabad and Bangalore, the garrisons of which stations were much reduced by the despatch of troops thence to Burma. Withdrawal of troops from Cuttack and Vellore.

The Bombay Government having represented that the increased demand upon their army owing to the addition of certain garrisons in Beluchistan rendered it impossible for them to furnish Native troops any longer for the Belgaum district, the district was transferred from the Bombay to the Madras Army, with effect from the 12th November 1885, and the following troops were brought on the returns of the latter:—G Battery, 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery; 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own). Transfer of the Belgaum District to the Madras Command.

The 4th Madras Pioneers employed in the Hurnai route, Beluchistan, returned to this Presidency, arriving at Trichinopoly on the 26th February 1886. 4th Madras Pioneers.

Troops received in augmentation of the Madras Army were distributed as below:—I Battery, 4th Brigade Royal Artillery—St. Thomas' Mount; 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment—Secunderabad. Distribution of new troops.

The designation of the 1st and 2nd regiments Madras Light Cavalry was changed to 1st and 2nd Madras Lancers. Madras Lancers.

The strength of British infantry was increased by 100 men per battalion, and that of British cavalry by the addition of a fourth squadron per regiment. The Increased strength of regiments.

strength of the 4 regiments of Madras cavalry was increased by 6 naigues and 96 troopers per regiment.

Uniform of the Governor's Body Guard.

A change was made in the uniform of the officers and men of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard. The uniform formerly worn, which was of the obsolete Hussar pattern and quite unsuited for the natives of this Presidency, was relinquished in favor of alkaliks, lungi, &c., a cloth head-dress replacing the heavy helmet. The corps has also been equipped with lances, the Snider carbines hitherto in use being withdrawn.

Enlistment of recruits.

The following table shows the number and caste of recruits enlisted in the Native Army during 1885-86 :—

Caste.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers.
Christians	3	113	25
Mussulmans	249	513	15
Brahmans or Rajputs	47	23	3
Mahrattas	58	17	1
Telingas or Gentoos	1	541	14
Tamils	...	179	23
Other castes	...	75	72
Total enlistments ...	358	1,461	153

Health of the British troops.

The general health of the European troops during 1885-86 does not compare well with that of the previous year. The admission rate per mille of strength in the year under report was 1,223·95, showing an increase of 132·33 on the year preceding. There was an increase in the average daily sick-rate from 62·26 to 72·02, and in the death-rate from 9·15 to 11·11 per mille. The invaliding rate was 238·2, or 7·08 less than in the previous year. There was a considerable increase in the admissions from cholera, which was solely due to the outbreak of this disease amongst the troops in Burma (Tonghoo-Ningyan column). The number of admissions from small-pox was 6 only among the men against 14 in the previous year. Amongst the children also the number of admissions decreased by one-half. From these figures, it may be concluded that the results of vaccination in the British army have been favorable. Enteric fever accounts for 65 admissions and 20 deaths, as compared with 139 admissions and 23 deaths in 1884-85. The largest number of admissions (31) occurred at Secunderabad. Admissions were as usual most numerous during the months of July and August and amongst young soldiers who had not served long in India. 10 deaths occurred from dysentery and 13 from hepatitis and hepatic abscess. Sun-stroke caused 12 admissions and 4 deaths against 17 admissions and 7 deaths in the previous year. 3 officers and 13 privates were killed in the Burma campaign, and 1 private in a Mappilla disturbance in Malabar. The total number of deaths from all causes in the European army was 143.

Health of the Native troops.

Unlike that of the British troops, the health of the Native army during 1885-86 compares favorably with the previous year. The ratio of admissions per mille was 539·67, being less than the ratio for 1884-85 by 129·41. There was also a decrease of 4·28 in the average daily sick, which for 1884-85 was 28·95 and for 1885-86 24·67. The death-rate (18·5) was however considerably higher than that of the preceding year, owing mainly to casualties in Burma. The invaliding-rate was also higher by 1·21 than the year 1884-85. The healthiest district in the Madras command was the Belgaum and Western District, which furnished an admission-rate of 313·34 and a death-rate of 4·61. The total deaths in the Native army were 540, of which number 250 occurred in hospital. Of these, 63 were due to cholera, 29 to debility, 18 to pneumonia, 18 to diarrhœa, 12 to remittent fever, and 11 to ague. Of the deaths from cholera, 51 took place in the 32nd Madras Infantry while on the march from Cuttack to Secunderabad. The first case in the regiment occurred on the 6th of January 1886 at a village called Nukkapille and the epidemic continued till the 24th of February. During this period there were 121 admissions amongst the men (of which as above mentioned 51 cases proved fatal) and 252 admissions and with 120 deaths among their families and followers. The cause of this severe

outbreak was attributed to the weak state of health the men were in from fatigue, poor living and exposure to the incidents of a long march through infected localities. 1 death is reported to have occurred from enteric fever in the 28th Madras Infantry at Madras. Amongst the European officers of the Native army 116 admissions were recorded with no deaths. The chief cause of illness was ague, from which there were 17 admissions. Next in order came dyspepsia, diarrhœa, rheumatism, and dysentery.

Lock hospitals.

On the 1st April 1885 the number of lock hospitals was reduced from 7 to 5, the institutions at Bellary and Cannanore being experimentally closed. It was again increased to 6 when the Belgaum command was transferred from Bombay. The closing of the hospital at Bellary was followed by a large increase in venereal disease among the British troops at that station, and it was accordingly re-opened on the 13th of March 1886. Thus at the end of the year under report there were again 7 lock hospitals in operation. The number of women treated during the year under review was 1,796, or 1,107 less than in the previous year, a decrease principally due to the closing of the hospitals at Bellary and Cannanore. The admission-rate for venereal diseases among the troops in 1885 was 308 per 1,000 for the European and 17 per 1,000 for the Native army, against 256 and 22 respectively in 1884.

Sub-Medical department.

In view to remove in some measure the stagnation of promotion in the warrant grades of the Sub-Medical department, the Secretary of State has now ruled that until the supernumeraries in the different ranks of the Apothecary class are absorbed promotion should be given according to length of service, a Sub-Assistant Apothecary being promoted to Assistant Apothecary after 3 years' service, and an Assistant Apothecary being, after 14 years' service in that grade, promoted to the rank of Apothecary. The Government of India have also, on the strong representation of the Government of Madras, sanctioned the abolition of the free collegiate training to candidates for admission into the Apothecary grade which will hereafter be recruited by candidates educated up to the L.M.S. standard at their own expense on passing the prescribed tests, the number of vacancies being annually advertised.

Ordnance department.

The Gunpowder Factory was employed during the year 1885-86 in the manufacturing of R.F.G^2 powder for the Bengal Presidency, in repairing P. powder, and in converting R.L.G. powder into blank or exercise R.F.G. The outturn was as follows:—R.F.G^2., lb. 53,465; P. (repaired), lb. 113,519; R.F.G. blank or exercise, lb. 54,700. In the Gun Carriage Factory the outturn was very good. Much extra work was thrown on the factory at the commencement of the Burma expedition when, owing to the non-existence of workshops on a large scale in Madras, it had to construct hatchway ladders for one troopship and supply racks for carbines and stalls for horses in others. The number of articles manufactured and repaired in the Madras Arsenal during the year under review was exceptionally large. There was a great strain on this arsenal during the latter part of 1885 by its having to prepare and fit out a Field Park for Burma. Extra work was also thrown on the arsenal at Rangoon, which had to increase its working establishment as a temporary measure. All demands on these two arsenals were, however, met without difficulty. The arsenal at Secunderabad was reduced to a second-class depôt, and the depôt at Bellary converted into a second-class arsenal, and orders were received to abolish the depôts at Bangalore and Tonghoo, a depôt being established at Mandalay in lieu of the latter. The Camp Equipage Depôt worked well, especially when demands were made on it to supply tents for Field Hospitals, Commissariat, and other departments during the Burma Expedition.

Military Accounts department.

The sanctioned budget estimate for the year 1885-86 (exclusive of the cost of stores from England) was Rs. 267,28,670 and the revised estimate Rs. 289,92,490, while the expenditure (that for the month of March being approximate) amounted to Rs. 332,79,895. The excess is due chiefly to charges on account of the Burma Expedition, amounting (approximately) to Rs. 46,82,394, and of the Quetta Field Force, amounting to Rs. 8,73,888. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 67,62,283 above that for 1884-85 (Rs. 265,17,612). The balance of advances outstanding on

the 31st March 1886 was Rs. 46,221 against Rs. 85,270 on the corresponding date in the previous year.

Clothing department.

The manufacture during the year was generally "full dress" or cloth clothing for British and serge for Native troops. The outturn was 95,413 garments and 44,559 chevrons and badges, as compared with 49,316 garments and 18,781 chevrons and badges in 1884-85, the increase being partly due to requirements of troops proceeding on field service to Burma. The cost of establishment for 1885-86 was Rs. 84,164 against Rs. 70,339 in 1884-85. The value of stock in hand on the 1st April 1885 was Rs. 6,90,535. Receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 4,39,305 and issues to Rs. 5,62,066, thus reducing the balance to Rs. 5,67,774 in accordance with the policy of restricting the amount of stock to one year's requirements only. The total value of stores indented for during 1885-86 was Rs. 5,11,798 against Rs. 3,01,425 in 1884-85. The increase is due chiefly to the recently authorized augmentation in the strength of British infantry and cavalry regiments, and to the addition of 2 British infantry regiments and 2 batteries of artillery to the Madras command. Europe stores to the extent of Rs. 6,286 were purchased locally against Rs. 1,12,583, the value of like purchases in 1884-85. The decrease was due to the khaki required for issue to the Native army in 1885-86 having been procured from Europe instead of locally as in the previous years.

Pension and Family Payment department.

On the 31st March 1886 there were 30,623 military pensioners of all grades and classes borne on the registers, whose pensions aggregated Rs. 22,87,446, showing a decrease of 457 pensioners and Rs. 8,970 of pensions as compared with the previous year. There were 1,530 casualties during the year, and 1,073 fresh pensioners were added to the list. The number of family certificates granted by troops and departments was 76,125, and the amount paid on them aggregated Rs. 5,23,171, showing an increase, as compared with 1884-85, of 24,215 certificates and in money of Rs. 1,84,040. This large increase is owing to the family certificates granted by troops which proceeded on field service to Upper Burma and Suakim.

The desire of Government that pensioned native soldiers should be employed whenever feasible in civil situations, *e.g.*, as peons, lascars, &c., has met with cordial co-operation both from the official and mercantile communities. At the close of the year under review, 1,039 pensioners were reported to have been employed in various capacities and to be giving satisfaction.

Commissariat department.

Beef and mutton were supplied by contract at all stations in the Madras Presidency and Burma, excepting at Thayetmyo and Tonghoo, where mutton was issued departmentally from January 1886, owing to a large number of sheep having been collected for the Burma Expeditionary Force. The issue of fresh pork to troops at Thayetmyo and Tonghoo was discontinued. Bread was supplied departmentally at all stations, except Belgaum, Kamptee and Wellington, where the contract system prevailed. The gardens at Thayetmyo and Tonghoo were worked successfully. The outturn of the experimental garden established at Secunderabad was not quite satisfactory, but it is anticipated that better results will be obtained next year. No rum was purchased, in consequence of a large stock of the article remaining on hand. Country-brewed malt liquor was supplied at Wellington and Bangalore throughout the year, at Bellary, Cannanore, Madras, Secunderabad and Kamptee from 1st October 1885, and at Belgaum from 1st January 1886. 395 young steers were received from the Amrut Mahal herds of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.

Changes in Commissariat and Transport departments.

One of the most important changes during the year under review was the reorganization of the Commissariat and Transport departments, the chief feature in it being the appointment of a Commissary-General-in-Chief. This officer is attached to the Government of India as its representative in all matters of supply and transport. He is not, however, empowered, except under special circumstances, to exercise any direct control over the Commissary-General of this Presidency, who will as heretofore conduct his duties under the orders of the local Government. In order to meet the additional expenditure consequent on this appointment, and on the splitting up of the Bengal Presidency into two Commissariat circles, the grade of Deputy Commissary-General has been abolished in this as in the other Presidencies, and the pay of the Commissary-General reduced from Rs. 2,200 to Rs. 2,000

per mensem. With regard to the transport branch of the service, the Government of India have decided that it shall be one for all India like the Ordnance Department, its officers being liable to transfer from one part of India to another according to the exigencies of the service, and nomination of officers being in the gift of the Viceroy. This service has a distinct establishment for its executive duties with a Commissary-General for transport (subordinate to the Commissary-General-in-Chief) at its head.

Reserve Remount Depôt.

429 horses remained at the Reserve Remount Depôt on the 1st April 1885, exclusive of 8 horses attached to the farm; 738 were purchased during the year, and 1 was returned to the depôt for re-issue, making a total of 1,168. 661 horses were issued to the service, 1 was transferred to the farm, 1 destroyed, and 8 died. The number remaining at depôt on 1st April 1886 was therefore 497. The average price was Rs. 648-7-0 against Rs. 549-12-0 in 1884-85. This high average was owing to the price of waler remounts having been raised from Rs. 550 per horse to £50 sterling at the current rate of exchange. The full price, however, is not given except for thoroughly good horses. The cost of keep of each horse was Rs. 20-5-0 per mensem against Rs. 15-4-0 in 1884-85. The excess is due to the higher price of gram during the year. The health of the horses was good, only 8 having died from natural causes. I had to be destroyed on account of comminuted fracture of the pelvis. The working of the depôt farm resulted in a net profit of Rs. 1,176.

Volunteers.

The year under report was marked by a large increase in the number of volunteers in the Presidency. A Mounted Infantry Company was added to the Madras Volunteer Guards, and a second battery to the "Duke's Own" Volunteer Artillery (Madras), while the following new corps were also raised:—Godávari Rifle Volunteers, Bellary Volunteer Rifles, Coimbatore Volunteer Corps, Malabar Volunteer Rifles, Madras Railway Volunteers, Vizagapatam Rifle Volunteers, and Yercaud Volunteers. Several well-to-do native gentlemen of Madras, Bellary, and Calicut tendered their services as volunteers, but their loyal offers could not be accepted as the existing Volunteer Regulations precluded their enrolment. The number of volunteers of all ranks was 1,740 at the beginning and 3,368 at the close of the year.

Commander-in-Chief. Reforms of Sir Frederick Roberts.

On the 17th August 1885 Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., C.I.E., relinquished the command of the Madras Army after holding it for nearly four years. Major-General Hugh Rowlands, V.C., C.B., the next senior officer on the Divisional Staff, was appointed Provincial Commander-in-Chief pending the appointment of a successor. Her Majesty's Government having appointed Lieutenant-General Sir H. T. Macpherson, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., as Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency arrived and assumed command of the Madras Army on the 1st March 1886. The principal reforms introduced during Sir Frederick Roberts' tenure of office are noted below: (1) Improved hutting arrangements for native troops of the Madras Army. (2) A scheme for the provision of fortified posts to afford secure asylums for non-combatants in the event of internal disturbances with the least possible drain on the mobile army. (3) Encouragement of reconnoissance and manœuvre projects on a large scale, and acquisition of information regarding capabilities of old native forts. (4) The creation of two Pioneer regiments whereby the Madras Army kept pace with the army of the Bengal Presidency in the creation of a branch of the infantry hitherto non-existent except in the form of the Madras Sappers. (5) Every corps liable to be called upon to take the field was provided with its camp equipage, which was to be kept in its own charge instead of, as heretofore, in that of the Ordnance department. This reform had been recommended by the Ordnance Commission of 1875, but was not carried out until Sir Frederick Roberts' tenure of command. (6) Change of clothing of the Madras cavalry and infantry—(*a*) Madras cavalry, from cloth tunic and pantaloons to serge alkaliks and cloth pantaloons, khaki blouse and khaki trousers; (*b*) Madras infantry, from cloth tunic and serge trousers to serge zouave jacket, knickerbockers, khaki gaiters, khaki blouse and khaki knickerbockers; (*c*) head-dress of drummers and fifers, buglers, trumpeters and farriers changed from helmet to turban. (7) Prohibition of recruits from marrying till after completion of at least three years'

service, and, if married at time of enlistment, from bringing their families into lines for three years. (8) Restriction in the number of relatives allowed to reside with the men in lines. (9) Institution of gymnasia in native regiments. (10) Introduction, experimentally, of a system of messing for recruits. (11) Scheme for the employment of pensioned and discharged native soldiers.

MARINE. (1885-86.)

Marine Acts and Bills.

The following Marine Acts were passed during the year:—Act XII of 1885 to amend the Native Passenger Ships Act (VIII of 1876); Madras Act III of 1885, authorising levying of landing and shipping fees within the outports of the Presidency of Fort St. George; and Madras Act II of 1886, which provides for the appointment of Trustees for the Harbour at Madras. The Indian Steam Ships Act (VII of 1884) was brought into force from the first day of December 1885.

Expedition to Burma.

The expeditionary force for the war in Burma was despatched from Madras. The transports employed were 3 Indian marine vessels and 5 hired vessels. The troops embarked consisted of 1 British and 5 Native regiments, 2 batteries of Artillery and 3 companies of Sappers and Miners. Several transports were signalled on the 2nd November; but owing to bad weather, shipment was delayed till the 3rd, and on the same night 3 transports sailed from Madras followed by others on the 4th and 5th. The last sailed on the 6th, the embarkation of the whole force with stores, &c., thus occupying only 4 days.

Wrecks and casualties.

These were not as numerous as the previous year's. They may be summed up as follows:—Strandings 21, collisions 2, founderings 2, and miscellaneous 3. They do not call for any particular remarks, except in the case of the steamers "Karamania" and "Tangier," which, within a short time, were one after the other wrecked on the same spot, viz., the outlying rocks near Tripalore reef. Both vessels were, however, floated off and taken to Calcutta. Unfortunately, while the "Tangier" was on shore, the commander, a diver, and some others, met with their death by inhaling the poisonous gas from the hold. The only other case of loss of life was that of a boat which capsized while sailing from Pámban to Kílakarai, 1 man and 2 women, passengers, being drowned.

Weather.

A cyclone visited Madras on the 2nd November, the vortex passing north of the town. No damage was done.

Navigation and trade.

The following statement shows the number of vessels which visited Madras and the outports of the Presidency during the year, their tonnage, and the dues collected thereon:—

—	Vessels.	Number.	Tonnage.	Dues.
				RS.
Outports ...	British	2,341	3,081,683	1,20,035
	Foreign	800	200,716	17,899
	Native	35,578	1,298,399	37,804
	Total ...	38,719	4,580,798	1,75,738
Madras	British	444	729,156	1,42,594
	Foreign	57	65,916	6,372
	Native	368	54,303	2,031
	Total ...	869	849,375	1,50,997
	Grand Total ...	39,588	5,430,173	3,26,735

The principal outports visited by British vessels were as follows:—Cocanada and Cochin 278, respectively, Negapatam 244, Bimlipatam 187, Masulipatam 152, Tellicherry 148, Vizagapatam 144, Calicut 139, Tuticorin 135, Gopálpur 131, and Cannanore 127. The average burden of these vessels was 1,316 tons, paying port dues at the rate of 7 pies per ton. The foreign vessels were principally small native craft from the Persian Gulf, Arabia, &c., which frequent ports on the

West Coast, and the ports at which the largest number touched were Barkur or Hangoikotta 264, Mangalore 112, and Calicut 107. The average burden of these vessels was 251 tons, and they paid 17 pies per ton in dues. The average burden of country craft was 36 tons, and the dues paid were 5 pies per ton. There are 148 ports in the Presidency at which dues are levied, at 24 of which the rate of 3 annas per ton is charged, and at the rest the rate of 2 annas per ton; but the collections fall short of these rates, owing to the exemption in the case of coasting steamers and sailing vessels, and the grouping of ports. Moreover, the country craft pay only half the prescribed rates of port dues. Thus, although the highest rate of port dues chargeable is 3 annas per ton, the actual rates paid averaged from 5 to 17 pies per ton. The dues collected were 0·14 per cent. of the value of the whole trade at the outports. Similarly at Madras, while port dues are nominally charged at 6 annas a ton, the actual rates paid were 3 annas by British, 18 pies by foreign, and 7 pies per ton by native vessels. The dues collected at Madras were 0·15 per cent. of the value of the sea-borne trade of the port.

Port Fund.

The total receipts at the outports during the year amounted to Rs. 2,04,510. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,95,191, or Rs. 90,681 in excess of receipts, owing to heavy expenditure on marine works; the allotment for the erection of the Gopálpur pier alone having been Rs. 1,27,093. The receipts, as compared with those of last year, which amounted to Rs. 2,51,300, show a considerable decrease, which is accounted for by the reduction in the rate of port dues charged on coasting steamers from 4½ to 3 annas per ton. The balance to the credit of the fund was Rs. 8,06,473 at the beginning of the year and Rs. 7,15,792 at its close. At Madras the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,82,398, and the charges to Rs. 1,24,958, showing a surplus of Rs. 57,440, which raised the credit balance to Rs. 2,01,294 at the close of the year.

Madras artificial harbour.

The rates of harbour dues were reduced as follows:—From Rs. 1-9-6 per ton on goods landed and shipped on the pier to Rupee 1, and from Rs. 1-5-6 per ton on goods landed and shipped on the beach to Annas 12. There was, in consequence, a falling off in the collections, which amounted to Rs. 3,35,644 against Rs. 3,69,889 in the previous year. The charges during the year were Rs. 1,21,356. A contribution of Rs. 25,000 was granted by Government from the Madras Port Fund to Harbour dues account. The balance at the credit of the Harbour Fund was Rs. 2,93,105 at the commencement of the year, and Rs. 5,07,393 at its close.

Works at outports.

The construction of the iron pier at Gopálpur was commenced early in March 1886, and was steadily progressing. A new boat channel was cut at Bimlipatam. The tidal observatory at Vizagapatam was transferred to Cocanada. The groyne extension work at the latter port was progressed with. The tidal observatory at Negapatam worked satisfactorily. The boat jetty at Cannanore was completed and afforded great facility for the embarkation and landing of troops.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS. (1885-86.)

The following abstract shows the results for the official year:—

	Number destroyed.
Elephants	...
Tigers	359
Panthers	1,912
Bears	502
Wolves	352
Hyænas	678
Total ...	3,803

Compared with 1884-85, the number of wild animals destroyed in the year under report shows a decrease under all heads except wolves, in which there was an increase. The net decrease was 480 or 11·21 per cent. and was confined principally to Ganjam (330) and Salem (122). In these two districts rewards had in many cases been fraudulently obtained for the skins of wild animals killed in adjacent

provinces or native states. In the year under report measures were taken to prevent such frauds, and there has consequently been an apparent decrease in the number of animals destroyed. There were no elephants killed during the year. The number of tigers destroyed was 359 against 444 in the previous year. Large numbers of these animals were, as usual, killed in the 3 northern and in the 2 west coast districts; but in Ganjam and Malabar there was a decrease, as compared with 1884-85, of 30 and 63, respectively. The decrease in Ganjam has been explained above; that in Malabar is attributed to the disarmament of the population in 4 taluks of the district in consequence of Mappilla outrages. The total number of panthers and bears killed during the year amounted to 1,912 and 502, respectively, against 2,237 and 583 in 1884-85. Ganjam shows the largest number under both heads—560 and 228; Vizagapatam followed with 295 and 97, respectively. The total amount of rewards paid during the official year was Rs. 1,05,968 against Rs. 1,20,841 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the smaller number of animals destroyed. Of this sum, Rs. 93,614 or 88·34 per cent. was disbursed in 7 districts (Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávari, Cuddapah, Salem, Malabar, South Canara). There was an increase in the number of persons killed by wild animals from 130 in the previous year to 141 in the year under report. 39 persons were killed in Ganjam, 14 in Vizagapatam, 13 each in Godávari and Tanjore, and 16 in South Arcot. These 5 districts thus account for 95 deaths or 67 per cent. of the total mortality from wild beasts. The deaths from snake-bite are given at 1,796 against 1,773 in the preceding year, but the figures are far from reliable. There was a decrease in the number of cattle destroyed by wild beasts—14,373 against 15,048 in the previous year. The heaviest loss was in South Canara, Malabar, Cuddapah, Salem, and Godávari, these 5 districts between them accounting for 79 per cent. of the total loss reported. Loss of crops caused by depredations of wild animals is reported only from the 4 northern districts and Salem, and is estimated at over Rs. 9,000. In Godávari alone the loss is returned at Rs. 5,473, against Rs. 7,476 in 1884-85.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. (1885-86.)

Season and rainfall.

THE season was on the whole favorable for agricultural operations except in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and portions of the Ceded districts, Kistna, North Arcot, and Malabar. The average rainfall for the Presidency amounted to 44·41 inches, against 47·51 in 1884-85, and 45·96, the average of the six years ending 1875-76. The south-west monsoon was more copious than in the preceding year, except in the 4 northern districts and North Arcot. Excluding the 2 west coast districts and the Nílgiris, the circumstances of which are exceptional, the quantity of rain registered in the Presidency during the two monsoons amounted to 14·08 and 18·89 inches, respectively, against 14·00 and 24·34 inches in 1884-85, and 18·76 and 15·78 inches in the six years ending 1875-76. In *Ganjam* the season was more unpropitious than in the preceding year; the rainfall was not properly distributed, and large remissions (over Rs. 1,13,000) had to be granted for entire loss of crops and for waste in the case of wet lands. The tracts north of the Rushikulya suffered more than others, and the assessment on rain-fed paddy lands had also to be remitted, and the collection of the Government demand on certain permanently-settled estates and inam lands postponed. In *Vizagapatam* want of rain was very much felt from July to September, especially in Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi taluks, where paddy crops suffered to a large extent. A copious fall in October somewhat revived the withering crops, but the outturn was nevertheless indifferent. In *Kistna* the season opened propitiously, but from the middle of August a temporary drought prevailed which caused some alarm, particularly in the Palnád and Sattenapalle taluks, where nearly every tank or well ran dry, and cattle had to be fed on the leaves of the yepi tree in the Government reserves. But all apprehensions of scarcity were removed by a timely fall of rain on the 7th and 11th September, and again later on in the season. The delta taluks which depend for their irrigation on river channels also suffered from deficiency of water in the Kistna. The river began to rise early enough, but its highest flood was only 12 feet over the anicut. Even this lasted only for a short time, and consequently many of the Divi island tanks, which can only be filled in high freshes, remained empty and the canal supply began to fail so early as September. The north-east monsoon, however, proved more favorable, and helped to mature the standing crops. In *Bellary* and *Anantapur* the total rainfall exceeded that of the previous year, but the fall up to the end of August was very scanty and not well distributed, and serious apprehensions were entertained that the season would prove worse than that of 1884-85. The early crops everywhere withered; caterpillars made their appearance in several villages of the Bellary district; scarcity of fodder and water-supply increased; and people began to migrate from the Bellary, Alúr, Hadagalli and Adóni taluks in search of employment. In the middle of September, however, most propitious rains fell and saved the districts from imminent distress. The fall in the Bellary district was copious and almost continuous from 13th September to 12th October. The withered crops revived and yielded about half the average; pasturage became abundant; wanderers returned to their homes; and the necessity for the re-opening of the Guntakal-Hindupur extension as a relief work, which had been in contemplation, disappeared. In Anantapur the rains were too light to fill the tanks many of which remained dry throughout the year. In *North Arcot* the staple dry crops suffered seriously owing to deficient rainfall in August, and again in October and November. In *Malabar* the total rainfall was above the average, being 130·45 inches, against 95·88 inches in 1884-85 and an average of 114·95 in the six years

previous to famine, but it was unseasonable and unevenly distributed, so that the early crops suffered from excess of rain, and the later ones from its insufficiency, and also from insects. The freshes in the principal rivers throughout the Presidency were not quite so high as in ordinary years, but all the channels received a fair supply. In *Godávari*, the river rose 17 feet 5 inches above the lock-sill at Dowlaishweram against 20·7 feet in 1884-85.

The subjoined statement shows the rainfall in each district in comparison with the figures for the preceding year, and the average of the six years previous to the famine :—

Districts.	Years.	South-west monsoon (April to September).	North-east monsoon (October to March).	Total.
		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Ganjam	Average of six years ending 1875-76	31·41	12·62	44·03
	Year 1884-85	31·80	8·00	39·80
	1885-86	**22·55**	**14·58**	**37·68**
Vizagapatam	Average of six years ending 1875-76	26·83	13·82	40·65
	Year 1884-85	37·79	6·41	44·20
	1885-86	**24·20**	**12·75**	**36·95**
Gadávari	Average of six years ending 1875-76	26·28	13·00	39·28
	Year 1884-85	29·80	4·81	34·61
	1885-86	**22·51**	**13·20**	**35·71**
Kistna	Average of six years ending 1875-76	21·29	11·29	32·58
	Year 1884-85	25·30	8·01	33·31
	1885-86	**19·63**	**10·79**	**30·42**
Nellore	Average of six years ending 1875-76	14·32	22·15	36·47
	Year 1884-85	8·54	34·05	42·59
	1885-86	**8·70**	**23·49**	**32·19**
Cuddapah	Average of six years ending 1875-76	19·37	11·60	30·97
	Year 1884-85	10·06	20·63	30·69
	1885-86	**12·11**	**13·71**	**25·82**
Anantapur	..... Year 1884-85	4·78	6·30	11·08
	1885-86	**12·20**	**9·36**	**21·56**
Bellary	Average of six years ending 1875-76	18·22	7·55	25·77
	Year 1884-85	6·79	5·15	11·94
	1885-86	**16·08**	**9·49**	**25·57**
Kurnool	Average of six years ending 1875-76	23·51	6·50	30·01
	Year 1884-85	11·12	5·93	17·05
	1885-86	**16·76**	**9·76**	**26·52**
Madras	Average of six years ending 1875-76	21·39	36·57	57·96
	Year 1884-85	13·05	59·00	72·05
	1885-86	**10·80**	**32·50**	**43·30**
Chingleput	Average of six years ending 1875-76	21·42	26·80	48·22
	Year 1884-85	13·79	58·28	72·07
	1885-86	**1·370**	**29·66**	**43·36**
North Arcot	Average of six years ending 1875-76	23·55	16·79	40·34
	Year 1884-85	13·43	35·34	48·77
	1885-86	**11·14**	**22·43**	**33·57**
South Arcot	Average of six years ending 1875-76	22·05	22·72	44·77
	Year 1884-85	12·38	58·65	71·03
	1885-86	**16·18**	**23·03**	**39·31**
Tanjore	Average of six years ending 1875-76	17·87	25·62	43·49
	Year 1884-85	7·63	54·08	61·71
	1885-86	**9·23**	**37·27**	**46·50**
Trichinopoly	Average of six years ending 1875-76	16·56	18·38	34·94
	Year 1884-85	8·15	28·37	36·52
	1885-86	**8·72**	**19·71**	**28·43**
Madura	Average of six years ending 1875-76	9·95	13·78	23·73
	Year 1884-85	7·58	26·88	34·46
	1885-86	**8·35**	**22·01**	**30·36**
Tinnevelly	Average of six years ending 1875-76	5·80	17·05	22·85
	Year 1884-85	4·11	30·11	34·22
	1885-86	**7·96**	**20·38**	**28·34**
Coimbatore	Average of six years ending 1875-76	13·51	11·30	24·81
	Year 1884-85	6·26	17·97	24·23
	1885-86	**10·82**	**17·53**	**28·35**
Nilgiris	Average of six years ending 1875-76	25·93	24·76	50·69
	Year 1884-85	41·38	31·63	73·01
	1885-86	**45·92**	**28·98**	**77·90**
Salem	Average of six years ending 1875-76	23·04	12·26	35·30
	Year 1884-85	12·65	17·88	30·53
	1885-86	**15·82**	**17·40**	**33·22**
Canara	Average of six years ending 1875-76	131·89	11·71	143·60
	Year 1884-85	116·23	19·20	125·43
	1885-86	**127·07**	**4·52**	**141·59**
Malabar	Average of six years ending 1875-76	100·73	14·22	114·95
	Year 1884-85	81·72	14·16	95·88
	1885-86	**110·36**	**20·09**	**130·45**
Average	Average of six years ending 1875-76	29·29	16·67	45·96
	Year 1884-85	22·92	24·59	47·51
	1885-86	**25·17**	**19·24**	**44·41**

Excluding permanently-settled estates, for which statistics are not available, the extent of ryotwari and inam lands cultivated during the year under first and second crop amounted to over 24 millions of acres, showing an increase of acres 1,389,000, or 6·13 per cent., as compared with the preceding year. The increase was due to the favorable character of the season. Of the total cultivation under first crop, over 17¾ millions of acres, or 79·26 per cent., were ryotwar and over 4½ millions, or 20·74 per cent., inam. The details for each district are given in the Appendix (statement 57). The increase in the cultivated area appears in all the districts, except Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, North Arcot and Nílgiris. It was large in Bellary and Anantapur (the districts which suffered most during the late famine), amounting to acres 546,884 or 47·13 per cent. of the gross increase for the Presidency. It was large also in Malabar, Tinnevelly, Tanjore, Salem, Madura, Coimbatore, Cuddapah and Kurnool, ranging from acres 31,000 to 122,000. The total decrease in the five districts above referred to (Ganjam, &c.,) amounted to acres 48,600. Excluding South Canara and Malabar, for which figures are not available, the area of ryotwari lands (first crop) cultivated in 1885-86 is still below the average of five years previous to the famine; but the decrease amounted to only 197,000 acres, or 1·2 per cent., as against acres 956,116, or 5·69 per cent., in 1884-85. The following statement gives the figures for each district :— Cultivation.

Districts.	Ryotwari cultivation. Average of five years ending 1875-76.	Ryotwari cultivation. 1885-86.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease of population as per census of 1881 compared with that of 1871.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.		
1. Ganjam	267,078	337,042	+ 69,964	+ 26·2	+ 15·10
2. Vizagapatam	79,182	96,206	+ 17,024	+ 21·5	+ 8·22
3. Godávari	539,437	624,299	+ 84,862	+ 15·7	+ 10·54
4. Kistna	1,508,399	1,495,160	− 12,639	− 0·8	+ 6·62
5. Nellore	738,512	719,299	− 19,213	− 2·6	− 11·37
6. Cuddapah	1,179,972	1,093,234	− 86,738	− 7·4	− 17·03
7. Anantapur	2,414,574	897,788	− 278,119	− 11·5	− 19·77
8. Bellary		1,238,667			
9. Kurnool	1,212,801	1,060,646	− 152,155	− 12·5	− 25·79
10. Chingleput	412,497	490,400	+ 77,903	+ 18·9	+ 4·60
11. North Arcot	558,255	640,468	+ 82,213	+ 14·7	− 9·80
12. South Arcot	1,036,998	1,171,165	+ 134,167	+ 12·9	+ 3·36
13. Tanjore	937,877	947,767	+ 9,890	+ 1·06	+ 7·94
14. Trichinopoly	845,434	824,793	− 20,641	− 2·4	+ 1·22
15. Madura	784,166	801,295	+ 17,129	+ 2·2	− 4·32
16. Tinnevelly	1,029,247	1,045,981	+ 16,734	+ 1·6	+ 0·34
17. Coimbatore	2,071,192	1,943,936	− 127,256	− 6·1	− 5·99
18. Nílgiris	54,885	61,386	+ 5,501	+ 11·9	+ 21·83
19. Salem	1,116,695	1,099,855	− 16,840	− 1·5	− 18·68
Total ...	16,787,201	16,589,987	− 197,214	− 1·2	− 2·65

NOTE.—The figures for South Canara and Malabar are excluded as they are not available for the period previous to 1875-76.

The outturn of crops was poor in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Anantapur, and North Arcot; but for the Presidency, as a whole, the produce on irrigated and unirrigated lands was up to the average.

The following abstract shows the cultivation of special products :— Special products— *Cotton, indigo, sugar-cane.*

——	1884-85.	1885-86.
	ACRES.	ACRES.
Cotton	1,551,125	1,569,273
Indigo	329,146	308,101
Sugar-cane	64,871	64,716

The area under *cotton* cultivation amounted to more than a million and-a-half acres, showing an increase of 18,148 acres, or 1·17 per cent., as compared

with 1884-85, and of acres 42,645, or 2·65 per cent., as compared with the year previous to the famine. The increase over the figures of 1884-85 is chiefly noticeable in the Ceded districts and Kurnool, and was due to a copious fall of rain during September and October 1885. The details for each district are given in the Appendix (statement 57). The *indigo* cultivation declined by acres 21,045, or 6·39 per cent., as compared with 1884-85. The heaviest decrease occurred in South Arcot (acres 31,139), and is attributed partly to slack demand, and partly to the increased cultivation of ground-nut which is a more remunerative crop. In Kistna and North Arcot also there was a large decrease (27,316 and 14,237 acres, respectively) owing to want of timely rains. On the other hand, there was a fair increase in Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Anantapur. There was a decrease of only acres 155 in the area cultivated with *sugar-cane*, but the variations in some of the districts are large. In Godávari there was a falling off of acres 4,244, in Bellary of acres 3,132, and in South Arcot of acres 1,801, making a total of acres 9,177 for the three districts. The decrease in Godávari is attributed to insufficient supply, as in the previous year, in the Yéléru river-channel, under which the cane is largely grown, and to a further fall in the price of jaggery. In Bellary it was due to the tanks not having received any supply until September, and in South Arcot to the breaches in the anicuts caused during the floods of 1884 not having been successfully closed within the year under report. The above decrease was, however, to a great extent counterbalanced by a large increase of acres 7,254 in Vizagapatam and of acres 1,431 in North Arcot. About 7,500 tons of sugar and over 70,000 tons of jaggery are estimated to have been manufactured; the former from the produce of about 6,415 acres of cane, and the latter from the produce of some 54,885 acres. Besides this quantity, over 74,000 tons of jaggery are said to have been produced from 28,500 acres of cocoanuts, dates, and palmyras. Refined sugar is manufactured only at Aska in Ganjam, and at 3 factories in South Arcot.

Health of cattle.

The condition of cattle was on the whole very good except in a few districts. Fodder and pasture were abundant and the mortality declined from about 424,000 in 1884-85 to 292,000 in the year under report, showing a falling off of 31·1 per cent. The decrease occurred in all the districts, except Ganjam, Nellore, Malabar, South Canara, North Arcot and Nílgiris. In the last two districts the increase was small; in Malabar it is attributed to more accurate registration; and in Ganjam and Nellore to the prevalence of cattle disease in a virulent form. More than 48·3 per cent. of the net decrease appears in South Arcot where an unusual number of cattle died in the preceding year owing to the effects of the floods of November and December 1884. It is probable that in some districts the decrease is due to erroneous inclusion of sheep in the returns for 1884-85. Cattle-disease inspectors were employed in 16 districts during the year.

Prices.

The following is an abstract of the average prices of the principal food-grains and of salt as compared with those of previous years. Details for the several districts are given in the Appendix (statement 53).

Articles.	Quantity, in seers of 80 tolas, purchaseable for a rupee.			
	1875-76.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Rice, second sort	16·0	16·1	14·4	13·7
Paddy do.	28·6	28·4	25·1	23·2
Cholum	26·6	32·1	26·4	23·5
Cumbu	26·4	30·5	25·6	23·2
Ragi	27·9	32·4	28·1	25·9
Varagu	39·6	41·1	34·1	30·7
Horse-gram	24·1	32·1	28·4	22·5
Wheat	11·4	10·9	11·3	11·4
Salt	15·8	14·7	14·7	14·6

The general rise in prices noticed last year continued also in the year under report, the only exception being wheat in which there was a slight fall amounting to ·8 per cent. The price of second-sort rice and of paddy rose in all the districts except Nellore and Tinnevelly; that of cholum and ragi in all except

Nellore and Kurnool; of varagu in all except Nellore and Madura; and of horse-gram in all except Madura. In the Nílgiris and South Canara first-sort rice sold somewhat cheaper, and second sort somewhat dearer, than in the preceding year. Cumbu was dearer throughout the Presidency. The rise in second-sort rice and paddy amounted to 4·9 and 7·6 per cent., respectively, as compared with 1884-85 and to 14·9 per cent. and 18·3 per cent. as compared with 1883-84. Similarly, cholum and cumbu show an increase of 11·0 and 9·4 per cent., respectively, over the prices of 1884-85, and of 27·1 and 23·9 per cent. over those of 1883-84. The price of ragi was higher than in the two previous years by 7·8 per cent. and 20·1 per cent., respectively. The rise in the price of horse-gram was very large, amounting to 20·8 per cent. over that of 1884-85 and 29·9 per cent. over that of 1883-84. The increase in the prices of almost all the food-grains was most marked in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. In Bellary, in spite of the unfavorableness of the season during the first half of the year, prices were kept down by large importations of grain by rail. The average price of salt for the whole Presidency exhibits a slight increase over that of 1884-85 in all the districts except Nellore, where it was stationary, and Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Nílgiris, and South Canara, where there was a slight fall. The net increase, which amounted to ·7 per cent., appears to have been due to the introduction of the excise system into several of the salt factories and to the manufacture having passed virtually into the hands of a few private capitalists who combined to raise the selling price by 50 to 100 per cent. beyond the cost price (3 annas a maund) charged under the Government monopoly.

The following statement shows the rates of wages both for skilled and unskilled labor, as they prevailed at the head-quarter stations of districts on the 30th June and 31st December 1885, in comparison with those of the corresponding periods of the four previous years :— Wages.

Districts.		Average of wages per month.											
		On 30th June.						On 31st December.					
		Able-bodied agricultural laborer.			Syce or horse-keeper.			Common mason, carpenter or blacksmith.			Able-bodied agricultural laborer.			Syce or horse-keeper.			Common mason, carpenter or blacksmith.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam	1881 ...	3	12	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	3	12	0	6	0	0	12	0	0
	1882 ...	3	12	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	3	12	0	6	0	0	12	0	0
	1883 ...	3	12	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	3	12	0	6	0	0	12	0	0
	1884 ...	3	12	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	3	8	0	6	0	0	12	0	0
	1885 ...	3	8	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	3	8	0	6	0	0	12	0	0
Vizagapatam	1881 ...	3	0	0	6	0	0	10	5	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	10	5	0
	1882 ...	3	8	0	6	0	0	11	4	0	3	8	0	6	0	0	11	4	0
	1883 ...	3	12	0	6	0	0	11	0	0	3	8	0	5	8	0	11	0	0
	1884 ...	3	8	0	5	8	0	11	0	0	3	8	0	5	8	0	11	0	0
	1885 ...	5	0	0	5	8	0	11	0	0	5	0	0	5	8	0	11	0	0
Godávari	1881 ...	4	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0
	1882 ...	4	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0
	1883 ...	4	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0
	1884 ...	4	0	0	5	0	0	13	8	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0
	1885 ...	4	0	0	6	0	0	13	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	12	10	8
Kistna	1881 ...	7	8	0	7	0	0	13	5	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	13	12	0
	1882 ...	7	8	0	7	0	0	15	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	15	0	0
	1883 ...	6	0	0	7	0	0	15	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	15	0	0
	1884 ...	6	0	0	7	0	0	15	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	15	0	0
	1885 ...	6	0	0	7	0	0	15	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	15	0	0
Nellore	1881 ...	5	0	0	5	0	0	13	12	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	13	12	0
	1882 ...	7	8	0	5	0	0	13	5	4	5	0	0	5	0	0	13	12	0
	1883 ...	3	0	0	5	0	0	13	5	4	5	0	0	5	0	0	13	12	0
	1884 ...	5	0	0	5	0	0	13	12	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	13	12	0
	1885 ...	5	0	0	5	0	0	13	12	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	13	12	0
Cuddapah	1881 ...	7	8	0	7	8	0	15	0	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	15	0	0
	1882 ...	7	8	0	7	8	0	15	0	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	15	0	0
	1883 ...	7	8	0	7	8	0	15	0	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	15	0	0
	1884 ...	7	8	0	7	8	0	15	0	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	15	0	0
	1885 ...	7	8	0	7	8	0	15	0	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	15	0	0
Anantapur	1882 ...	3	14	7	4	8	0	14	10	11	4	1	10	4	9	5	14	0	0
	1883 ...	3	15	8	4	8	0	14	0	0	4	0	4	4	5	10	14	0	0
	1884 ...	4	1	1	4	4	4	14	0	0	4	4	0	4	8	9	14	4	4
	1885 ...	4	2	7	4	8	0	14	3	0	4	6	2	4	8	9	14	2	11

Districts.		Average of wages per month.														
		On 30th June.									On 31st December.					
		Able-bodied agricultural laborer.			Syce or horse-keeper.			Common mason, carpenter or blacksmith.			Able-bodied agricultural laborer.			Syce or horse-keeper.			Common mason, carpenter or blacksmith.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bellary	1881 ...	4	0	0	5	8	0	13	2	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0
	1882 ...	4	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0
	1883 ...	4	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	4	2	11	4	14	7	14	7	8
	1884 ...	4	0	0	4	13	1	17	7	3	4	4	4	5	3	2	13	2	9
	1885 ...	**4**	**1**	**5**	**5**	**3**	**0**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**0**	**0**
Kurnool	1881 ...	4	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	10	0	0
	1882 ...	3	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0
	1883 ...	3	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0
	1884 ...	3	12	0	4	11	0	13	2	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	19	0	0
	1885 ...	**4**	**11**	**0**	**4**	**11**	**0**	**18**	**12**	**0**	**4**	**11**	**0**	**4**	**11**	**0**	**18**	**12**	**0**
Madras	1881 ...	5	0	0	5	8	0	11	4	0	5	0	0	5	8	0	13	9	6
	1882 ...	5	0	0	5	8	0	13	9	6	5	0	0	5	8	0	13	9	6
	1883 ...	5	0	0	5	8	0	13	9	6	5	0	0	5	8	0	13	9	6
	1884 ...	5	0	0	5	8	0	13	8	0	5	0	0	5	8	0	13	9	6
	1885 ...	**5**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**8**	**0**	**13**	**9**	**6**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**8**	**0**	**13**	**9**	**6**
Chingleput	1881 ...	4	0	0	5	0	0	12	5	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	13	5	4
	1882 ...	4	0	0	5	0	0	13	5	4	4	0	0	5	0	0	13	5	4
	1883 ...	4	0	0	5	0	0	13	5	4	4	0	0	5	0	0	13	5	4
	1884 ...	4	0	0	5	0	0	13	5	4	4	8	0	6	0	0	13	11	4
	1885 ...	**4**	**8**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**5**	**4**	**4**	**8**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**5**	**4**
North Arcot	1881 ...	5	0	0	8	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	15	0	0
	1882 ...	5	0	0	8	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	15	0	0
	1883 ...	5	0	0	8	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	15	0	0
	1884 ...	5	0	0	8	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	15	0	0
	1885 ...	**5**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**0**	**0**
South Arcot	1881 ...	5	10	0	5	0	0	13	2	0	5	10	0	5	0	0	13	2	0
	1882 ...	5	10	0	5	0	0	13	2	0	5	10	0	5	0	0	13	2	0
	1883 ...	5	10	0	5	0	0	13	2	0	5	10	0	5	0	0	13	2	0
	1884 ...	5	10	0	5	0	0	13	2	0	5	10	0	5	0	0	13	2	0
	1885 ...	**5**	**10**	**0**	**5**	**5**	**0**	**13**	**2**	**0**	**5**	**10**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**2**	**0**
Tanjore	1881 ...	2	4	0	4	0	0	11	4	0	1	10	8	4	0	0	11	10	0
	1882 ...	1	14	0	4	0	0	11	4	0	1	14	0	4	0	0	11	10	0
	1883 ...	1	15	4	4	0	0	11	4	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	11	10	0
	1884 ...	1	8	0	4	0	0	11	4	0	2	6	0	4	0	0	11	10	0
	1885 ...	**2**	**13**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**4**	**0**	**2**	**15**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**10**	**0**
Trichinopoly	1881 ...	4	0	0	6	8	0	11	0	0	4	0	0	6	8	0	15	12	0
	1882 ...	4	0	0	6	8	0	10	8	0	4	0	0	6	8	0	10	8	0
	1883 ...	4	0	0	6	8	0	10	8	0	4	0	0	6	8	0	11	2	4
	1884 ...	6	0	0	6	8	0	12	3	0	6	0	0	6	8	0	12	3	0
	1885 ...	**6**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**8**	**0**	**12**	**3**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**8**	**0**	**12**	**3**	**0**
Madura	1881 ...	3	8	0	7	8	0	15	0	0	4	0	0	7	8	0	20	0	0
	1882 ...	4	0	0	7	8	0	20	0	0	4	0	0	7	8	0	20	0	0
	1883 ...	4	0	0	7	8	0	20	0	0	4	0	0	7	8	0	20	0	0
	1884 ...	4	0	0	7	8	0	20	0	0	4	0	0	7	8	0	20	0	0
	1885 ...	**4**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**8**	**0**	**20**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**8**	**0**	**20**	**0**	**0**
Tinnevelly	1881 ...	6	4	0	6	0	0	14	6	0	6	4	0	6	0	0	14	6	0
	1882 ...	6	4	0	6	0	0	14	6	0	6	4	0	6	0	0	14	6	0
	1883 ...	6	4	0	6	0	0	14	6	0	6	4	0	6	0	0	14	6	0
	1884 ...	6	4	0	6	0	0	14	6	0	6	4	0	6	0	0	14	6	0
	1885 ...	**6**	**4**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**6**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**0**	**0**
Coimbatore	1881 ...	3	12	0	7	8	0	15	0	0	5	10	0	7	8	0	15	0	0
	1882 ...	5	10	0	7	8	0	18	12	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	18	12	0
	1883 ...	7	8	0	7	8	0	18	12	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	18	12	0
	1884 ...	7	8	0	7	8	0	18	12	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	18	12	0
	1885 ...	**7**	**8**	**0**	**7**	**8**	**0**	**18**	**12**	**0**	**7**	**8**	**0**	**7**	**8**	**0**	**18**	**12**	**0**
Nílgiris	1881 ...	8	0	0	8	0	0	27	2	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	27	8	0
	1882 ...	8	0	0	9	0	0	30	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	30	0	0
	1883 ...	8	0	0	9	0	0	30	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	30	0	0
	1884 ...	8	0	0	8	0	0	27	8	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	27	8	0
	1885 ...	**8**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**27**	**8**	**0**	**7**	**10**	**0**	**7**	**10**	**0**	**22**	**6**	**8**
Salem	1881 ...	2	4	0	5	0	0	14	1	0	2	4	0	5	2	8	14	1	0
	1882 ...	2	8	0	6	0	0	14	4	0	2	4	0	5	0	0	14	0	0
	1883 ...	2	8	0	6	0	0	14	4	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	14	0	0
	1884 ...	2	2	0	5	5	4	14	8	6	2	5	4	5	13	4	14	8	6
	1885 ...	**3**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**8**	**6**	**2**	**10**	**8**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**16**	**14**	**0**
South Canara	1881 ...	7	8	0	7	8	0	21	4	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	21	4	0
	1882 ...	7	8	0	7	8	0	21	4	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	21	4	0
	1883 ...	7	8	0	7	8	0	21	4	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	21	4	0
	1884 ...	7	8	0	6	12	0	18	2	0	7	8	0	6	12	0	18	2	0
	1885 ...	**7**	**8**	**0**	**6**	**12**	**0**	**18**	**2**	**0**	**7**	**8**	**0**	**6**	**12**	**0**	**18**	**2**	**0**
Malabar	1881 ...	9	6	0	11	4	0	18	12	0	9	6	0	7	8	0	16	14	0
	1882 ...	9	6	0	7	8	0	18	12	0	11	4	0	7	8	0	18	12	0
	1883 ...	9	6	0	7	8	0	18	12	0	9	6	0	7	8	0	16	14	0
	1884 ...	9	6	0	7	8	0	16	14	0	9	6	0	5	0	0	15	0	0
	1885 ...	**11**	**4**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**16**	**14**	**0**	**10**	**5**	**0**	**5**	**8**	**0**	**16**	**14**	**0**

Agricultural laborers are generally paid in kind. The money value of the wages varied in the year under report from Rs. 2-13-0 a month in Tanjore to

Rs. 7-8-0 in Cuddapah, Coimbatore and South Canara. In the Nílgiris and Malabar it amounted to Rs. 8 and Rs. 11-4-0, respectively. But in the last-mentioned district the average for the rural villages does not ordinarily exceed Rs. 5-5-0 a month. Compared with the previous year, the wages exhibit an increase in 5 districts, in many of which the season was unfavorable, while in 13 they remained stationary. The wages of horsekeepers were highest in North Arcot, Rs. 8 a month, and lowest in Tanjore, Rs. 4. Compared with the previous year, they remained stationary in all but 9 districts. The wages of skilled artisans, such as masons, carpenters, and blacksmiths, varied from Rs. 11 to 15 in 15 districts, and from Rs. 15 to 20 in 6 others. In Kurnool the increase in the rate is due to the continued demand for workmen on the State Railway and on the Sunkesula anicut now under repair. In the Nílgiris, wages declined from Rs. 27-8-0 in the first half to Rs. 22-6-8 in the second, owing, it is said, to a fall in the demand for coolies. In Bellary, wages fell from about Rs. 17-8-0 in the first half of the previous year to Rs. 15 in the corresponding period of 1885-86. This was chiefly due to the completion of the Tungabadhra bridge on the Southern Mahratta Railway. In the other districts, wages remained stationary, except in Godávari, Anantapur, Madras, Chingleput, Tinnevelly, and Malabar where they showed slight variations.

Mines.

There are no mines of importance in this Presidency. The total value of all the minerals worked during the year, chiefly gravel and stone, amounted to Rs. 5,89,400 against Rs. 4,68,500 in 1884-85, showing an increase of Rs. 1,20,900 or 25·8 per cent. The increase appears principally in the Chingleput district, from which large quantities of granite were quarried for the Madras Harbour Works. Iron is the only metal that is worked to any extent by native industry. It is chiefly found in Salem, Kurnool, and Malabar, and in small quantities also in Vizagapatam, Godávari, Bellary, North Arcot, Madura, Coimbatore, and South Canara. The first 3 districts contributed Rs. 33,200, or 92·31 per cent., of the total value of the outturn, which amounted to Rs. 35,900 against Rs. 38,400 in 1884-85. In the Perambalúr taluk of the Trichinopoly district a fossilized shell marble is found in 2 villages, from which the stone-cutters make slabs for teapoys, paper-weights, rulers, &c. There were 6 gold-mining companies in the Nílgiris, 2 on the plateau and 4 in the South-east Wynaad. The former have not done any work for want of funds; and nothing definite is known about the working of the latter except that 1,174 oz. or 73⅜ lb. of gold, valued at £4,328, are stated to have been obtained during the year. 10 leases issued under the mining rules for an area of 362·21 acres were in force at the beginning of the year. 1 of these, for acres 110·78, was cancelled for failure to pay the rent due to Government. The number of leases remaining in force at the end of the year was therefore 9, covering an area of acres 251·43. A license for prospecting for mining purposes was issued to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. for an area of 148·62 acres. In Cuddapah, the quarrying of building stone and the manufacture of bangles from "soudu" earth continue as usual. The seigniorage on the "soudu" was reduced to 1 rupee for 50 bandy-loads in December 1885. Diamond mines are reported to exist in Rámallakót and in a few villages of Nandikótkur, Nandyál, and Pattikonda taluks of the Kurnool district, but none of them were worked during the year under report.

Manufacture.

Weaving is the principal manufacturing industry in the presidency. It is important as giving employment to a large number of people, but the industry is steadily declining owing to the competition of cheap machine-made goods imported from the United Kingdom and other foreign countries. Cloths of superior quality, and more durable than those of machine make, are manufactured in parts of Ganjam, Godávari, Nellore, Chingleput, Tanjore, Madura, and Salem, but owing to the high prices charged, they are purchased only by the richer classes of natives. In Kistna, the number of silk mills at Jaggayyapet is reported to have increased from 23 in 1884-85 to 51 in 1885-86, and the outturn from Rs. 1,840 to Rs. 27,540. The silk industry in this town was once in a flourishing condition, and it is gratifying to note that it is beginning to show signs of revival. The chief cotton manufactories in this presidency are 4 mills in the presidency town and 1 in Bellary, the outturn of which is given at cwts. 75,800, valued at over

29¾-lakhs of rupees. A new cotton-spinning manufactory has been erected at Pápanásam in Tinnevelly, and is worked by water power. The average number of men daily engaged in this factory is 300, and 1 million lb. of cotton, valued at about 4 lakhs of rupees, is reported to have been manufactured during the year. At Balamatta, in the South Canara district, a weaving establishment is maintained by the Basel Mission, where large quantities of excellent cotton cloth, adapted for the wear of Europeans and East Indians, are woven by the mission. The more important of the other large works in the presidency are the 4 sugar factories in South Arcot and Ganjam; 1 jute manufactory, and 1 indigo factory, both owned by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., in the Vizagapatam district; 1 oil-mill at Bandipolyam in South Arcot owned by Messrs. Parry and Co.; and 7 tile and brick factories in South Canara. The demand for machine-made tiles turned out by the Basel Mission establishment at Mangalore is greatly on the increase. Sandalwood oil is also manufactured at this place in considerable quantities and is exported chiefly to Bombay and Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURE. (1885-86.)

General.

Mr. Benson, whose official designation has been changed from "Agricultural Reporter to Government" to Assistant Director of Agriculture, was chiefly employed during the year in carrying on the agricultural analysis of the Kurnool district, but in the course of his tours he also visited the districts of Tanjore, Madura, Nílgiris, and South Arcot.

The agricultural analysis of districts.

The agricultural survey newly started was begun with the Kurnool district, as being the one which suffered most severely during the famine of 1876-77. The six taluks lying east of the Nallamallies have been generally examined and many facts regarding their agricultural systems and conditions noted. The scheme is designed to carry out a thorough system of agricultural inquiry, to provide for the continuous supply of information with the object of maintaining agricultural operations at the highest possible standard, and to localise deteriorating influences which require arrangements for their removal or the alleviation of their action. The system which will probably be adopted in carrying out the survey is to map out a district into agricultural divisions according to the prevailing governing agricultural conditions—soil and climate—and then to bring into one view all the information, regarding each division. These divisions would not infrequently traverse the boundaries of districts, but the separate portions of them could easily be joined together in dealing with the whole Presidency, or with large sections of it.

Exhibitions and ploughing matches.

Owing to the financial exigencies of the year no Government agricultural exhibitions were held in the mofussil. A show was, however, organised by the Madura Farmers' Club at Madura on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of May 1885, to which Government contributed a grant of Rs. 500. The show was so successful that it is hoped that it may be possible to establish it as a permanent annual one in future years. For the same reason that put a stop to the Government exhibitions, no ploughing matches were held in Madras during the year. A series of matches were held, however, at Kurnool on the 4th December 1885 in which a good deal of interest was shown by the people. Unfortunately the season was too far advanced, no really suitable land was obtainable at the time; and owing to the novelty of the event and the distance of Kurnool from the railway there was not sufficient competition. Prizes were offered and awarded; but, owing to the above-named causes and in some cases to the absence of skill and training among the competitors, the work was generally poor.

The introduction of improved implements, &c.

Owing to the absence of funds, and to the difficulty in one case of inducing any of the skilled ploughmen at Saidápet to go up-country as in former years, it was not possible to organise any ploughing demonstration parties to exhibit ploughs in the mofussil during the year. During the vacation of the Agricultural college, a student, S. Swami Iyengar, from Tinnevelly, was granted the loan of 4 ploughs of various descriptions which he took with him to his native district at his own

cost and exhibited there with the assistance of the Revenue officers. Demonstrations were held in different places on 53 days and demands for 255 ploughs were registered at the time. An agricultural association was formed with the primary object of making and supplying ploughs to ryots at cost price; and, according to the latest information, 100 ploughs at a cost of Rs. 7 each, have been made, and the association hope, before the next cultivation season begins, that nearly 500 may be brought into work in the district. Such a result, springing from the enterprise and labor of a private individual, is very noteworthy.

In September 1884 Government sanctioned the purchase of a Victor sugar mill and a Cook's automatic evaporator from America, and in March 1886 they were tried at Shiyáli along with several other mills (Beheea and Native). The results are considered by Mr. Benson to show that the Victor mill and the 3-roller Beheea mill are about equal in their efficiency and in the cost of working, the native mill being of course far behind. The working of the evaporator was attended with considerable difficulties, as no one at the spot had worked with such an apparatus before. The results were not entirely satisfactory nor complete, but a good colored consistent syrup was easily and rapidly made. Further trials at an earlier season of the year are desirable with this apparatus.

Improvement of live-stock.

It was decided in the year under report to form a Government stock depôt, at which a number of selected sires shall be collected and from which they shall be distributed over a limited area, with the object of replacing the inferior bulls now too frequently used by the ryots for breeding purposes. Inquiries for a suitable place for such a depôt are being prosecuted, but one has not yet been found. As regards sheep breeding, a very good groundwork has been laid in the Saidápet flock on which can be reared a good and improving flock for the breeding of rams which will have better wool and mutton producing capabilities than the sheep of this country. There were 28 rams and 71 ewes in the flock at the beginning of the year and 38 rams and 80 ewes at its close. 2 rams and 8 ewes were sold and 4 rams distributed during the year. The cattle maintained at Saidápet consisted on the 31st March 1886 of 12 bulls (11 Aden and 1 Punganúr) and 5 cows (3 Aden, 1 Kery, 1 cross-bred). 3 Aden bulls (mature), 2 cows and 1 young bull were distributed during the year, and 1 cow and 1 young bull sold.

Farming operations.

There is now no experimental farm in the Presidency. *The Saidápet Farm*, which was originally started in 1866, was closed as such from the 1st September 1885, Government having decided that experiments in the future shall be carried out with the aid of private individuals.

The total rainfall registered on the farm during the year was 47·49 inches on 68 days against a fifteen years' average of 55·14 inches on 67 days. Excepting for the facts that July was an extremely dry month, and that the rainfall in October was very deficient, whilst that in November was excessive and badly distributed, the season might be termed a favorable one. The arable area was 65·2 acres throughout the year. Such crops as were raised were solely intended for fodder, and, excepting the paddy crops, were cut green. It was only resolved very late in the season to grow any crops at all, and then the time and means available for tillage were not adequate and the crops had to be got in as rapidly as possible. It is not surprising, therefore, that the outturn of the crops was lower than usual. The area under guinea grass and other pasture remained the same as in the previous year. The latter is for the most part still young and only in course of formation. The guinea grass has been standing a long time and yielded no cuttings but only occasional grazing. During the year green fodder was harvested off 58·01 acres to the amount of 169,801 lb., or at an average rate of 2,927 lb. per acre, which is practically the same as that obtained in the previous year. The sorghum crops were very poor, chiefly owing to late sowing and bad weather. The gram crops produced fair outturns, especially those raised after harvesting the cold-weather paddy in 1885. Altogether from 9·58 acres sown at that time 31,656 lb. of fodder were obtained, or at the rate of 3,304 lb. per acre, the rate in the two previous years having been 1,394 lb. and 2,114 lb.

The total receipts of the farm amounted to Rs. 2,907 and the charges to Rs. 4,918. The greater part of the excess of charges over receipts was due to the maintenance of live stock.

The Madura Farm, which was started by the Madura Farmers' Club in 1883, has received the support of Government in the pay of a Superintendent since August 1885. It also received a grant of live and dead stock. The farm was visited twice during the year in February and March 1886, and it was found that the farm had been laid out and many permanent improvements, such as wells, roads, &c., made, but it was too early to speak as regards results. The season was not a good one. From the information since received, it appears that the only crops with which any decided success has been obtained are guinea grass and black cholum. Maize, cotton and tobacco have not done well, the crops raised being but moderate and several failures recorded with each crop, as well as with sugar-cane, paddy, chillies, the sugar sorghums and gingelly. One or two other crops, such as raggi and brinjals, have produced crops. Out of a total area of crop returned as sown or planted of 37·31 acres, 14 acres failed. This is not surprising when the nature and condition of the soil of the farm is considered, and that many of the crops were the first ones put in on the land. *The Karúr Farm* is kept by the Rev. Mr. Little in Coimbatore and the action of the department was confined to the grant of certain live and dead stock for demonstration purposes. It was not visited during the year. *Mr. Kristnasawmy Mudaliar's estate* at Shiyáli was visited twice during the year. During the second visit some trials of a set of American sugar-making apparatus already mentioned were conducted. This gentleman continues to carry on his agricultural operations with enterprise and ability.

District crop experiments.

During the year under report the following seed were distributed by the department to Collectors and others for experiment :—

Maize	lbs.	1,485
Sorgham—		
China sugar-cane	"	425
Planters' Friend	"	143
Amber sugar-cane	"	134
Cotton—		
New Orleans	"	513½
Nankin	"	228½
Kingunghat	"	20
Sea Island	"	40
Wheat	"	497
Barley	"	100
Rye	"	24
Paddy—		
Carolina	"	424
Madagascar	"	119

Tobacco	lbs.	11	
Manilla hemp plants	"	276	
Guinea-grass roots ...	Bundles.	5	
Sun-flower	lbs.	9	
Brinjal seed	oz.		7¾
Melon seed	lbs.	2	9½
Cumbu, Horse-gram, Reana, Corkapilly	each lbs.	2	
Divi-divi	lbs.	6	13
Eucalyptus	"	1	13
Castor beans	"	3	0
Indigo seed	"	514	0
Lucerne	"	57	8

As in the previous year the results of the experiments were, taken as a whole, not satisfactory and hardly worth the labor and expense incurred to obtain them.

Plant diseases.

The tobacco parasite Bodu (*Phelipœa Indica*), which attracted attention in the Godávari district, was found to be common in the tobacco fields of Kurnool where it goes by the name *Mallé*. It is not known to attack other crops. In the same district, on some of the black cotton soils, a small white-flowered plant was observed growing at the root of the white cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare*) plants, and called also *Malle* by the ryots. Specimens of the plant were preserved and sent to the Government Botanist who identifies it as the *Stirga densiflora*, "a root parasite belonging to the natural order *Scrophularimæ*, and like the *Phelipœa*, to which it is allied, is very destructive to certain crops." Many of the wheat crops in Kurnool were observed to be attacked by smut and often severely so. The early cholum crops in the same district were much attacked by rust and considerably injured thereby. The cause appeared to be the late rains preceded by long drought. The different pulse crops also suffered greatly from various insect attacks encouraged by the cloudy weather that prevailed in December 1885.

Irrigation experiments.

The question of how our available supplies of irrigation water may be more fully utilised was under dicussion during the year, and Government decided that certain experiments should be conducted with a view to trying whether the system of cropping now generally adopted in irrigable land in this Presidency cannot be beneficially modified. The districts of Kurnool, Kistna, and Godávari have been selected for the first experiments.

Collection of native implements.

The formation of a collection of native implements and tools, referred to in the last report, has been stopped, and what articles had already been collected

have been to a great extent used for other purposes. Representative collections from the Tinnevelly, North Arcot, Bellary, and Vizagapatam districts were obtained; but a demand for a collection for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London this year led to the greater number of the specimens collected being sent away again, and it was decided that no further steps need be taken by the department to complete the collection, and that what remained of it might be handed over to the Agricultural College. The collection of implements and tools for the London Exhibition alluded to above consisted of specimens of small tools, &c., sent in original, and models of all large implements, ploughs, water-lifts, &c. The collection as sent fairly represented the implements, &c., used in the Presidency, but, after it had been nearly completed and was almost ready for exhibition, orders were received from the Government of India to send the specimens to Calcutta to be there combined into one general collection for the whole of India. This was accordingly done and what subsequently became of the collection is not known.

The following is a summary of charges on account of agricultural services for the past five years. The great reduction in expenditure on purely agricultural work will be noticed. Financial.

Items.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-34.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Receipts.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Provincial grant	20,000	...	2,000	2,000	2,000
Surplus Pound Fund	46,832	29,086	34,254	32,318	† 42,311
Departmental receipts	4,992	6,049	11,209	3,950	3,012
Total ...	71,824	35,135	47,463	38,268	47,323
Expenditure.					
General supervision	21,468	23,285	25,219	15,374	13,939
Saidápet Experimental farm	10,198	10,830	14,767	7,483	4,918
School of Agriculture	20,325	24,843	23,851	*...	...
Estate charges and improvements	2,811	2,487	2,035	1,283	77
District operations	...	7,190	3,249	2,644	5,501
Cattle disease inspection	...	8,809	23,103	28,008	33,623
Total ...	54,802	77,444	92,224	54,792	58,058

GOVERNMENT HORTICULTURE. (1885-86.)

The weather during the year under report was very favorable for horticultural operations. The early part of the season was dry, but the monsoon broke unusually early. The frost during January was severe, but owing to the dryness of the weather, little harm was done. (1) *The Government Gardens* have improved in appearance; the lawns were kept constantly mown and are in good order. The trees and shrubs which had been planted during the 2 previous years are doing well and are beginning to make a show. The ground at the entrance of the gardens has been laid out, and shrubs and flower beds have been planted. The upper part of the gardens was planted up during the past year with a large variety of ornamental shrubs and trees. A considerable portion of this land is, however, still very rough and untidy. The ground lying around the old cinchona laboratory has been levelled and sown with different kinds of grasses with a view to experimentation upon their value as fodder. Next year this ground will be laid down in permanent grass and form part of the gardens. The roads and walks in the lower part of the gardens are in fairly good order but want re-gravelling. One of the terraces in the upper part of the gardens was converted into a kitchen garden, which has been sown with all the more common kinds of European vegetables. On another terrace adjoining the Director began a herbaceous botanical garden, but the plants have not done well owing to its exposed situation. The old nurseries having become overcrowded with Ootacamund Gardens.

* Transferred to the Educational department. † Approximate only.

plants, the remainder of the terraces are being converted into new ones. A carpenter's shed and tool house were built in the lower part of the gardens to take the place of the old ones which have been converted into store-houses. (2) *The Government House Gardens* are in a better state than they have been hitherto. The lawns about the place are in fair order and flower beds and shrubberies have been planted. Many of the trees in front of Government House are in bad condition, and several scores have had to be cut down during the year. The green house which was put up last season has proved to be a good one for growing plants in. (3) The trees which were planted in *Stonehouse Park* the year before last are doing well; some more planting was done during the year. (4) *In Church Hill Park* the usual upkeep has been maintained. (5) *The Crewe and Ottley Hall Estates* were kept weeded during the year, and portions of them planted with trees and shrubs. The land lying between Crewe Hall and Stonehouse was fenced to keep out cattle.

Sim's Park, Coonoor.

The condition of this park is good. Several of the bridges have been substantially repaired, and the roads and paths have all been maintained in good order. The bridle road through the new shola has been finished at a total cost, including the bridge, of Rs. 642. Nurseries have been established and are being gradually stocked with the indigenous plants of the neighbourhood.

Barliyár Experimental Garden.

Several new plants have been put out here during the year, but damage was done to some of them by wild pig. Of the old plants, the Mangosteen and Litchi produced a quantity of fruit. There is, however, very little demand for these trees, probably due to the fact that they are as yet little known.

Kalhatti Experimental Garden.

No addition in the way of planting has been made to these gardens, as it is proposed eventually to abandon them.

Proposed new gardens and museum.

The proposed new garden at Gudalur mentioned in last year's report has been sanctioned, but not yet opened. A suitable site has not yet been selected for the proposed garden at Calicut. Plans and estimates for the proposed Museum of Natural History at Ootacamund are under consideration.

Herbarium.

The number of dried plants collected during the last few years had accumulated to such an extent that the old office at the entrance of the gardens was inadequate for the purpose of properly storing them. The herbarium has accordingly been moved into the old cinchona laboratory. Several new plants have been added during the year.

Library.

Rs. 590 were spent during the year on books, Rs. 366 being spent on botanical works, and Rs. 224 on chemical works for the use of the Quinologist. The balance of the allotment of Rs. 1,200 was unexpended, because it was not known what botanical works might be eventually obtainable from the library of the Central Museum, Madras.

Receipts and expenditure.

The budget estimate of receipts for the year was Rs. 2,850. The actual amount realized was Rs. 3,055, being Rs. 977 more than the actuals of last year. The increase is mainly due to a larger sale of plants. The budget estimate of expenditure was Rs. 27,229. The actual expenditure during the year was Rs. 26,619, which is Rs. 2,044 more than that of last year, the excess being due chiefly to the Crewe and Ottley Hall estates having been placed under management as gardens, and to an increase in expenditure on Sim's Park and the Upper Norwood Gardens.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA. (1885-86.)

Season and rainfall.

(*a*) *Dodabetta estate.*—The season for the past year was very favorable for carrying on all works connected with the upkeep of this estate. The total amount of rain registered during the year was 53·25 inches, spread over 154 days. This was about 8 inches less than the fall during the previous year, but it was spread over a considerably greater number of days (154 to 123), and, with the exception of one storm in November, the rainfall was never excessive. Very little rain fell during the early part of the year. (*b*) *Naduvatam.*—The quantity of rain which was

registered on this estate during the past year, was 90·4 inches, spread over 132 days, this being very nearly the same amount of rain and the same number of wet days which occurred during the previous year. The season was good for all kinds of work, and the new plantings on the old plots which had been made during the last 3 years are looking very well. (*c*) *Pykara.*—This estate now comprises the two which were formerly known under the names of *Hooker* and *Wood.* (1) *Hooker.*—The rainfall for the year on this plantation was 90·77 inches, spread over 134 days. Last year the amount of rain was 104·27 inches, spread over 136 days. With the exception of a storm in November, when 10·1 inches of rain fell in 2 days, the weather during the season was all that could be desired. On the occasion of this storm some damage was done by reason of the great wash which took place on some of the slopes which were exposed to its full blast. Considerable damage was also done at the same time to several of the roads and paths on this estate, owing to drains and culverts becoming choked. The general appearance of the plantation is good and the younger plantings are much improved. (2) *Wood.*—On this estate 74·18 inches fell during the year, and were spread over 129 days. The amount which was registered during the year before was 86·06 inches, spread over 139 days. Some damage was done to a portion of the coppice of 1884, which lies just below the water-course that runs from the Pykara river to the coffee estates in the plains, owing to the bursting of the bank of the water-course during one of the heavy storms which occurred during the autumn. The water-course has now been repaired and there is no further apprehension of the accident occurring again.

Receipts and expenditure.

(*a*) *Receipts.*—The revised budget estimate of the receipts for the year was Rs. 76,290. The actual net receipts amounted to Rs. 96,696. Deducting from this the sum of Rs. 72,940, being the amount of all charges connected with the maintenance of the department inclusive of the Quinologist's establishment, the real earnings of Government amounted to Rs. 23,756. The increase in receipts over the budget estimate is due to a larger amount of bark having been sold by auction during the year than was originally sanctioned by Government. The total amount sold in Madras was 111,140 lb. (*b*) *Expenditure.*—The actual charges for the year have been Rs. 72,940, a saving of Rs. 7,880 having been effected upon the regular estimate. The following statement shows receipts and expenditure in greater detail.

—	Receipts.			—	Expenditure.								
					A. Conservancy and Works.			B. Establishment.			Total.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bark sold locally	95,466	9	3	Office and general ...	3,547	6	11	17,895	4	4	21,442	11	3
Do. to Madras Medical Department	640	0	0	Dodabetta estate ...	14,609	8	6	3,538	0	0	18,147	8	6
				Naduvatam	15,592	7	5	2,977	3	1	18,569	10	6
Do. to Bombay Medical Department	...			Hooker	7,500	5	11	600	0	0	8,100	5	11
Sale of seed and plant ...	514	10	0	Wood	5,455	0	0	1,225	0	0	6,680	0	0
Miscellaneous	75	0	4										
Total ...	96,696	3	7	Total ...	46,704	12	9	26,235	7	5	72,940	4	2
Compare 1884-85	84,895	7	5	Compare 1884-85 ...	67,489	1	6	20,414	3	4	87,903	4	10

Permanent Plantations.

(*a*) *Dodabetta.*—The condition of the estate is much the same as last year. The coppice and inter-plantings are doing very well. All were manured during the year. The number of trees was raised from 633,487 to 645,823. (*b*) *Naduvatam.*—The general condition of this estate has materially improved during the year. All the young plantations were highly cultivated and many of them freely manured, the result of which, and the favorableness of the season, is a fine vigorous growth of all the young plants. A considerable amount of the land, which in former years had been pitted for planting, but which had either never been

planted at all, or where the plants had died out, was planted up during the past year, chiefly with *Cinchona magnifolia*. The shelter belts which have been put up round many parts of the estate are doing well. What was last year the only remaining specimen of cinchona *Santa Fè* is still living, and between 20 and 30 new plants have been raised from it, most of which are now well rooted. 420 plants of *C. Carthagena* raised in the Government Gardens, Ootacamund, from cuttings, were planted out on the Naduvatam and Pykara estates, the lower elevation of which seems to suit them better than that of Dodabetta. Some *Remijias* were planted out during the autumn on this estate; they have as yet made little or no progress, but they look perfectly healthy. The total number of trees on the estate was 432,091 at the commencement of the year and 464,974 at its close. (*c*) *Pykara*—(1) *Hooker*.—This plantation has greatly improved during the past year. The young plantings have been highly cultivated, the whole of the ground which they occupy has been deeply pitted, and the greater part of it manured. The remaining portion of the estate requiring renovation is but small when compared with that which has already been improved during the last two years, and will, it is hoped, be completed during the present season. The trees on the plantation numbered 603,496 against 555,166 last year. (2) *Wood*.—This plantation is hardly in a more satisfactory condition than it was last year. Some of the succirubra coppice has done well, as also some of the planting close to the lines and the head overseer's dwelling, where the sambur dare not come; but in all the other parts of the plantation, which lie at a distance from human habitations, the young plants are destroyed as much as ever, and no hope of any improvement can be expected until a substantial fence has been erected. A fire which occurred towards the end of the dry season has seriously injured, if not killed, many very fine trees. The number of trees on the estate was 236,452 at the close of the year against 235,213 at the commencement.

Upkeep. The maintenance of the buildings, roads, drains, bridges, &c., has, with one exception, been well attended to on the Dodabetta, Naduvatam and Hooker estates. The exception is the Mucroochy bridge, which spans the river crossing the road which leads from Naduvatam to Hooker.

Buildings and repairs. New quarters for the clerk at Dodabetta were constructed at a cost of Rs. 609. The bandymen at Naduvatam were provided with quarters at a cost of Rs. 124. Brick cooly lines, roofed with iron for 20 families, were erected on the Wood plantation of the Pykara estate at a cost of Rs. 459. All the necessary repairs to the permanent buildings were satisfactorily carried out at a cost of Rs. 875.

Silos. Six silos were made by the Director on the Dodabetta estate during the year, all of which have been successful. Experiments were also made in storing grass as hay.

Nurseries. The demand for seed continues to decrease and that for plants and seedlings also. Most of the applications received during the year were from planters in Ceylon.

Crop. The total amount of dry bark produced by the estates during the year was 113,366 lb. In addition to this, there remained in hand on the 31st March 1885 125,663 lb., making a total of 239,029 lb. of all sorts. Of this quantity, 113,940 lb. were disposed of during the year, so that the balance in stock at the end of March last was 125,089 lb.

Labor. The same system is in force as in the previous year and is working satisfactorily.

Quinologist's department. Mr. Hooper, the Government Quinologist, has succeeded in preparing from bark a liquid extract of cinchona (*De Vrij's Cinchona liquida*) which the Director considers in every respect excellent, and thinks that it will prove a cheaper drug than any that has as yet been made. Several species of bark were sent by Mr. Hooper to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

FORESTS. (1885-86.)

(a) General.

The chief work of the year consisted in the selection of forests for reservation and the settlement of boundaries and rights on reserved tracts. The tours of the Conservators were very complete. Work of the year.

A large collection of produce, consisting of manufactured articles and economic products was despatched to the Government of India for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London. Exhibition of products.

The revenue of the year in both circles amounted to Rs. 11,98,600 against Rs. 11,62,689 in 1884-85. The total expenditure was Rs. 9,36,421, or Rs. 34,303 in excess of the previous year; but the net surplus nevertheless exceeded that of 1884-85 by Rs. 1,608. Financial results.

Some important revisions and alterations were made during the year in the rules under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act of 1882. The Departmental Code came into force on the 1st April 1885, and has since been amended. Forest Act and Code.

(b) Northern Circle.

The principal work of the year 1885-86, as in the three previous years, was the selection of forests for permanent reservation. The chief work done was in the districts of Godávari, Cuddapah and Nílgiris. General.

The Madras Forest Act, V of 1882, was extended to the taluks of Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle in the Godávari district, and their forests were proposed for reservation.

The number of cases was 848, making with 78 pending cases, 926 in all. Convictions were obtained in 635 cases, 225 resulted in acquittals, and 66 pending at the end of the year. Nearly all the cases were of a petty nature. The number of cases compounded during the year was 146, most of them in Kistna and Cuddapah. The amount realized was Rs. 482. Forest offences.

The Forest divisions (10) in the Northern Circle correspond with the districts of the same name. They are now sub-divided into ranges and beats. Constitution, improvement and protection.

The chief natural forests in the Northern Circle are—

In *Ganjam*—The large Sál forests of Goomsur and the Molivi hill in Berhampore; *Vizagapatam*—Forests of the Golgonda hills in the south-west and of Pálkonda in the north; *Godávari*—Forests of the Upper Godávari in the Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle taluks, the Juddengy forests in Peddapur and the Lakkonda forests in Rajahmundry taluk; *Kistna*—Forests of the Bezváda, Palnád, Vinukonda, and Sattenapalle taluks; *Nellore*—Forests of the Veligonda hills, the scrub forests of the laterite uplands, and the Sríharikót island; *Cuddapah*—Red Sanders forests in the Pálkonda, Veligonda, Lankamalai and Nallamalai hills, and the isolated hill ranges; *Kurnool*—Forests of the great Nallamalai range and the smaller areas in the Yerramalai and Veligonda hills; *Bellary*—Forests of the Sandúr State and the adjoining country with scattered hill blocks in the Adóni and Western taluks; *Anantapur*—Forests of Penukonda and Hindupur, the Ranigiri and Gootoor ranges in Dharmaveram, the Muchukota and Yellutta forests in Tadpatri and Anantapur, and the Nagasamudram hills in Gooty; *Nílgiris*—Teak forests of Mudumalai and the Moyar valley, the northern, eastern and southern slopes, and the sholas of the plateau.

The chief timber trees yielding revenue are sál (*Shorea robusta*) in Ganjam; sál and teak (*Tectona grandis*) in Vizagapatam; teak and iron wood (*Xylia dolabriformis*) in Godávari; red sanders (*Pterocarpus santalinus*) in Cuddapah; teak, yegi (*Pterocarpus marsupium*) and Nallamaddi (*Terminalia tomentosa*) in Kurnool; yepi (*Hardwickia binata*) in Anantapur and Bellary; and teak, sandalwood (*Santalum album*), and blackwood (*Dalbergia latifolia*) in the Nílgiris. A large proportion of the revenue, the particulars of which are given later on, is also contributed by minor produce, such as tangedu (*Cassia auriculata*), gallnuts, soapnuts, tamarind, &c., and minor jungles of these and other districts.

Area of reserved forests and lands.

The following is a statement of the natural forests classed as—(1) reserved forests under the Act; (2) reserved lands; (3) leased forests:—

Districts.	Reserved Forests under the Act.		Reserved Lands.		Leased Forests.		Total.	
	ACRES.	SQ. MILES.	ACRES.	SQ. MILES.	ACRES.	SQ. MILES.	ACRES.	SQ. MILES.
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	2,933	5	...	...	2,933	5
Cuddapah	1,632	2½	1,062,680	1,660	...	...	1,064,312	1,662½
Kurnool	...	...	1,073,200	1,677	...	...	1,073,200	1,677
Bellary	...	...	116,277	182	40,000	62½	156,277	244½
Anantapur	3,698	5½	13,650	21	...	...	17,348	26½
Nílgiris	60,222	94	7,619	12	47,285	74	115,126	180
Total ...	65,552	102	2,276,359	3,557	87,285	136½	2,429,196	3,795½

65,552 acres, or 102 square miles have been finally settled and included under reserved forests, of which 61,782 acres were settled in the year under report.

The area of forest reserved under previous rules is now 513,137 acres, 11,330 acres having been transferred during the year to reserved forests under the Act.

Under reserved lands 2,933 acres were added, while 3,200 acres in Anantapur and 22,044 in the Nílgiris were transferred to reserved forests. The total area under this head thus shows a decrease as compared with the previous year. These reserved lands include most of the areas which were already under reservation, or which have since been proposed for reservation.

The two leased forests are leased from the Rajahs of Sandúr and Nilambúr, the former for Rs. 10,000 and the latter for Rs. 3,500 per annum. Their area last year was given as 262 square miles, but the decrease is nominal only, being due to the rectification of the area of the Mudumalai forests in the Nílgiri district. Proposals for the lease of some of the better areas of forest in the Jeypore zemindari or their management by Government on the zemindar's behalf were under the consideration of Government at the end of the year. Forests under rule 7 of the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act have been selected for most of the tracts in the Nílgiris and will be made over to the village heads for careful management and replanting blanks. Selection in Nellore and Cuddapah is in progress.

Grazing.

Grazing is allowed free in unreserved lands and village forests, but is liable to be taxed in reserved lands and in reserved forests. The restrictions however are being only very gradually introduced. In Ganjam and Vizagapatam no restrictions have yet been imposed and no fees collected.

Notifications of reserved forests.

Eight draft notifications for the following districts were approved by Government and gazetted during the year:—

	Blocks.
Ganjam	3
Vizagapatam	7
Godávari	10
Nellore	5
Bellary	3
Nílgiris	4

Demarcation.

Progress in Ganjam, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, and Nílgiris is satisfactory, while in other districts various circumstances have delayed it.

Settlement.

Progress in Nílgiris is very satisfactory, and it is far advanced in Nellore, Cuddapah, and Kurnool. In Ganjam and Anantapur it is very slow, while it is at a standstill in other districts. There were special Forest Settlement officers for the Nílgiris and for Kurnool during the year. In other districts the work is being done by the Revenue Divisional officers.

Plantations and topes.

The areas under regular plantation and cultural operations, as shown below, represent an increase over the previous year by 272½ acres, costing Rs. 15,665:—

* Areas proposed for constitution as reserved forests are not entered here as their areas cannot be accurately given.

—	Area.		Cost including 1885-86.	
	Regular plantations.	Cultural operations.	Regular plantations.	Cultural operations.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	...	3½	...	609
Vizagapatam	...	51	...	1,070
Godávari	97	...	7,311	...
Kistna	945½	...	18,684	...
Nellore	2,004½	...	2,35,978	1,003
Cuddapah	1,832	627	46,855	623
Kurnool	...	56	...	40
Bellary	...	14	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...
Nílgiris	1,539	...	96,294	...
Total ...	6,418	751½	4,05,122	3,345

Arrangements are being made in almost all districts to supplement the natural growth of the forest by artificial planting and by sowing of seeds of useful trees in blanks and badly stocked areas. Experiments with the seeds of mahogany in Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, and Nílgiris, and with Eucalyptus, and Coniferæ, and maples in the Nílgiris are being made, and it is hoped that the results will be satisfactory.

In addition to the plantations there are a large number of useful topes made by the old Jungle Conservancy Department which are now under the management of the department. They continue to do well and attempts are being made to improve their growth. The following abstract gives the number, area and cost of topes in each division :—

District.	Number	Area.	Cost during year.	Cost to the end of the year.
		ACRES.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	7	101	...	162
Vizagapatam	2	56	...	8
Godávari	8	30	...	...
Kistna	11	56	558	2,430
Nellore	111	1,752	50	38,044
Cuddapah	70	7,336	1,311	51,866
Kurnool	27	182	288	8,170
Bellary	31	240	98	227
Anantapur	98	3,406	331	2,569
Nílgiris	1	2	403	469
Total ...	366	13,161	3,039	1,03,945

The following abstract gives the results of the circle for the official year 1885-86 instead of for a fire season as in previous years. Though the actual final results were good for the period covered by the year, fires were very bad after its close in all districts, especially in Cuddapah, Bellary, and Nílgiris. Fire-protection.

District.	Acres attempted.	Areas burnt.	Number of acres protected.	Cost during year.
		ACRES.		RS.
Ganjam	87,020	1	87,019	174
Kistna	23,040	...	23,040	591
Nellore	57,360	2,360	55,000	10
Cuddapah	182,673	7,952	174,721	1887
Kurnool	16,000	1,500	14,500	970
Bellary	44,450	5,100	39,350	579
Anantapur	41,280	...	41,280	933
Nílgiris	13,793	180	13,613	1,481
Total ...	465,616	17,093	448,523	6,625

Of the 10 districts 5 were under Deputy Conservators and 5 under Assistant Conservators. The subordinate staff comprises 6 Sub-Assistant Conservators, 20 Establishment.

Forest Rangers, 43 Foresters, and 300 Forest Guards at a total cost of Rs. 5,593 per month. Adding the cost of office establishments, Rs. 1,632, the total cost is Rs. 7,225 or Rs. 86,700 per annum. Of two Probationary Sub-Assistant Conservators at the Dehra Dun Forest School one passed out successfully and obtained the Ranger's certificate, and the other failed.

Sale of forest produce.

The statement given below shows a total revenue of Rs. 1,60,687 realized from the departmental sale of the various articles of forest produce for 1885-86 against Rs. 1,49,322 in the previous year.

—	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Tons.	Cost.	Tons.	Cost.
		RS.		RS.
Timber ...	3,191	75,987	3,999	75,819
Fuel ...	8,965	61,919	12,392	75,295
Bamboos ...	107	172	559	662
Sandalwood ...	10	3,414	10	3,081
Minor produce ...	100	7,830	69	5,830
Total ...	12,373	1,49,322	17,029	1,60,687

Rs. 3,68,855 were further realized from sales on the permit system, to purchasers direct from the forests, against Rs. 3,56,289 in the previous year, there being an increase in almost all the districts.

Financial results.

The results of this circle for 1885-86 were—

			RS.
Revenue ...			5,46,282
Expenditure.	A. Conservancy ...	1,88,920	
	B. Establishment ...	2,12,887	
			4,01,807
		Surplus ...	1,44,475

a result which differs only slightly from that of last year which was—

			RS.
Revenue ...			5,37,197
Expenditure.	A. Conservancy ...	1,86,080	
	B. Establishment ...	2,01,418	
			3,87,498
		Surplus ...	1,49,699

The revenue of the circle must steadily increase as progress is made in the opening of cart-tracts, and in the construction of rest-houses which will afford ample facilities for traffic and inspection of forest work. The total cost of communications and buildings during the year was Rs. 11,541. Four boats have been supplied at a total cost of Rs. 2,340, and a section of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles of tramway line, at a cost of Rs. 13,566, was purchased for facilitating the carriage of timber, &c., from the coast plantations to the canal in the Nellore district.

(c) Southern Circle.

Areas and boundaries, reserved forests, &c.

The addition of 264,165 acres (equal to 412·76 square miles) to reserved forests, and of 1,415,626 acres (2,211·91 square miles) to reserved lands, and the transfer of 469,325 acres (733·32 square miles) from forests regarded as reserves prior to Act V of 1882, and of 19,139 acres (29·90 square miles) from "unreserved" or "other forests," represent the changes in the areas at the disposal of the department in this circle during 1885-86.

The following table shows the progress made in the constitution of reserved forests in the Southern Circle since the introduction of the Forest Act. The small proportion which the area of reserved forests bears to the district areas rebuts any charge of over-reservation up to date.

District.	Extent of reserved forests constituted under the Forest Act V of 1882.					
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Total.	District. area.	Percentage of reserved forests.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Chingleput	...	...	27·45	27·45	2,842	·97
North Arcot	...	56·82	137·73	194·55	7,256	2·68
South Arcot	...	...	2·75	2·75	4,873	·06
Salem	...	...	...	...	7,653	...
Trichinopoly	4·12	1·07	...	5·19	3,561	·15
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	3,654	...
Coimbatore (North)	3·69	...	20·00	23·69	7,842	7·52
Coimbatore (South)	162·00	329·40	74·50	565·90		
Madura	257·06	...	27·31	284·37	8,401	3·39
Tinnevelly	286·80	...	...	286·80	5,381	5·33
Malabar { Wynaad and Pálghat ...	4·75	...	118·44	123·19	5,765	2·33
Malabar { Nilambúr	6·26	...	4·59	10·85		
South Canara	...	1·38	...	1·38	3,902	·04
Total ...	724·68	388·67	412·77	1,526·12	61,130	2·49

The principal increases in the areas of reserved forests occurred in North Arcot, Coimbatore, and Malabar.

The total areas in each class of reserved lands on 31st March 1886, as compared with those on 31st March 1885, are as follows :—

—	On 31st March 1885.	On 31st March 1886.	Difference.
	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.	SQ. MLS.
Reserved forests under Act V of 1882 ...	1,113·35	1,526·12	+ 412·76
Reserved lands do. ...	1,291·01	3,502·93	+ 2,211·91
Forest regarded as "Reserves" prior to the introduction of the Act and not yet settled or notified for settlement under its provisions	1,040·50	307·19	− 733·31
Other forests	1,155·65	1,125·75	− 29·90
Total ...	4,600·51	6,461·99	+ 1,861·46

The question of "grazing" received special attention during the year, and a scheme was drawn up by the Conservator for leaving sufficient areas of unoccupied unreserved land, when available outside reserved forests, for free pasturage of village cattle, and for permitting limited or light grazing in reserved forests and lands not closed for reproduction, special fire protection, &c. The number of cattle to be so admitted was fixed at one head to 5 acres as a tentative measure, and the offer of the grazing on that basis and at normal rates is to be made in the first instance to resident and neighbouring cultivators, and only if they decline it to outsiders at enhanced rates. Goats and buffaloes to be excluded. Grazing.

The revenue collected in the shape of grazing fees during the year under report does not differ appreciably from that of the previous year.

The clearing of boundary lines and demarcation, permanent and temporary, extended over about 193 miles in the several districts at a cost of Rs. 3,317, or about Rs. 17 per mile on an average. There can be no uniformity in rates as the cost depends upon the nature of undergrowth in lines cleared, the configuration of the ground, method of demarcation adopted, and cost of labor and materials used, which differ according to circumstances. Demarcation.

Plantations and topes.

The following statement shows the area of regular plantations, cultural operations, and topes at the end of the year:—

District.	Area in acres on 31st March 1886.				Actual cost during 1885-86.			
	Regular plantations.	Cultural operations.	Topes.	Total.	Regular plantations.	Cultural operations.	Topes.	Total.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Chingleput	532	...	79	611	1,393	...	242	1,635
North Arcot	1,803	...	653	2,456	6,814	...	875	7,689
South Arcot	1,506	1,155	394	3,055	7,939	...	...	7,939
Salem	...	...	2,564	2,564	...	...	5,359	5,359
Trichinopoly	3,757	M. 100	62	3,819 M. 100	2,959	629	56	3,644
Tanjore	734	844	153	1,731	2,717	239	...	2,956
Coimbatore (North) ...	97	...	14,022	14,119	631	...	175	806
Coimbatore (South) ...	19	...	113	132	...	...	221	221
Madura	39	...	99	138	278	...	1,294	1,572
Tinnevelly	...	537	108	645	...	...	432	432
Malabar. Wynaad and Pálghat ...	41	...	5	46	314	...	386	700
Malabar. Nilambúr ...	3,519	...	...	3,519	4,820	...	...	4,820
South Canara	185	...	...	185	654	...	...	654
Total ...	12,232	2,536 M. 100	18,252	33,020 M. 100	28,519	868	9,040	38,427
Compare 1884-85 ...	12,322	1,979 M. 100	18,233	32,534 M. 100	30,766	1,164	7,589	39,519

The decrease in the area of regular plantations is due to a transfer of 537 acres to "cultural operations."

Forest offences.

The number of cases of breaches of forest laws detected and disposed of during the year was 1,154 and 1,252, respectively, against 1,007 and 823 in the previous year. The number of cases pending at the close of the year under review was thus reduced from 189 to 91. Of the cases disposed of, 645 resulted in convictions and 607 in acquittals. On the whole the breaches of forest laws may be said to have been of a petty nature and the detection fairly good.

Forest fires and fire protection.

Forest fires in areas not under special protection were very prevalent during the year under report in almost all districts of the circle. The following statement shows the progress of fire-protection work between the 15th June 1885 and the 31st March 1886:—

District.	Up to 15th June 1885.		During the remaining period of 1885-86, viz., 15th June 1885 to 31st March 1886.				Total cost up to 31st March 1886.
	Area actually protected.	Total cost.	Area attempted to be protected.	Actually protected.	Amount expended.	Area attacked by fires.	
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Chingleput	7,350	1,257	7,350	7,350	240	...	1,497
North Arcot	237,869	8,372	234,572	234,566	739	6	9,111
South Arcot	69,972	1,471	102,360	102,010	495	350	1,966
Salem	17,807	6,246	30,979	30,976	1,359	3	7,605
Trichinopoly	...	...	17,000	17,000	784	...	784
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore (North)	2,364	356	2,364	2,364	46	...	402
Coimbatore (South)	13,917	2,410	13,947	11,317	831	2,630	3,241
Madura	77,249	5,965	120,362	119,341	3,379	1,021	9,344
Tinnevelly	10,477	652	19,997	19,822	1,760	175	2,412
Malabar Wynaad-Pálghat ...	20,801	4,218	20,943	15,463	1,060	5,480	5,278
Malabar Nilambúr	9,180	967	9,180	9,180	654	...	1,621
South Canara	743	108	839	813	135	26	243
Total ...	467,729	32,022	579,893	570,202	11,482	9,691	43,504

The largest addition to protected area has, as in the preceding year, been made in Madura, principally under reserved forests. South Arcot comes next. The fires during the year extended over 9,691 acres out of 579,893 attempted, thus leaving at the close of the year 570,202 acres "actually protected;" in other words the protection afforded was successful in respect of more than 98 per cent. of the area attempted. The total cost of fire-protection from the commencement up to 31st March 1886 has been nearly Rs. 50 per square mile of protected area or 1 anna 3 pies per acre.

The subjoined abstract exhibits the operations of the year under timber and other produce, showing the quantities collected in the forests and their disposal :— Departmental operations.

—	Teak.	Teak saplings.	Rose-wood.	Vén-gai.	Miscella-neous timbers.	Redwood.		Sandal-wood.		Fuel.		Bam-boos.	Minor produce.	
	C. FT.	NO.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	TONS.	LB.	TONS.	LB.	TONS.	LB.	NO.	TONS.	LB.
Balance on 1st April 1885	31,256	10,082	7,372	1,511	5,931	95	1,960	51	1,229	705	216	105	13	92
Collected during the year	83,713	51,504	5,730	9,749	71,586	274	747	24	902	10,133	1,000	64,228	68	854
Total ...	114,969	61,586	13,102	11,260	77,517	369	2,707	75	2,131	10,838	1,216	64,333	81	946
Sold in forests ...	48,229	...	5,018	2,051	12,398	153	747	1	560	5,321	854	24,081	53	1,439
Sold in depôts ...	17,895	54,080	2,472	7,671	34,604	216	1,960	59	497	1,595	646	20,110	0	233
Otherwise disposed of	589	281	...	961	3,647	...		0	672	2,682	664	165	25	573
Total ...	66,713	54,361	7,490	10,683	50,649	369	2,707	60	1,729	9,598	2,164	44,356	79	5
Balance on 31st March 1886 ...	48,256	7,225	5,612	577	26,868	...		15	402	1,239	1,292	19,977	2	941

The revenue of the year under report under this head amounted to Rupees 4,38,948 exceeding that of 1884-85 by Rs. 47,264. The increase is mainly due to larger removals of firewood and minor produce on seigniorage, the result of greater facilities and development of the seigniorage permit system and minor produce contracts. Removals of produce by purchasers.

The forest produce granted during the year on free permits issued by, or under the authority of, the District Forest officers amounted to 24,339 cubic feet of timber, 5 tons of firewood, and 65 tons of bamboos. The grants of timber were mainly in South Arcot where the floods of 1884 destroyed numerous houses. Villagers have, as a rule, been permitted to supply their own requirements in the shape of firewood, bamboos, &c., from unreserved lands free of charge and without any permits being required. Free grants of forest produce.

The total revenue and expenditure of the circle during the past official year, as compared with the figures for 1884-85, are shown below :— Financial results.

—	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
		A. Conservancy.	B. Establishment.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1884-85	6,25,492	2,09,344	2,87,579	4,96,923
1885-86	6,52,318	2,34,006	3,00,608	5,34,614
Difference ...	+ 26,826	+ 24,662	+ 13,029	+ 37,691

The true financial results of (*a*) departmental working, (*b*) removals under permit system, and (*c*) expenditure on protection and improvement of forests will appear more clearly from the following form :—

	Receipts.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.
Timber, &c., removed by Government agency	1,97,195	1,53,649
Other revenue	4,55,123	2,46,012
Formation, protection and improvement of forests	...	1,34,953
Total ...	6,52,318	5,34,614

The revenue in three districts, viz., North Arcot, Salem, and Malabar, exceeded a lakh of rupees.

TRADE. (1885-86.)

Total Trade.

Excluding treasure and transactions on account of Government, the total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency in 1885-86 amounted to nearly 21 crores and 35¼ lakhs against 22 crores and 17½ lakhs in the preceding year, showing a decline of over 82¼ lakhs, or 3·7 per cent. The figures for the last fifteen years have been as under :—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1871-72	1,129,61,507	747,13,566	1,876,75,073
1872-73	1,002,01,373	753,82,559	1,755,83,932
1873-74	1,121,25,730	774,31,522	1,895,57,252
1874-75	1,069,78,450	790,42,999	1,860,21,449
1875-76	1,066,65,088	766,34,543	1,832,99,631
1876-77	1,114,11,247	1,243,12,100	2,357,23,347
1877-78	1,012,79,905	1,582,25,102	2,595,05,007
1878-79	960,69,257	839,95,257	1,800,64,514
1879-80	1,101,85,939	693,76,528	1,795,62,467
1880-81	1,070,66,233	750,92,550	1,821,58,783
1881-82	1,101,94,743	733,24,262	1,835,19,005
1882-83	1,186,93,014	821,38,862	2,008,31,876
1883-84	1,326,11,353	875,15,274	2,201,26,627
1884-85	1,303,37,106	914,16,146	2,217,53,252
1885-86	1,250,78,935	884,45,436	2,135,24,371

In the subjoined statement the details of the total trade are given for the last three years :—

—		1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
		Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
		RS.		RS.		RS.	
Trade with foreign countries.	Exports ...	914,68,601	61·5	843,26,731	59·8	826,44,123	58·6
	Imports ...	438,70,261		482,42,564		425,03,569	
	Total ...	1,353,38,862	...	1,325,69,295	...	1,251,47,692	...
Trade with British ports in other Presidencies.	Exports ...	256,85,583	25·2	274,18,727	25·0	256,67,072	26·6
	Imports ...	298,78,736		281,26,887		310,83,503	
	Total ...	555,64,319	...	555,45,614	...	567,50,575	...
Trade with Indian ports not British.	Exports ...	27,26,564	1·4	30,21,059	1·6	25,33,709	1·5
	Imports ...	3,80,167		4,09,950		7,95,954	
	Total ...	31,06,731	...	34,31,009	...	33,29,663	...
Total ...	Exports ...	1,198,80,748	88·1	1,147,66,517	86·4	1,108,44,904	86·7
	Imports ...	741,29,164		767,79,401		743,83,026	
Total, External trade ...		1,940,09,912	...	1,915,45,918	...	1,852,27,930	...
Interportal trade, *i.e.*, trade within the Presidency.	Exports ...	127,30,605	11·9	155,70,589	13·6	142,34,031	13·3
	Imports ...	133,86,110		146,36,745		140,62,410	
	Total ...	261,16,715	...	302,07,334	...	282,96,441	...
Grand Total ...	Exports ...	1,326,11,353	...	1,303,37,106	...	1,250,78,935	...
	Imports ...	875,15,274		914,16,146		884,45,436	
	Total ...	2,201,26,627	100·	2,217,53,252	100·	2,135,24,371	100·

Of the total decrease during 1885-86 about $\frac{9}{10}$ appeared in the foreign trade. There was also a decrease in the coasting trade within the Presidency and with Indian ports not British, counterbalanced to some extent by increase in the trade with British ports in other Presidencies.

The following statement exhibits the value of the trade with the principal foreign countries during the past three years :— Foreign trade.

Countries.	Exports.						Imports.					
	1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Value.	Percentage	Value.	Percentage	Value.	Percentage	Value.	Percentage	Value.	Percentage	Value.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
United Kingdom ...	551,61,208	60·31	470,78,609	55·83	457,94,958	55·41	364,18,046	83·03	408,75,901	84·73	359,39,670	84·56
France	109,23,154	11·94	111,17,504	13·18	105,64,861	12·78	7,10,820	1·62	9,89,297	2·05	10,23,544	2·41
Ceylon	90,06,052	9·85	91,83,226	10·89	90,85,713	11·00	31,01,927	7·07	27,25,996	5·65	23,08,425	5·43
Egypt	37,71,122	4·12	40,21,755	4·77	34,05,404	4·12	125	...	2,185	...	2,138	0·01
Straits Settlements ...	26,87,692	2·94	30,07,675	3·57	29,35,552	3·55	15,80,028	3·60	16,04,331	3·33	15,97,726	3·76
United States ...	19,75,568	2·16	21,20,432	2·52	24,05,921	2·91	3,42,561	0·78	2,14,582	0·45	2,73,678	0·64
Italy	22,05,902	2·41	21,74,927	2·58	28,63,426	2·86	1,99,978	0·45	1,71,566	0·35	2,36,557	0·56
Austria	21,51,619	2·35	15,04,232	1·78	14,43,925	1·75	1,16,682	0·26	57,525	0·12	59,510	0·14
Other countries ...	35,86,284	3·92	41,18,371	4·88	46,44,363	5·62	14,00,094	3·19	16,01,181	3·32	10,62,321	2·49
Total, Foreign trade.	914,68,601	100	843,26,731	100	826,44,123	100	438,70,261	100	482,42,564	100	425,03,569	100

In the export trade of the year under report the United Kingdom takes the lead with 55·41 per cent. of the total trade, and is followed by France and Ceylon, though at a considerable distance, with 12·78 and 11 per cent., respectively. In the import trade also, the United Kingdom takes the largest share, contributing 84·56 per cent. of the value of the articles taken by this Presidency. The decrease both under exports and imports must be ascribed to the general depression of trade.

The following statement shows (in the order of their importance) the principal articles exported to, and imported from, the various foreign countries. Full details will be found in the Appendix (Chapter IV-E).

—	Exports.	Imports.
United Kingdom	Hides and skins. Coffee. Indigo. Raw cotton. Sugar. Seeds. Coir yarn and rope. Peruvian bark (cinchona). Oils. Spices. Myrabolams.	Cotton piece-goods (140¾ lakhs) Cotton twist and yarn (78¼ lakhs). Metals (32 lakhs). Railway materials (20 lakhs). Liquors (16½ lakhs).
France	Seeds. Coffee. Spices Raw cotton. Hides and skins. Indigo.	Apparel.
Ceylon	Rice. Cotton piece-goods. Provisions. Cattle.	Areca-nut. Gunny bags. Timber.
Egypt	Indigo. Sugar.	
Straits Settlements	Cotton piece-goods.	Areca-nut. Cotton piece-goods.
United States	Hides and skins. Indigo.	Kerosine oil.
Italy	Raw cotton. Seeds.	Real corals.
Austria	Hides and skins. Indigo.	

Coasting trade.

The subjoined statement shows the value of the trade carried on with Indian ports other than British ports within the Presidency :—

Countries.	Exports. 1883-84.	Exports. 1884-85.	Exports. 1885-86.	Imports. 1883-84.	Imports. 1884-85.	Imports. 1885-86.	Percentage of total trade in 1885-86.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Bombay	129,54,428	138,63,743	130,60,267	126,49,925	122,57,255	127,23,930	42·9
Bengal	83,58,419	92,15,152	80,68,362	152,79,369	131,45,918	137,33,018	36·3
British Burma ...	41,47,100	41,75,152	43,44,197	19,41,663	26,04,685	41,75,505	14·2
Cutch	7,40,884	7,51,576	8,16,864	17,824	27,934	42,433	1·4
Goa	5,57,677	5,69,906	7,17,472	66,483	32,426	31,990	1·3
Travancore ...	9,21,598	9,38,110	4,52,422	1,65,831	1,18,646	2,80,252	1·2
Other Indian ports...	7,32,041	9,26,147	7,41,197	1,37,808	3,49,973	8,92,329	2·7
Total ...	284,12,147	304,39,786	282,00,781	302,58,903	285,36,837	318,79,457	100

Compared with 1884-85, the exports declined by over 22⅓ lakhs or 7·35 per cent., while the imports rose by 33⅖ lakhs or 11·7 per cent. The decrease in the former was chiefly in Bombay (8 lakhs), Bengal (11½ lakhs), and Travancore (nearly 5 lakhs), partly balanced by an increase in the remaining countries. The principal articles of export and import are shown below :—

Exports (to)

Bombay.	Bengal.	British Burma.	Cutch.	Goa.	Travancore.
Spices. Oils. Cocoanuts. Cocoanut kernel (copra). Timber and wood. Coffee. Raw cotton. Coir yarn and rope. Dyeing materials. Rice. Sugar.	Seeds. Spices. Hides and skins. Turmeric. Sugar. Oils. Railway materials.	Seeds. Tobacco. Oils. Provisions. Cotton piece-goods.	Timber. Wood. Cocoanuts.	Rice.	Oils. Coir yarn. Rope.

Imports (from)

Bombay.	Bengal.	British Burma.
Cotton goods. Metals. Grains other than rice. Salt.	Cotton goods. Metals. Rice and other grains. Salt. Raw silk. Machine-made gunny bags.	Rice and other grains. Timber and wood.

Exports (external).

The total value of the external export trade amounted to Rs. 1,108,44,904 against Rs. 1,147,66,517 in 1884-85, showing a decrease of Rs. 39,21,613 or 3·4 per cent. Nearly the whole of the exports consisted of articles of Indian produce and manufacture, foreign goods re-exported being only 8½ lakhs or ·8 per cent. The principal items of Indian produce and manufacture are compared, in the subjoined statement, for the years 1884-85 and 1885-86, arranged in the order of their relative value :—

Articles.		1884-85.		1885-86.		Percentage of value.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1884-85.	1885-86.
			RS.		RS.		
Hides and skins	Cwts.	208,006	16,928,543	248,906	19,322,739	14·9	17·6
Coffee	,,	327,628	12,527,900	368,152	13,456,331	11·0	12·2
Indigo	,,	42,402	95,17,871	46,201	10,456,451	8·3	9·5
Cotton, raw	,,	592,043	143,19,011	369,375	,95,55,540	12·6	8·7
Seeds	,,	1,861,195	87,71,046	1,816,851	85,95,744	7·7	7·8
Spices	Lb.	36,999,254	76,13,097	33,543,044	73,77,436	6·7	6·7
Rice	Cwts.	1,867,975	64,40,677	1,442,574	58,40,947		
Paddy	,,	296,660	6,45,981	272,131	5,85,308	7·1	6·2
Other grains	,,	383,195	9,89,198	134,618	3,93,928		
Sugar	,,	1,103,137	60,95,605	1,252,637	61,79,659	5·3	5·6
Cotton piece-goods	Yds. / No.	13,075,689 / 969,782	47,97,231	15,412,726 / 796,357	42,85,243	4·2	3·9
Oils	Gals.	4,917,240	48,14,372	3,950,932	39,88,287	4·2	3·6
Cocoanut kernel	Cwts.	274,664	23,00,264	186,234	16,78,718	2·2	1·5
Cocoanuts	No.	71,304,640	15,23,340	63,242,681	15,75,738	1·3	1·4
Coir yarn and rope	Cwts.	383,591	29,37,722	355,413	27,01,386	2·6	2·5
Timber and wood	Val.	...	14,65,797	...	16,04,414	1·3	1·5
Tobacco	Lb.	7,162,148	14,94,951	7,436,027	13,42,949	1·3	1·2
Animals, living	No.	90,989	9,02,550	80,861	7,78,886	·8	·7
Tea	Lb.	301,260	3,13,846	348,884	3,53,695	·3	·3
All other articles	Val.	...	93,43,624	...	99,63,125	8·2	9·1
Total merchandise ...		...	1,137,42,626	...	1,099,86,524	100	100
Re-exports		...	10,23,891	...	8,58,380	...	...
Total ...		...	1,147,66,517	...	1,108,44,904	...	...

Compared with the previous year, the exports of 1885-86 show an increase in value only in the first three articles and in sugar, cocoanuts, timber and wood, and tea, the increased value being accompanied in every case, except cocoanuts, by an increase in quantity also. Of the twelve articles in which there was a decrease, the diminution was in quantity as well as in value, cotton piece-goods and tobacco excepted.

Hides and Skins.—The trade in hides and skins continues to increase, the exports during the year being the heaviest on record, with the exception of the famine year 1877-78, when they amounted to 249,566 cwts. Over 80 per cent. of the quantity (or nearly 200,000 cwts.) was shipped to the United Kingdom, 8 per cent. to Bengal, and 6·8 per cent. to the United States. The chief centre of the trade was Madras, from which 91·2 per cent. of the total quantity was exported.

Coffee.—The exports of coffee during the year amounted to 368,152 cwts. and were higher than those of any previous year since 1875-76. The increase is reported to have been due to good crops. Compared with 1884-85, the increase in value was only 7·4 per cent. against 12·4 per cent, in quantity, a result due to a fall in prices in the European markets. More than 53½ per cent. of the quantity (or 197,000 cwts. valued at over 8⅓ lakhs) was taken by the United Kingdom, and about 29½ per cent. by France. Compared with 1884-85, the exports to the latter country declined by 8,024 cwts. or 6·9 per cent., while those to Austria, Egypt, Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Ceylon and Bombay increased from 32,628 cwts. to 58,171 cwts. The trade with Victoria (Australia) noticed in the last report fell off considerably, only 272 cwts. having been sent during the year.

Indigo.—The exports of this article show an increase of nearly 9 per cent. over those of the preceding year, but were less than those of 1883-84, the highest on record by 6,198 cwts. The United Kingdom and Egypt continue to take the largest quantity, the portion sent to the former having risen from 49·5 to 58 per cent. of the total exports; while that sent to the latter fell from 35·2 to 24·9 per cent. Smaller consignments were also forwarded to France, Austria, Asiatic Turkey and United States amounting to 15·1 per cent. in all. More than 97·2 per cent. of the total shipments were made from the chief port of the Presidency.

Cotton, raw.—This article has fallen from the second to the fourth place in the list of exports. The quantity and value for the last five years have been—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWTS.	RS.
1881-82	403,028	97,77,605
1882-83	656,907	164,84,093
1883-84	657,848	151,65,975
1884-85	592,043	143,19,011
1885-86	369,375	95,55,540

The reduction in quantity was above 37½ per cent., though the value fell only 33¼ per cent. The exports were thus distributed :—

—	1884-85.	1885-86.
	CWTS.	CWTS.
United Kingdom	379,970	188,732
Continental countries —		
Spain, France, Italy, Austria, and Belgium	167,869	138,849
Bombay	29,818	31,866
Other places	14,386	9,928
Total ...	592,043	369,375

The fall in quantity exported is ascribed by Collectors chiefly to a short and inferior crop. According to one report the smaller demand in the United Kingdom for the Indian article has diverted the trade to Bombay and Calcutta to a slight extent.

Seeds.—The trade in this article during the last five years has been as under :—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWTS.	RS.
1881-82	1,470,012	70,98,217
1882-83	1,404,977	64,98,608
1883-84	2,089,602	103,42,239
1884-85	1,861,195	87,71,046
1885-86	1,816,851	85,95,744

A smaller quantity was exported in 1885-86 than in the two preceding years, but the trade was still much larger than in 1881-82, the increase being 23·6 per cent. in quantity and 21·1 per cent. in value.

The principal kinds of seed are castor, gingelly and ground-nut, the values of which were as follows :—

	RS.
Castor-seed	39,86,803
Gingelly	28,79,064
Ground-nut	9,43,386
Other seeds	7,86,491

The first was exported chiefly to Bengal, France, and the United Kingdom; the second to France and British Burma; and the third to France and Bengal.

Spices.—The value of the exports during the last five years was—

	RS.
1881-82	45,54,267
1882-83	53,69,012
1883-84	59,64,213
1884-85	76,13,097
1885-86	73,77,436

The exports were less than those of 1884-85 by about 3 per cent., but much higher than those of the other years. They were thus distributed :—

	RS.
Pepper	40,13,183
Ginger	10,36,999
Areca-nuts	8,97,510
Cardamoms	6,33,595
Other sorts	7,96,149
Total ...	73,77,436

Pepper was chiefly taken by Bombay, Bengal and France; ginger and cardamoms by Bombay and the United Kingdom; and nearly the whole of the areca-nuts by Bombay.

Rice, husked and unhusked.—The trade in this article was smaller than in 1884-85 by 449,930 cwts. in quantity and Rs. 6,60,403 in value, or by 20·78 and 9·3 per cent., respectively :—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWTS.	RS.
1881-82	2,040,647	61,62,952
1882-83	1,679,795	47,74,326
1883-84	2,345,561	65,40,750
1884-85	2,164,635	70,86,658
1885-86	1,714,705	64,26,255

More than three-fourths of the exports went to Ceylon, over 6 per cent. to Bombay, 2·91 per cent. to Mauritius, and 1 per cent. to Bourbon. In the exports to Ceylon there was a slight falling off (·58 per cent.) in the quantity, accompanied, however, by an increase of 14·88 per cent. (or over 6⅓ lakhs) in value, owing to the high prices obtained in the island. The United Kingdom took only 7 cwts. against 231,100 in 1884-85. In the exports to Bombay there was a fall of 178,408 cwts. or 62·77 per cent. in quantity and of Rs. 5,94,315 or 59·09 per cent. in value.

Other grains.—The principal varieties of these are gram and pulse, amounting to Rs. 2,33,623 and Rs. 1,46,910, respectively, out of a total of Rs. 3,93,928. There was a fall of nearly 65 per cent. in quantity and 60 per cent. in value as compared with 1884-85. The falling off appears against most countries, but chiefly against Bombay, Bengal and Mauritius. The exports were principally confined to these countries and to Ceylon and Bourbon.

Sugar.—The condition of the sugar trade was somewhat better than in the previous year as shown below :—

	CWTS.	RS.
1881-82	907,461	61,35,976
1882-83	1,246,954	75,68,940
1883-84	1,478,601	80,69,944
1884-85	1,103,137	60,95,605
1885-86	1,252,637	61,79,659

The increase in quantity was 13·5 per cent., but the value rose by only 1·4 per cent. owing to lower average prices consequent on the production of beet-root sugar in Europe. The exports of refined sugar amounted to 80,700 cwts. and were confined to Ceylon, Bengal, Bombay and Burma. The bulk of the unrefined sugar, 791,217 cwts. out of 1,171,937 cwts., was shipped to England.

Cotton piece-goods.—The value of this trade for the last three years has been as shown below :—

—	1883-84.	1884-85	1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Colored	34,46,616	40,76,648	36,04,875
Grey	99,934	1,49,914	1,79,097
Handkerchiefs	3,78,426	5,09,736	3,91,394
All other sorts	51,315	60,933	59,877
Total ...	39,76,291	47,97,231	42,35,243

The trade in the first variety showed an increase of 2,299,992 yards or 19 per cent. nearly, while the value diminished by Rs. 4,71,773 or about 12 per cent. The increased demand in the previous year probably stimulated exports in the year under report and brought about a fall in prices. Most of the colored goods were shipped to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and British Burma. In the grey variety there was a slight increase in quantity (911 yards) and more in value (Rs. 29,183). In handkerchiefs, on the other hand, there was a fall which was apparently due to the larger exports in 1884-85. 78·9 per cent. of them were shipped to the United Kingdom and smaller quantities to Ceylon, the Straits and Bombay.

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Oils.—More than a third of the exports were to Bombay, over one-fifth to the United Kingdom, and about one-sixth to British Burma. The most important varieties are cocoanut oil, castor oil, and ground-nut oil, the trade of which for the last two years has been as follows :—

—		1884-85.	1885-86.
Cocoanut oil	Gals.	3,731,539	3,219,267
	Rs.	36,63,474	31,67,173
Castor oil	Gals.	753,644	390,139
	Rs.	6,43,084	3,35,639
Ground-nut oil	Gals.	265,570	282,621
	Rs.	2,54,002	2,57,072

The diminution in quantity of cocoanut oil was probably due to the continued low prices. The decrease under castor oil appears chiefly against the United Kingdom (112, 817 gallons) and Bombay (201,590 gallons).

Cocoanut kernel and cocoanuts.—The value of the exports fell from nearly 38¼ lakhs to 32½ lakhs. The decrease occurred under kernel (Rs. 6,21,546) and was but slightly counterbalanced by an increase under cocoanuts (Rs. 52,398). The kernel was exported chiefly to Bombay, Bengal and France, and the nuts to Bombay and Cutch. The value of the two articles taken by Bombay was about 25 lakhs out of a total of 32½ lakhs.

Coir yarn and rope.—The exports of these articles reached the highest figure on record in 1884-85. In the year under report they diminished by 28,178 cwts. or 7·35 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 2,36,336 or 8·04 per cent. in value. The distribution was as under:—

	RS.
United Kingdom	13,11,102
Bombay	7,03,251
Bengal	2,97,052
Other places	3,89,981

Timber and wood.—The value of the exports shows an increase of about Rs. 1,39,000 as compared with 1884-85, though they still fail short of those of 1883-84 by about Rs. 2,40,000. The principal varieties were sandal (Rs. 5,33,143) and teak (Rs. 3,59,630). The exports were mostly to Bombay and Cutch.

Tobacco.—The trade in this article continues to increase, the quantity exported during the year (7,436,027 lb.) being higher than in any previous year. Compared with 1884-85, there was an increase of 273,879 lb. or 3·82 per cent. in quantity, but the value declined by over a lakh and-a-half or 10·17 per cent. The trade with British Burma (Rs. 8,46,527), which consisted almost entirely of the unmanufactured article, shows an increase of 2·23 per cent. in quantity, but the value fell off by over 2 lakhs or 19·63 per cent. The exports to the United Kingdom and to the other European countries amounted to only Rs. 48,461 and Rs. 3,266, respectively, and, with the exception of Rs. 98 in the former item, consisted wholly of cigars. The trade with the United Kingdom increased by about 17,000 lb. or 33·83 per cent., accompanied by a satisfactory increase (48·74 per cent.) in the value.

Animals, living.—This item relates to the shipment of cattle and sheep to Ceylon, the Straits, and Sumatra, and exhibits a decrease of about a lakh and-a-quarter.

Tea.—The progress of the trade in this article was as shown below during the last five years :—

Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	LB.	RS.
1881-82	319,752	3,72,738
1882-83	309,548	3,29,057
1883-84	261,858	2,54,725
1884-85	301,260	3,13,846
1885-86	348,884	3,53,695

The quantity exported in 1885-86 was the highest on record, but while the quantity shows an increase of 15·81 per cent. as compared with the preceding year, the rise in value has been only 12·7 per cent. 94 per cent. of the total exports went to the United Kingdom. Australia (including New Zealand) came next with 3½ per cent.

Other articles.—The more important of these are shown below in comparison with 1884-85 :—

—	1884-85.	1885-86.	—	1884-85.	1885-86.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Turmeric	14,44,595	14,97,394	Cotton twist and yarn ...	6,16,753	4,37,320
Peruvian bark	9,73,566	9,96,503	Railway materials	3,32,506	4,08,077
Myrabolams	6,41,252	6,67,207	Horns	3,64,620	3,48,971
Ghee	4,88,757	6,07,305	Drugs, other sorts	4,17,261	3,27,796
Other sorts of provisions ...	3,79,894	5,14,440	Other articles	28,20,831	31,99,667
Oil-cake	5,48,457	5,13,761			
Salt fish	3,15,132	4,44,684	Total ...	93,43,624	99,63,125

Imports.

The import trade, which had been steadily recovering since the close of the famine, declined by nearly 24 lakhs or 3 per cent. in the year under report as compared with 1884-85. The decrease was entirely in the imports of foreign merchandise, which fell by over 57½ lakhs, the result mainly of smaller imports of cotton piece-goods and twist from the United Kingdom. It was partly counter-balanced by an increase of over 33½ lakhs in the imports of Indian produce caused chiefly by larger imports of grain from Bengal and British Burma. The trade of the past ten years is shown below :—

Years.	Foreign merchandise.	Indian produce.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1876-77	433,23,891	514,62,510	947,86,401
1877-78	407,75,707	865,60,790	1,273,36,497
1878-79	366,35,449	338,98,755	705,34,204
1879-80	397,66,037	172,77,298	570,43,335
1880-81	478,24,554	147,82,042	626,06,596
1881-82	471,69,573	158,32,800	630,02,373
1882-83	549,71,138	148,92,233	698,63,371
1883-84	557,34,903	183,94,261	741,29,164
1884-85	604,59,882	163,19,519	767,79,401
1885-86	547,08,771	196,74,255	743,83,026

Of the total imports, the United Kingdom contributed 48·32 per cent., Bombay and Bengal 17·11 and 18·46 per cent., respectively, and British Burma 5·61 per cent. The following statement shows the principal articles of merchandise imported during 1884-85 and 1885-86. Nearly half the imports (41·8 per cent.) consisted of cotton piece-goods and twist and yarn.

Articles.		1884-85.		1885-86.		Percentage of value.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	1884-85.	1885-86.
			RS.		RS.		
Cotton piece-goods	Yds.	147,854,861	234,27,692	123,383,821	184,27,758	30·51	24·78
	No.	458,102		372,432			
Twist and yarn	Lb.	22,884,931	147,72,631	20,302,816	126,31,039	19·24	16·98
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	2,113,270	59,67,065	3,399,400	102,07,589	7·77	13·72
Metals	,,	494,461	55,33,054	621,093	56,15,337	7·21	7·55
Liquors	Gal.	338,943	19,47,475	363,400	19,38,569	2·54	2·61
Apparel	Val.	...	21,46,178	...	21,87,809	2·80	2·94
Timber and wood	,,	...	17,95,004	...	20,88,986	2·34	2·81
Railway materials	,,	...	5,95,735	...	20,77,284	·77	2·79
All other articles	,,	...	205,94,567	...	192,08,655	26·82	25·82
Total ...		...	767,79,401	...	743,83,026	100	100

Cotton piece-goods.—The progress of the trade in this article was noticed in the previous year's review. In the year under report, the imports fell by 50 lakhs or 21·3 per cent. as compared with 1884-85. The falling off occurred in all descriptions of goods, but was heavy in the grey and colored kinds as shown below :—

—	Grey.		White.		Colored.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.
1884-85	86,198,871	119,25,491	19,089,713	33,75,207	42,539,151	80,28,722
1885-86	74,399,643	96,96,418	17,093,508	29,60,734	31,884,826	57,05,204

—	Other sorts.		Handkerchiefs.		Total.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.	YDS.	RS.
1884-85	27,126	6,413	458,102	91,859	147,854,861	234,27,692
1885-86	5,844	1,545	372,432	63,857	123,383,821	184,27,758

Of the total value, the United Kingdom contributed 76·4 per cent., Bombay 15·7 per cent., Bengal 4·7 and other countries 3·2 per cent. The imports of Indian manufactures amounted to only 2 per cent. of the total value.

Cotton twist.—The trade in twist is generally fluctuating, and the quantity imported last year though less than in 1884-85, exceeded that of any of the previous ten years with the exception of 1882-83. Of the total imports, 57·9 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, 31·3 from Bombay, and 10·6 from Bengal. The following statement shows the quantity and value of imports during the last two years :—

—	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
Indian	5,517,254	23,16,121	4,846,573	19,44,187
Foreign	17,367,677	124,56,510	15,456,243	106,86,852
Total ...	22,884,931	147,72,631	20,302,816	126,31,039

The foreign manufactures declined by 11 per cent. in quantity and 14·2 per cent. in value, and the Indian manufactures by 12·15 and 16·05 per cent. respectively. The bulk of the Indian twist (99·78 per cent.) was from Bombay.

Grain and pulse.—The subjoined statement shows the imports of rice, paddy and other grains for the last six years :—

	Rice.		Paddy.		Other grains.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.
1880-81 ...	804,527	27,53,860	443,055	9,70,234	477,628	16,33,331	1,725,210	53,57,425
1881-82 ...	1,630,450	52,10,173	711,652	12,16,900	260,535	8,04,657	2,602,637	72,31,730
1882-83 ...	1,684,402	52,80,470	757,600	12,75,061	258,227	7,99,333	2,700,229	73,54,864
1883-84 ...	2,018,899	62,88,522	531,140	9,87,392	204,309	6,61,003	2,754,348	79,36,917
1884-85 ...	992,418	35,44,080	891,672	16,48,141	229,180	7,74,844	2,113,270	59,67,065
1885-86 ...	1,300,060	49,32,992	1,374,631	28,51,971	724,709	24,22,626	3,399,400	102,07,589

The imports of the past year exceeded those of any of the previous six years. The increase was chiefly confined to Malabar, Madras and Tanjore, and was attributed partly to good harvests in Bengal and British Burma and partly to greater demand in this Presidency. Of the total value of the imports, Bengal contributed 62·3 per cent., Bombay 10·2, and Burma 22·6.

Metals.—In the review of 1883-84, the year following the abolition of duty on metals, it was stated that the imports of this article had reached the highest figure on record. In the year under report they have again advanced by cwts. 69,774 or 12·65 per cent. in quantity and by Rs. 22,564 or ·4 per cent. in value. The details for the last five years are given below:—

—		1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Brass	Cwts.	6,213	7,428	7,087	8,184	6,945
	Rs.	2,55,236	2,93,569	2,79,753	3,26,246	2,44,594
Copper	Cwts.	33,424	41,994	56,873	65,059	62,290
	Rs.	14,69,365	17,49,699	23,31,314	24,87,765	22,44,104
Iron	Cwts.	308,427	282,944	447,923	381,393	518,008
	Rs.	16,39,124	16,02,926	23,09,465	19,86,399	25,20,209
Other metals	Cwts.	23,465	37,546	39,436	39,825	33,850
	Rs.	4,75,481	6,34,304	6,72,241	7,32,644	6,06,430
Total ...	Cwts.	371,529	369,912	551,319	494,461	621,093
	Rs.	38,39,206	42,80,498	55,92,773	55,33,054	56,15,337

Copper and iron contributed 84·8 per cent. of the total value of the imports. In the former article there was a decrease of nearly 2½ lakhs, and in the latter an increase of over 5 lakhs. The United Kingdom sent 57·3 per cent. of the metals, Bombay 22·4, Bengal 15, and other provinces and countries 5·3. The imports of Indian metals amounted to only Rs. 2,30,988 or 4 per cent. of the total value.

Liquors.—The following statement shows the quantities and values of the principal kinds of liquors imported during the last three years:—

—	1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.
Spirits	99,809	10,49,419	92,869	10,08,275	94,776	9,89,250
Wines	77,304	6,40,535	74,263	5,49,547	67,395	5,08,803
Ale, beer and porter	178,656	4,15,179	170,651	3,85,345	200,008	4,35,876
Other sorts	1,634	5,905	1,160	4,308	1,221	4,640
Total ...	357,403	21,11,038	338,943	19,47,475	363,400	19,38,569

There was a large increase in the quantity of liquors imported during the year as compared with the previous six years, but the value has fallen off very considerably. This result was apparently due to a decrease in the more valuable liquors, chiefly wines, and an increase in the cheaper sorts, ale, beer and porter. The whole of the imports were foreign liquors. The United Kingdom contributed 85·7 per cent. of the total quantity of spirits, 79·6 per cent. of the wines and 88 per cent. of ale, beer, &c. France comes second under spirits and wines with 6 per cent. and 9·4 per cent., respectively; and Germany under ale and beer with 7·3 per cent.

Apparel.—The imports of apparel amounted to 21⅘ lakhs, showing an increase of nearly 2 per cent. over those of 1884-85. Of the total imports, 42·2 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, 38·3 from France, 7·2 from Bengal and 8·7 from Bombay. The value of Indian manufactures amounted to only Rs. 67,971, or 3 per cent. of the total imports.

Timber and wood.—The imports under this head in the past year amounted to Rs. 20,88,986, and exceeded those of any previous year. The increase over those of the preceding year was nearly 3 lakhs. British Burma contributed 75·9 per cent., Ceylon 10, and Bombay 9 per cent. of the total imports.

Railway materials.—The imports of railway materials amounted to over 20¾ lakhs, being an advance of 14⅘ lakhs over those of 1884-85. This large increase

must be attributed to the progress of the Nellore-Tirupati and Kistna-Bellary Railways. Of the total imports, 97 per cent. came from the United Kingdom and 2·8 from British Burma.

All other articles.—The total value of the other articles not noticed above amounted to 192 lakhs. The principal articles grouped under this head are enumerated below :—

Articles.	Value.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Books ...	2½	2½
Corals ...	2¾	4⅓
Drugs and medicines ...	8	7¼
Gunny bags ...	16½	10⅙
Hardware and cutlery ...	10	9½
Horses ...	5	4
Matches ...	3½	3
Coal, machinery and millwork ...	15	15
Oils { Kerosine ...	6	7½
Oils { Other oils ...	2½	2½
Provisions ...	11	11⅔
Salt ...	4¾	5
Seeds ...	4¼	4⅓
Silk, raw ...	16½	11 1/10
Spices—areca-nuts ...	21½	17
Other spices ...	3¼	3
Stationery, including paper and paste-board ...	8	11½
Sugar ...	3½	4½
Woollen manufactures ...	6¾	6⅓

The decrease in areca-nuts is attributed partly to the total failure of the crop in Ceylon and partly to the Nagore merchants having abandoned their trade with Acheen in this article, owing to losses sustained by them in consequence of restrictions imposed by the Dutch Government.

Private treasure.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of gold and silver (private) for the last fifteen years :—

Years.	Gold.			Silver.			Total.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1871-72 ...	55,26,712	4,61,376	50,65,336	46,55,526	58,00,923	– 11,45,397	101,82,238	62,62,299	39,19,939
1872-73 ...	48,34,078	64,850	47,69,228	67,47,302	34,02,015	33,45,287	115,81,380	34,66,865	81,14,515
1873-74 ...	18,94,786	1,89,500	17,05,286	63,72,847	94,65,142	– 30,92,295	82,67,633	96,54,642	–13,87,009
1874-75 ...	22,33,172	4,212	22,28,960	64,77,006	33,22,111	31,54,895	87,10,178	33,26,323	53,83,855
1875-76 ...	30,96,839	1,83,263	29,13,576	57,68,240	29,81,969	27,86,271	88,65,079	31,65,232	56,99,847
1876-77 ...	18,20,815	3,35,676	14,85,139	63,67,800	62,15,401	1,52,399	81,88,615	65,51,077	16,37,538
1877-78 ...	23,61,124	5,09,465	18,51,659	22,27,011	57,75,753	– 35,48,742	45,88,135	62,85,218	–16,97,083
1878-79 ...	13,93,017	2,22,031	11,70,986	24,02,727	27,23,337	– 3,20,610	37,95,744	29,45,368	8,50,376
1879-80 ...	23,85,687	85,392	23,00,295	23,80,675	27,29,817	– 3,49,142	47,66,362	28,15,209	19,51,153
1880-81 ...	21,86,879	97,211	20,89,668	27,44,737	32,39,550	– 4,94,813	49,31,616	33,36,761	15,94,855
1881-82 ...	24,04,985	65,926	23,39,059	13,93,358	32,46,088	–18,52,730	37,98,343	33,12,014	4,86,329
1882-83 ...	25,18,258	5,01,940	20,16,318	13,36,315	9,89,677	3,46,638	38,54,573	14,91,617	23,62,956
1883-84 ...	25,78,703	35,320	25,43,383	24,91,905	11,50,942	13,40,963	50,70,608	11,86,262	38,84,346
1884-85 ...	23,29,262	1,28,811	22,00,451	19,61,689	29,28,525	– 9,66,836	42,90,951	30,57,336	12,33,615
1885-86 ...	11,61,550	4,01,480	7,60,070	23,30,003	1,11,942	22,18,061	34,91,553	5,13,422	29,78,131

Taking both gold and silver together, the net imports amounted to more than 29¾ lakhs against only 12⅓ lakhs in 1884-85.

Government treasure.

The exports of silver on account of Government amounted to Rs. 32,84,544 against Rs. 1,18,079 in 1884-85. About 31 lakhs were sent to Rangoon and over 1¾ lakhs to Calcutta. The imports of silver amounted to Rs. 1,25,000, all from Calcutta. There were no transactions in gold.

Government stores.

The imports and exports of Government stores from and to ports external to the Presidency were as follows :—

—	Imports.	Exports.
	RS.	RS.
1884-85	42,16,137	4,42,340
1885-86	53,03,453	6,98,503
Increase ...	10,87,316	2,56,163

Of the total imports, 40⅓ lakhs were from the United Kingdom, 6 lakhs from Ceylon, 3⅓ lakhs from British Burma, and 2½ lakhs from Bengal. The articles chiefly imported from the United Kingdom were cement 1½ lakhs, hardware 1¾ lakhs, leather manufactures 1⅓ lakhs, machinery 1¾ lakhs, stationery, including paper and paste-board 3 lakhs, railway and telegraph materials 22¾ lakhs, and woollen goods 2½ lakhs. The imports from Ceylon consisted mainly of arrack, 6 lakhs. The principal countries to which the stores were exported were Bengal 1½ lakhs and Burma 5 lakhs.

Total exports and imports of merchandise, private and Government.

The subjoined statement shows the share taken by each country in the exports and imports of merchandise and treasure, both private and Government :—

—	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Percentage of exports.	Percentage of imports.	Percentage of total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.			
United Kingdom	462,12,554	399,98,095	862,10,649	40·07	48·02	43·40
Ceylon	90,97,607	47,72,024	138,69,631	7·89	5·73	6·98
France	105,64,861	10,23,844	115,88,705	9·16	1·23	5·83
Egypt	34,05,425	11,12,012	45,17,437	2·95	1·34	2·27
Straits Settlements	29,48,635	16,07,513	45,56,148	2·56	1·93	2·29
United States	24,05,921	2,73,678	26,79,599	2·09	·33	1·35
Austria	14,43,925	59,710	15,03,635	1·25	·07	·76
Italy	23,63,426	2,36,557	25,99,983	2·05	·28	1·31
Bourbon	2,36,131	...	2,36,131	·21	...	·12
Mauritius	3,79,211	1,010	3,80,221	·32	·00	·19
Turkey in Asia	6,81,854	1,04,296	7,86,150	·59	·13	·40
Victoria	40,863	3,96,955	4,37,818	·04	·48	·22
Germany	23,865	52,054	75,919	·02	·06	·04
Malta	50,130	15,337	65,467	·04	·02	·03
Arabia	1,93,008	21,258	2,14,266	·17	·02	·11
China	4,75,886	28,706	5,04,592	·41	·03	·25
Persia	2,05,543	3,860	2,09,403	·18	·00	·10
New South Wales	40,473	1,73,938	2,14,411	·04	·21	·11
Aden	5,105	8,288	13,393	·00	·01	·01
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	4,75,872	48,768	5,24,640	·41	·06	·26
Russia	1,72,620	...	1,72,620	·15	...	·09
Spain	7,86,726	2,233	7,88,959	·68	·00	·40
Java	1,43,035	...	1,43,035	·12	...	·07
Mekran and Sowmiani	5,654	26,591	32,245	·00	·03	·02
South Australia	5,879	72,440	78,319	·01	·09	·04
All other foreign countries ...	7,22,780	1,24,842	8,47,622	·63	·15	·43
Total of foreign countries ...	830,86,989	501,64,009	1,332,50,998	72·04	60·22	67·08
Bombay	130,87,480	131,12,434	261,99,914	11·34	15·74	13·19
Bengal	84,13,255	141,16,720	225,29,975	7·29	16·95	11·34
British Burma	79,69,854	45,08,853	124,78,707	6·91	5·41	6·28
Scinde	1,94,282	4,73,852	6,68,134	·17	·57	·34
Total of British ports in other Presidencies	296,64,871	322,11,859	618,76,730	25·71	38·67	31·15
Cutch	8,16,864	43,433	8,60,297	·70	·05	·43
Goa	7,18,522	1,17,300	8,35,822	·63	·14	·42
Pondicherry	1,81,451	1,37,399	3,18,850	·16	·17	·16
Travancore	5,01,731	2,85,352	7,87,083	·44	·34	·40
Other Indian ports not British ...	3,70,945	3,43,680	7,14,625	·32	·41	·36
Total of Indian ports not British	25,89,513	9,27,164	35,16,677	2·25	1·11	1·77
Grand Total ...	1,153,41,373	833,03,032	1,986,44,405	100	100	100

Internal trade.

The following statement shows the trade between the ports of this Presidency for the last two years :—

—		Exports.				Imports.			
		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Grain and pulse ...	Cwts.	1,558,466	43,25,343	1,412,129	40,32,994	1,425,683	40,79,917	1,378,046	41,42,648
Cotton manufactures—									
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	10,434,037	21,96,469	7,531,472	15,82,824	6,805,690	15,48,800	4,868,274	12,02,589
	No.	100,602	51,150	65,036	39,647	104,223	58,843	95,424	75,356
Twist and yarn ...	Lb.	2,464,905	11,16,597	1,131,993	6,85,567	1,493,878	10,03,715	1,210,392	7,66,861
Seeds	Cwts.	111,356	5,14,992	138,985	5,46,895	102,553	5,13,639	94,388	3,89,573
Oils	Gals.	294,082	2,65,090	460,036	4,03,230	254,185	2,59,158	375,440	3,67,361
Spices	Lb.	5,572,052	11,61,071	4,680,628	10,31,759	5,128,932	11,37,005	4,877,294	10,55,514
Provisions	Val.	...	2,83,967	...	3,43,648	...	2,77,649	...	3,58,199
Metals	Cwts.	16,273	1,12,901	14,207	1,49,852	14,547	1,05,264	14,754	1,46,880
Sugar	„	188,882	7,97,636	163,274	6,31,280	168,209	7,48,405	170,468	6,71,351
Jute and manufactures	Val.	...	3,36,203	...	2,74,131	...	2,83,934	...	2,22,272
Tobacco	Lb.	2,224,926	2,37,987	2,554,355	2,55,011	2,311,602	2,68,029	2,529,265	2,86,338
Fruits and vegetables.	Val.	...	4,97,876	...	1,79,999	...	6,28,851	...	2,91,735
Hides and skins ...	Cwts.	26,425	9,91,651	26,109	9,93,103	26,375	10,03,150	24,925	9,55,379
	No.	523,944		623,392		520,962		603,756	
Timber and other wood and manufactures ...	Val.	...	2,38,433	...	1,86,248	...	2,54,540	...	1,92,036
Dyeing and coloring materials	Cwts.	12,542	1,53,909	...	2,10,016	12,004	1,81,427	...	2,28,451
Coffee	„	38,777	11,40,446	52,070	14,49,388	37,455	11,08,510	50,246	13,79,808
Liquors—Spirits ...	Gals.	23,903	1,21,448	19,492	93,409	31,291	1,68,202	32,919	1,63,270
Coir and rope ...	Cwts.	6,316	37,017	10,324	56,606	15,112	97,731	18,377	1,11,451
Woollen manufactures.	Val.	...	59,757	...	50,651	...	63,544	...	47,413
All other articles ...	„	...	9,30,646	...	10,37,773	...	8,46,432	...	10,07,925
Total ...		...	155,70,589	...	142,34,031	...	146,36,745	...	140,62,410
Government stores ...	„	...	5,65,555	...	5,12,340	...	3,91,925	...	5,30,080

Treasure.

The exports and imports of gold and silver, both private and Government, between ports within the Presidency are given below :—

—		Private.	Government.
		RS.	RS.
Silver ...	Exports	34,42,651	72,54,350
	Imports	43,91,090	57,72,000
Gold ...	Exports	1,000	...
	Imports	...	...

Total sea-borne trade.

The share of each district in the total sea-borne trade including treasure and Government transactions is shown below :—

Districts.	Trade with foreign countries.	Trade with foreign ports in India.	Trade with British ports in other Presidencies.	Trade between ports in the Presidency.	Total.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Madras	807,92,862	1,29,608	171,89,270	132,19,426	1,113,31,166	44·74
Ganjam	9,37,638	24,009	18,55,766	25,58,037	53,65,450	2·16
Vizagapatam	35,17,475	85,610	22,58,689	37,02,004	95,63,776	3·84
Godávari	71,53,273	1,59,306	53,21,649	63,56,708	189,90,936	7·63
Kistna	2,50,558	42,866	19,38,914	50,44,069	72,76,407	2·92
Nellore	80	11,574	1,79,039	37,749	2,28,442	·09
South Arcot	10,18,624	1,78,617	5,19,606	2,92,349	20,09,196	·81
Tanjore	93,28,566	27,047	26,55,723	16,01,537	136,12,873	5·47
Madura	4,48,982	24,423	2,59,418	6,30,690	13,63,513	·55
Tinnevelly	117,40,350	108,377	22,77,627	17,48,974	158,75,328	6·38
South Canara	28,66,715	10,58,236	39,71,096	51,46,097	130,42,144	5·24
Malabar	151,95,875	16,67,004	234,49,933	98,72,314	501,85,126	20·17
Total ...	1,332,50,998	35,16,677	618,76,730	501,99,952	2,488,44,357	100

Customs revenue.

The customs revenue on imports, including the duty on salt and excluding refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 5,00,648, showing an increase of Rs. 28,634 over the receipts of 1884-85. The increase was chiefly due to larger imports of spirits. The figures for the past four years are given below :—

Articles.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Spirits	4,25,868	3,69,833	3,78,439	4,01,209
Salt	32,820	2,243	1,810	2,301
Wines and liqueurs	86,935	89,361	81,283	74,070
Arms, ammunition, &c.	16,244	17,776	12,182	19,497
Ale, beer, and porter	10,592	10,947	10,069	12,812
Liquors—Other sorts	160	92	69	69
Opium	40	3	3	6
All other articles	524	11	...	...
Total ...	5,73,183	4,90,266	4,83,855	5,09,964
Refunds and drawbacks	17,070	10,741	11,841	9,316
Net revenue ...	5,56,113	4,79,525	4,72,014	5,00,648

The gross and net collections on exports of rice were as under :—

	Gross.	Net.
	RS.	RS.
1882-83	3,73,183	3,72,399
1883-84	5,13,136	5,12,675
1884-85	4,21,273	4,17,661
1885-86	3,63,757	3,63,040

Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at the ports of this Presidency from and to foreign countries during the last seven years are given below :— Foreign shipping.

—	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.		Average tonnage.	Number of steamers included in column 4.
1	2		3		4		5	6
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.		
1879-80	3,270	528,731	3,259	584,311	6,529	1,113,042	170½	258
1880-81	3,083	555,220	3,164	622,117	6,247	1,177,337	188	275
1881-82	3,065	593,703	2,874	618,411	5,939	1,212,114	204	382
1882-83	2,629	604,712	2,643	556,616	5,272	1,161,328	220	465
1883-84	2,809	662,694	2,914	666,333	5,723	1,329,027	232	499
1884-85	2,490	629,447	2,516	624,400	5,006	1,253,847	250	496
1885-86	2,364	671,744	2,435	698,279	4,799	1,370,023	285	555

Though there has been a decrease in the number of vessels, there was an increase in the total and average tonnage.

The nationalities of the vessels, both steamers and sailing vessels, are shown below for the last two years :—

	1884-85.				1885-86.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.	Number entered and cleared.	Tons.
British	377	613,578	145	125,641	388	661,657	119	100,109
British (Indian)	...	...	2,296	277,883	...	...	2,161	297,093
Foreign	119	135,532	50	14,728	167	207,873	61	20,953
Native craft	...	...	2,019	86,485	...	...	1,903	82,338
Total ...	496	749,110	4,510	504,737	555	869,530	4,244	500,493

The foreign vessels were chiefly Dutch and French.

Coasting shipping.

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the coasting trade with British ports in other Presidencies and foreign ports in India are given below :—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1878-79	5,610	1,644,455	5,883	1,880,566	11,493	3,525,021
1879-80	5,595	1,706,536	5,904	1,900,256	11,499	3,606,792
1880-81	5,374	1,716,223	5,942	2,032,251	11,316	3,748,474
1881-82	5,283	1,668,197	5,850	2,137,389	11,133	3,805,586
1882-83	5,157	1,031,081	5,821	1,085,719	10,978	2,116,800
1883-84	6,045	1,025,012	6,431	1,111,675	12,476	1,136,687
1884-85	6,144	968,318	6,512	1,080,765	12,656	2,049,083
1885-86	5,816	1,066,737	6,070	1,135,711	11,886	2,202,448

The nationalities of the vessels included in the above statement are shown below :—

Nationalities.	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
British	883	1,385,263	1,052	1,545,832
British (Indian)	349	179,119	325	157,944
Foreign	936	81,555	1,056	108,511
Native craft	10,488	403,146	9,453	390,161

The number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the internal trade are given below :—

Years.	Entered.				Cleared.				Total.	
	With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.			
	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.	NO.	TONS.
1884-85 ...	10,152	2,772,847	5,456	186,251	9,700	2,653,817	5,546	179,494	30,854	5,792,409
1885-86 ...	10,181	2,846,665	5,587	228,120	9,649	2,732,339	5,672	233,450	31,089	6,340,574

30 vessels of 1,167 tons' burthen were built during the year and 37 vessels of 1,361 tons were first registered under Act X of 1841 at the several ports within the Presidency.

PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL. (1885-86.)

Statements 67 and 68 in Chapter IV of the Appendix show the expenditure on, and the income derived from, Protective Public Works.

The following statement shows the outlay on works under each fund, distributed by divisions, and the total outlay under establishment under each division :—

Circle.	Division.	Imperial.						Provincial.	
		Military.		Civil works.		Other public works.		Civil works.	
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1st Circle.	Ganjam	517	923	3	205	9,344	5,511	7,321	3,058
	Godávari, Eastern.	110	1,665	9,480	...	...	2,663	51,620	19,239
	Do. Central.	...	...	...	...	657	...	557	...
	Do. Western.	...	103	...	...	...	1,311	13,739	720
	Rushikulya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	– 77	2,390	1,607	594	...	...	21,564	14,500
	Workshops (Dowlaishweram) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd do.	Buckingham Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gudiváda ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	133
	Kistna, Eastern ...	...	10	...	411	...	...	21,258	2,385
	Do. Western ...	...	...	143	8	...	...	2,367	256
	Nellore	...	150	27	...	...	...	2,029	4,646
	Sangam Project ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd do.	Bellary	4,366	19,666	...	87	...	...	95,758	1,981
	Cuddapah ...	...	90	1,140	140	...	...	17,942	3,075
	(C) Project ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool ...	...	150	...	...	...	...	15,734	108
4th do.	(B) Project ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	2,904	3,210	786	302	...	378	10,409	4,475
	Nílgiris	23,480	15,827	– 1,156	708	...	...	2,32,221	58,435
	West Coast ...	41,057	21,749	...	761	...	...	1,00,552	4,501
	Barár Project ...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	4
5th do.	Chinglèput ...	35,246	15,353	...	...	...	...	1,133	5,286
	North Arcot ...	1,058	2,720	323	133	...	...	18,504	7,081
	Presidency ...	73,248	85,003	2,949	324	...	...	22,037	55,976
	Stores, Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot ...	...	126	...	100	...	...	5,960	1,179
	Workshops (Presidency) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6th do.	Cauvery & Vennár Regulators ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower Coleroon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura	...	143	144	21	...	...	55,070	2,423
	Negapatam ...	...	437	...	1,749	...	...	6,563	402
	Ramnád	...	...	...	...	1,325	1,09,820	2,375	...
	Tanjore	...	356	...	88	...	...	53,684	2,158
	Trichinopoly ...	3,323	3,629	1,492	...	...	...	25,097	2,648
	Tinnevelly ...	...	93	...	529	...	...	5,869	3,032
Special ...	Archæological ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,825
	Consulting Architect	...	...	30,830	...	...	...	1,74,957	10,699
	Madras Harbour ...	...	...	...	...	8,70,406	...	...	...
	Special Wynaad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tank Maintenance Scheme.	Superintending Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No. I Tank ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No. II Tank ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No. III Tank ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No. IV Tank ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Red Hills Tank ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Examiner's division	...	– 693	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,85,232	1,73,187	47,768	6,161	8,81,732	1,19,683	9,64,443	2,16,225

Circle.	Division.	Local civil works. Incorporated. Works.	Local civil works. Incorporated. Repairs.	Local civil works. Excluded. Works.	Local civil works. Excluded. Repairs.	Irrigation. Works.	Irrigation. Repairs.	Grand Total—Works and repairs.	Establishment.	Grand Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1st Circle.	Ganjam	...	...	1,02,538	102	15,907	18,351	1,63,780	35,060	1,98,840
	Godávari, Eastern	13,002	3,426	4,357	184	1,32,860	1,26,901	3,39,503	1,09,055	4,48,558
	Do. Central.	...	...	...	...	1,98,550	97,173	2,96,937	45,547	3,42,484
	Do. Western	...	...	...	...	47,917	1,12,738	1,76,528	71,582	2,48,110
	Rushikulya ...	...	299	...	...	1,43,168	...	1,43,467	34,925	1,78,392
	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	1,000	12,497	54,075	41,820	95,895
	Workshops (Dowlaishweram) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd do.	Buckingham Canal	...	...	698	645	3,32,741	93,097	4,27,181	63,454	4,90,635
	Gudiváda ...	...	...	...	...	99,998	19,771	1,20,025	34,068	1,54,093
	Kistna, Eastern...	8,375	40	...	484	69,573	80,863	1,83,399	89,030	2,72,429
	Do. Western.	...	1,001	...	...	1,23,542	65,653	1,92,970	51,713	2,44,683
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	57,870	83,905	1,48,627	42,283	1,90,910
	Sangam Project...	...	...	...	...	4,44,186	6,099	4,50,285	61,689	5,11,974
3rd do.	Bellary	...	...	...	...	801	31,884	1,54,543	75,607	2,30,150
	Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	29,016	42,219	93,622	31,769	1,25,391
	(C) Project ...	...	...	...	...	2,853	...	2,853	13,800	16,653
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	51,882	1,24,788	1,92,662	91,805	2,84,467
4th do.	(B) Project ...	...	...	...	...	979	...	979	13,907	14,886
	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	22,914	72,585	1,17,963	1,09,280	2,27,243
	Nílgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,29,515	50,118	3,79,633
	West Coast ...	...	...	11,702	...	826	1,104	1,82,252	78,950	2,61,202
	Barúr Project ...	...	...	...	...	53,918	...	54,009	1,957	55,966
5th do.	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	36,339	1,51,820	2,45,178	59,552	3,04,730
	North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	45,458	1,07,873	1,83,150	47,648	2,30,798
	Presidency ...	...	...	1,372	...	...	6	2,40,915	3,99,941	6,40,856
	StoresPresidency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,223	10,223
	South Arcot ...	...	4,639	...	...	51,572	1,97,555	2,61,131	77,836	3,38,967
	Workshops (Presidency) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6th do.	Cauvery & Vennár Regulators ...	...	...	...	...	1,88,634	351	1,88,985	19,476	2,08,461
	Lower Coleroon...	...	...	...	...	910	...	910	21,429	22,339
	Madura	...	...	...	...	24,160	79,467	1,61,428	47,737	2,09,165
	Negapatam ...	...	3,382	...	...	18,126	83,552	1,14,211	53,640	1,67,851
	Ramnád ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,13,520	18,141	1,31,661
	Tanjore	3,585	6,790	...	...	29,672	85,121	1,81,454	64,590	2,46,044
	Trichinopoly ...	...	961	...	...	19,263	76,180	1,32,593	78,513	2,11,106
	Tinnevelly ...	...	...	28	...	43,870	80,832	1,34,253	49,386	1,83,639
Special ...	Archæological ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,825	...	7,825
	Consulting Architect	...	...	1,940	1,260	...	...	2,19,686	36,716	2,56,402
	Madras Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,70,406	...	8,70,406
	Special Wynaád...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tank Maintenance Scheme.	Superintending Engineer ...	...	...	...	...	578	...	578	1,27,246	1,68,168
	No. I Tank ...	...	...	...	...	17,560	...	17,560		
	No. II Tank ...	...	...	...	...	12,553	...	12,553		
	No. III Tank ...	...	...	...	...	10,231	...	10,231		
	No. IV Tank ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Red Hills Tank ...	...	...	...	...	1,217	1,40,131	1,41,348	22,577	1,63,925
	Examiner's division	...	...	...	...	...	...	– 693	...	– 693
	Total ...	1,042	20,538	1,22,635	2,675	23,30,644	19,92,516	70,62,397	22,82,070	93,44,467

NOTE.—Under "Other public works" is entered the outlay on the Madras Harbour Works and the Court of Wards' estate works chargeable to Civil Department. Rs 7,010 have been incurred in the year on "Provincial Railways" being charges on account of registration of road traffic for projected railways.

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS. (1885-86.)

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The original grant under *Imperial, Military,* was Rs. 6,50,000, the revised estimate was Rs. 4,67,000, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,45,009.

Under *Imperial, Civil Works*, the original grant was Rs. 99,500, and the revised estimate was Rs. 88,000, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 65,862.

Under *Provincial*, the figures were—original grant Rs. 23,00,000, revised estimate Rs. 19,34,000, and expenditure Rs. 18,64,533.

In compliance with an urgent call made by the Government of India for reduction of expenditure, the following surrenders were made from the original grants assigned to the department:—

	RS.
Imperial, Military	2,77,006
Imperial, Civil Works	11,200
Provincial	2,91,053

Of the surrender under Imperial Military, the Government of India accepted Rs. 2,00,000, and reallotted the balance, Rs. 77,006, to this Presidency.

Madras Harbour.

The 1st April 1885 was the date fixed officially for the resumption of active operations on the Harbour Works, and from that date endeavours were made to bring the working staff up to its full strength. Surveys of the rubble foundations were made, and the work of forming the new rubble base was pushed forward, the new line of work being carefully marked out by buoys and beacons. As many old concrete blocks were found to lie in this new line of work, and as it is imperative that none should underlie the proposed new superstructure, divers were busily engaged blowing up these old blocks by means of dynamite exploded by electricity. During the year, 349 blocks were so broken up, the result being equivalent to the depositing of 9,423 tons of rubble in the base. A large amount of plant and machinery was received from England during the year, the most important items being two new Titan cranes for constructing the new piers, and a very heavy overhanging crane for depositing "wave-breaker" blocks, to protect the outer walls of each pier. These three machines came out in pieces, and were put together on the works. The construction of them occupied nearly four months. They were all brought into work during the year under review. At the north pier 80,426 tons of rubble were deposited during the year in the base and in foreshore, and 432 concrete blocks were dropped over the outer face of the pier to form a "wave-breaker." These blocks may be taken at an average weight of 28 tons each. They were deposited partly by the Titan crane, with its overhanging portion turned to the north, and partly by the special crane built for the purpose. In March, the north pier Titan was turned round through 180°, bringing its "overhang" to the south, and in this position it commenced to build the abutment of the north pier. Up to 31st March there were 35 blocks set in this work, giving a length of 24½ feet. At the south pier 43,745¼ tons of rubble stone were deposited in the base and foreshore, and 87 blocks were dropped over the outer face to form the wave-breaker. In the blockmaking yard, work could not be carried on at full speed owing to the necessity of altering the blockmaking platforms themselves, and to the fact of the ground being nearly filled up with blocks made for the old designs. There were 1,058 blocks made during the year, representing 31,000 tons of concrete. The quarries at Pallávaram were opened up extensively, and the railway lines and sidings lengthened and multiplied. During the year under review, 139,569 tons of material were despatched from the quarry to the harbour works. From June 1885 the rate charged by the Railway Company for haulage was raised from 6 pies to 1 anna per ton per mile. This will add about 3 lakhs of rupees to the cost of the whole work. Up to the end of the year, Mr. Parkes' estimate for the reconstruction and completion of the harbour had not been sanctioned; it is therefore not possible to quote official figures showing comparison of cost and estimate. The grant for the year 1885-86 was Rs. 8,99,640, and the expenditure was Rs. 6,64,246. This includes the cost of the heavier items of plant from England. The three most important branches of the work, so far as labor is concerned, were advertised for tenders by contract. On 4th March 1886, the works were visited and inspected by their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Madras, who spent some time on the works and witnessed the blowing up of blocks under water and the dropping of 30-ton blocks by the wave-breaker crane into the sea. The Act to provide Trustees for the Harbour of Madras (Madras Act II of 1886) received the assent of the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 20th February

1886, and at the end of the year arrangements were being made to bring the Act into operation.

Gopálpur pier.

During the year, arrangements were concluded with Messrs. Massey and Company for the construction, by contract, of a screw pile pier at Gopálpur, 900 feet long by 20 feet wide, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,30,903. An allotment of Rs. 1,00,000 was provided in 1885-86 for commencing the work, and before the end of the year all the iron-work had been landed by the contractors, and examined, weighed, and passed by the Executive Engineer. The full amount of the year's grant was expended in payments to the contractors.

Mangalore harbour.

After the futile attempts made in 1883-84 and previous years to open a new mouth for the river at this port opposite the custom house, and to close the old Gurpur mouth, it was resolved to defer all attempts at harbour improvements at this place, and to watch the course of natural events until a favorable opportunity offered to effect improvements advantageously. In March 1886 the Superintending Engineer submitted suggestions for cutting off the connection between the two rivers (Gurpur and Netrávati) by means of strong bunds thrown across the backwater, each bund to contain a lock for the passage of country vessels. The proposals, the cost of which was roughly estimated at Rs. 1,50,000, were under consideration by the Master Attendant at the close of the year.

Negapatam harbour.

The boat basin, which had been excavated at this port, having proved a failure, it was resolved to abandon it, and to utilise the materials in repairing or reconstructing the river wall to the east of the basin. The latter proposal has, however, been in abeyance owing to the refusal of the South Indian Railway Company to carry out a portion of the work which it was considered properly devolved on the railway.

Bangalore water-supply.

In March 1884, Colonel J. Mullins, R.E., who had been placed on special duty in connection with the question, submitted his report on the improvement of the water-supply of Bangalore. The subject was exhaustively treated in his report, and the duty of elaborating the scheme, and of preparing the requisite plans and estimates, was intrusted to the late Captain Romilly, R.E. Captain Romilly's report was submitted in January 1885, and was accompanied by three alternative estimates. The first, A, provided for the supply of water to the barracks from the Agram tank, and amounted to Rs. 2,90,000; the annual cost of maintenance being Rs. 44,385. The second, B, provided for drawing the supply from the Halsur tank, and distilling the water by means of condensing engines, and amounted to Rs. 1,67,000; the annual cost of maintenance being Rs. 84,600. The third, C, provided for certain improvements to the existing source of supply, and the augmentation of the supply by taking up a new gathering ground. The cost was estimated at Rs. 1,33,000; the annual cost of maintenance being Rs. 27,000. The Sanitary Commissioner preferred project B, as the only means of insuring a supply of pure water for the troops; and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief also expressed his preference for this project on the condition that so much of project C as provided for the conservation of the Halsur tank and the increase of its catchment area be taken in hand at the same time. The cost of the improvements thus contemplated was estimated at about Rs. 2,26,000. At the close of the year the scheme was before the Mysore Government, whose consent had been sought to the alienation of the land required as a new gathering ground.

Artesian well boring at Madras.

Government having accepted an offer from Mons. Cornet, a French Engineer, to make the experiment of sinking an Artesian well at Madras, the People's Park was selected as a locality likely to prove favorable for such an experiment, and work was commenced in March 1885. For a depth of 58 feet the boring was through soil consisting of clay, marl, sand, &c., below which a granitic formation was met with, into which boring proceeded slowly, the rock being of excessive hardness. In order to ascertain whether the rock which had been encountered was a detached boulder, or an extensive underlying bed, a trial boring of small diameter was made at a distance of some 50 yards south of the first site; and in this second boring, granite of precisely the same character was reached at the same depth, a result which showed that the bed was apparently continuous. Three other borings that had been attempted in the vicinity of Madras led to the conclusion that from Fort

St. George to a direction of six or seven miles north and a mile or two inland, the underlying strata were everywhere identical, and consequently unlikely to yield an Artesian supply of water. The Government thereupon directed the discontinuance of the experiment in the People's Park, and asked Dr. King, of the Geological Survey of India, to favor them with his opinion as to the locality in which a second boring might be tried in the immediate neighbourhood of Madras, with the greatest possibility of success. Dr. King's reply, however, seemed to place beyond doubt the improbability of obtaining a supply of water from an Artesian source near Madras, and at the close of the year the question of making further experiments in the alluvial valley of the Kortalayár was under consideration. The total cost of the experiment in the People's Park was Rs. 17,857, or Rs. 2,382 in excess of the approximate estimate; but as the apparatus, valued at about Rs. 11,000, remained in the hands of the Government, further experiments can be carried out at a comparatively small cost.

Wynaad communications.

The work in connection with both the improvements and repairs to the road between Vayitri and Calicut *viâ* Pudavellum and the Támrachéri ghât, for which the estimate amounts to Rs. 3,19,788, was commenced during the year under review. The progress made by the contractors was not very satisfactory, owing to bad management and insufficient supply of labor. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,454, against a grant of Rs. 25,000. For improvements to the road from Vayitri to Gúdalúr, estimates amounting to Rs. 4,10,000 were sanctioned; but the only work done was in connection with the reconstruction of the Soladi bridge, on which Rs. 2,431 were spent. For the next section, from Vayitri to the Mysore frontier *viâ* Sultan's Battery, the survey and sections (longitudinal and cross) were completed and plotted, and the gradients marked. The work was then stopped, as it was considered unnecessary to frame detailed estimates until the sanctioned improvements to the main line were approaching completion. A sum of Rs. 1,200 was spent on converting into a bridle path a portion of the new trace on the Vayitri-Gúdalúr road.

Potinghi-Koraput road.

During the year, detailed estimates, amounting to Rs. 2,72,700, for a new road from Potinghi to Koraput were sanctioned. This road will form the second link in the line of communication between the plains of Vizagapatam and the interior of the Jeypore plateau. The line follows for the greater part a pack-bullock track already opened out by the Agency authorities, and which it is proposed to convert into a first-class road, 18 feet wide, metalled and bridged throughout. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was entered in the Provincial budget of 1886-87 for commencing the work. For the completion of the Potinghi ghât it is proposed to construct iron girder bridges at a cost of Rs. 31,190 over two streams, which at present are crossed by means of rough-stone causeways. Funds for the construction of the bridges in 1886-87 were provided in the budget for that year. An estimate of Rs. 1,500 for surveying and levelling the road from Koraput to Jagdalpur was sanctioned, and the work was begun during the year.

Sanitary improvements at Ootacamund.

An iron pipe sewer was laid to convey clear of the lake the liquid sewage from the Ootacamund bazaar above the Willow bund, as well as that from Mutucheri, and to deposit it in the bed of the Kandal stream at about 1,400 feet below the surplus sluice of the lake. This work was completed during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 66,179, with highly satisfactory results. To complete the protection of the lake from contamination, steps were being taken to acquire on behalf of Government all the private land between its margin and the carriage road, and an estimate for fencing the land with barbed wire was called for. Complaints having been made of the smell from the upper portion of the lake above the Willow bund, a permanent regulating weir was constructed, with the double object of keeping the water in the upper portion at its normal level and of assisting the silting process in that portion.

Improvements to the South Beach, Madras.

The promenade was extended from the Ice-house road to Elliot's road, a distance of 2,500 feet, and opened to the public. The ride was also extended to nearly the same distance. The expenditure on the work during the year was Rs. 16,739. The sloping and planting of the foreshore was continued, and added greatly to the improvement of the Marina. The site of the unsightly fishing

village to the south of the Presidency College was acquired at a cost of about Rs. 17,000, and at the close of the year the work of removing the village to a site on the west of the canal was in active progress. A further expenditure of about Rs. 19,000 was incurred in payment of compensation to the fishermen for the removal of their huts, and in raising with sand the site allotted for the new village.

Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.

An estimate, amounting to Rs. 97,663, for a new ophthalmic hospital, was sanctioned in March 1884. The work was commenced in 1884-85 and completed in the year under review at an actual outlay of Rs. 1,00,502; and the building was occupied before the close of the year. It contains accommodation for between 60 and 70 in-patients, with a commodious out-patients' ward.

Tirumal Naick's Palace, Madura.

The following is a brief statement of the work executed during the year :—

(1) *Restoration work.*—The restoration of the whole of the east portion of the north and south colonnades inside the courtyard, the whole of the inside of dome G on the south side, inside of dome A as far as bottom cornice, and plastering portions of north and east terrace of the lower storey, were completed. (2) *Locating the Judge's Court.*—The room for bar library in the south upper gallery of the Judge's court, the property room, and the Judge's private room, with the exception of flooring, as well as a new verandah for the record room, and a portion of plastering inside of the same, were finished. The original budget grant for the work for 1885-86 was Rs. 30,000, but this was afterwards reduced to Rs. 19,376, owing to the work having been in abeyance for some time pending sanction to the revised estimate. The reduced allotment was fully spent before the end of the year. The total outlay on the project to 31st March 1886 amounted to Rs. 2,82,836.

London Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886.

The models of irrigation works, &c., specified in last year's report were duly forwarded to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, as also a stand with frames containing photographs of important public buildings; specimens of bricks, tiles, terracotta, plaster, &c., manufactured by the Public Works Department, and a map of the Presidency on spring rollers, showing the several descriptions of roads.

Public Works Stores, Madras.

Tools and plant, which had previously been included in the suspense account "Stock," were during the year ordered to be charged off to the final head of service in the store accounts. This adjustment reduced the stock suspense account by Rs. 1,60,075. The opening balance of serviceable stock in store on 1st April 1885 was Rs. 3,03,638. The receipts from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 1,83,757, which, with the opening balance, made a total of Rs. 4,87,395. The issues during the year amounted to Rs. 2,83,337, and the balance on the 31st March 1886 was Rs. 2,04,058, or Rs. 99,580 less than the opening balance of the year. During the year, 13,007 tons of railway stores and materials were received from England, 6,829 tons of wooden sleepers from Rangoon, and sundry miscellaneous stores from Calcutta, for the Bellary-Kistna and Cuddapah-Nellore State Railways; the total quantity received from all sources having been 24,941 tons. Up to the end of the year 1885, a commission of 5 per cent. on outlay incurred by the Public Works Stores Department in landing and despatching railway stores was charged to cover the cost of the extra establishment employed for the purpose; but this system having been found inconvenient, the Government of India agreed to pay a fixed contribution of Rs. 300 per mensem from 1st January 1886, to cover the cost of such establishment.

Public Works Workshops, Madras.

The amount received from Government for the operations of the workshops was Rs. 1,07,000 in cash and Rs. 62,479 in stores, making a total of Rs. 1,69,479; against which credits were afforded by cash Rs. 6,619, and by book adjustment Rs. 1,52,580, or a total of Rs. 1,59,199. After careful review of the report of the committee appointed in February 1884 to investigate the results of the orders restricting the operations of the Presidency Public Works Workshops, the Government, in July 1884, practically came to the conclusion that, in the interests of the public service, it would be necessary to restore the workshops to their old position. In consideration, however, of the private and local interests concerned, it was decided to give the restrictive orders a further trial, and the experiment was continued to near the close of the year 1885-86. The question of the status of the workshops was then revived. It was found that, although the restrictive

orders had been in force for over three years and although all possible publicity had been given to the intentions of Government, the result was disappointing in the extreme. The contemplated sale of the buildings and plant completely fell through, not one reasonable offer having been received in reply to advertisements published throughout India. The expectation that healthy private competition in the open market would be stimulated was not realised. Private enterprise was, as at first, represented by only two firms, whose rates were high, one for the execution of iron work and one for the execution of repairs to mathematical instruments. The Gun Carriage Factory declared itself unable to undertake any work for the Public Works department, and the Government were not prepared to hand over their workshop business to what would virtually become a monopoly. It was consequently resolved to reconstitute the workshops on their former footing, and orders were issued accordingly throwing them open again to all departments of the Government and to the general public. During the year, a large quantity of machinery was received from England and set up in the workshops. At the instance of the Government of India, it was resolved at the close of the year to introduce, from the beginning of 1886-87, a modified set of accounts and forms, under which the operations of the workshops would come under the budget system.

Government. Lithographic Press.

The value of work turned out during the year by the Government Lithographic Press was Rs. 17,124, while the working expenses amounted to Rs. 11,478.

Decauville's Portable Railway.

In May 1885, the Government accepted an offer made by the Bombay Agent for Decauville's Patent Portable Railways to forward for trial in this Presidency 1 mile of line with rolling stock complete. It was represented that these railways could be used with great economy for the conveyance of material both on small and large works. The plant was received in October 1885, and half of it was used in the Consulting Architect's division for the conveyance of sand for raising the site of the new fishing village near the Presidency College, Madras; the other half being forwarded to Bezvada for trial. The reports subsequently received went to show that the rolling stock was too heavy for sand or earthwork; and not sufficiently strong for carrying stone. It was believed, however, that the railway would prove useful in the case of large works for which much stone work was not required, and the trial mile of plant was therefore purchased and transferred to the Rushikulya Project Works.

Instruction of Officers of the Public Works Department in the process of testing lightning conductors.

The Telegraph department having reported that the demands made on it for assistance in the matter of testing lightning conductors were very heavy, and that the work could not be carried out without undue strain on its staff, the Government of India decided to relieve that department of the duty, as it was considered that the work might be performed by officers of the Public Works department after they had received the requisite training in the use of the testing apparatus. With that view, 3 officers and 1 subordinate of the Public Works department were instructed during the year at the central Telegraph office at Madras.

Transfer of bridges at Madras to the Municipality.

The care and maintenance of the bridges within the municipal limits of Madras had devolved on the Public Works department since the year 1857, but in the year under review it was decided that they should be handed over to the municipality. The details of the transfer were under consideration in the Financial department at the close of the year.

Inspection of light-houses.

The light-houses at Negapatam, Pámban, and Tuticorin were visited in February 1886 by the Chief Engineer. The inspection of the light-houses on the West Coast was delegated to the Superintending Engineers.

Divisional changes.

In April 1885 orders were issued for the amalgamation of the Ganjam and Rushikulya divisions; but beyond placing both divisions under the charge of one officer for a time, the amalgamation was not fully carried out. In February 1886, it was found necessary to reconstitute them again as two separate divisions, with a rearrangement of territorial limits. In April 1885 the Kurnool division was formed into a sub-division of the Kurnool canal division, which was then designated the Kurnool division. In the same month, the Barur project division was formed into a sub-division of the Coimbatore division. The separate temporary division,

which had been constituted in connection with the restoration of the Red Hills tank, was closed at the end of January 1886, and the works were handed back to the Chingleput division. A third Tank division, to work in the Kurnool district, was formed at the commencement of the official year; and at the close of the year the Government of India sanctioned the formation, in 1886-87, of a fourth Tank division whose base of operations was to be the Coimbatore district.

Casualties, Engineer establishment.

On the 8th January 1886, the department sustained a severe loss by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel P. Montgomerie, Superintending Engineer of the I Circle. Mr. R. F. Chisholm, who had been Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras from 1st April 1869, retired from the service on pension on the 21st February 1886.

II.—PROGRESS OF WORKS.

The following is a *resumé* of the principal works completed and in progress during the year in the various circles of the presidency:—

IMPERIAL, MILITARY.

Bellary.—During the year, final payment was made to the contractor for the Commissariat slaughter-house at Bellary. The total expenditure was Rs. 10,068.

In the European infantry barracks two cisterns were built and a length of 150 feet of drains completed. Pumps for lifting sewage water from the cisterns were purchased. The expenditure was Rs. 7,558.

Coimbatore.—The purchase of Honorary Surgeon Wells' bungalow at the Remount depôt, for Rs. 2,500, was completed during the year.

Nilgiris.—The bakery at Wellington was the only work of importance continued during the year. It was nearly completed. The work of re-roofing the Lawrence Asylum, male branch, was commenced, and a good portion of the work completed.

West Coast.—Block No. 2 of Malapuram barracks with outhouses was all but completed. The allotment for the several works in connection with the barracks was Rs. 31,448, which was fully worked out, bringing the total expenditure at the end of the year to Rs. 1,14,981 against the estimate of Rs. 1,35,094. The old Cannanore fort was converted into a defensible post at a cost of Rs. 3,923. Work completed. The old cells in the fort were converted into a double station magazine and treasure room, and lightning conductor fixed; outlay Rs. 2,419. The expenditure under repairs amounted to Rs. 21,749.

Presidency and Bangalore.—Improvements to the Gun-powder factory buildings at Madras were continued. The construction of a traverse wall round the pebble cutting house was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,637. The re-roofing and re-flooring of the barrel machine shop at the Gun-carriage factory was completed; outlay Rs. 2,074. The second block of three quarters in the Ordnance lines for the warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Commissariat Department was completed and handed over to the military authorities; outlay, including the amount expended on the first block, Rs. 27,302. At the request of the Commissary-General, the fourth quarter of the second block was built at Pudupet; where also were built mule stables, latrine, gram-shed, workshops, and stores for the Commissariat Department; outlay Rs. 13,975. The alterations, &c., to the beer godowns at the Commissary-General's office were completed; expenditure Rs. 3,956. Rifle ranges at Veysarpaudy for native infantry regiments were completed, part of the work being done by regimental labor; outlay Rs. 4,149. A sum of Rs. 6,219 was spent on planting casuarina along the beach to screen the coast batteries, and on increasing with sand the front face of the batteries. Rs. 37,435 were expended on improvements to the armament of Fort St. George. Three rifle ranges at Agram, Bangalore, were completed; outlay Rs. 3,614. Additional works to the fortified post at Agram, Bangalore, were completed; outlay Rs. 2,933. A sum of Rs. 2,040 was expended on the conversion of the racket court in Fort St. George into a covered gymnasium, out of an estimate of Rs. 11,890. The work was put in hand and materials collected, when orders were issued to stop it, the grant having been withdrawn. Work still in abeyance at the end of the year. Thirteen minor new works at a cost of

Rs. 6,631 and 371 repair works were carried out during the year. A sum of Rs. 84,897 was expended under repairs, including Barrackmaster's expenditure on petty repairs, compensation for quarters, and payments made to municipalities on account of taxes and maintenance grants.

Chingleput.—Several works in connection with the new Royal Artillery barracks at the Mount were completed. The construction of a recreation room at the present barracks was put in hand, and the main and verandah walls were raised to 12½ feet and the verandah all round terraced, when the work was stopped for want of funds. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,19,660. Three of the six blocks of stables for these barracks were completed. The outlay, including the three blocks that were completed in 1884-85, amounted to Rs. 21,344. The expenditure on minor new works and repairs was Rs. 9,987; and the total expenditure under repairs including Barrackmaster's petty repairs, compensation for quarters, &c., was Rs. 15,353.

Trichinopoly.—The construction of public buildings for the 30th Regiment, Madras Infantry was continued, a combined storeroom being completed at a cost of Rs. 3,323.

IMPERIAL, CIVIL.

Godávari (East).—The construction of quarters for signallers of the Telegraph Department at Cocanada was all but completed, leaving only a portion of tiling, flooring, and plastering to be finished. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 32,311. Improvements to the telegraph office at Cocanada were carried out at a cost of Rs. 4,070.

Vizagapatam.—The Post office at Koraput was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,415, and the building handed over to the Postal Department.

Presidency and Bangalore.—The new combined post and telegraph offices were completed and the building occupied. The total expenditure amounted to Rupees 6,80,850. The new telegraph office at Bangalore was completed; outlay Rs. 19,481.

Trichinopoly.—The post office at Musiri was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,502. The outlay during the year was Rs. 1,028.

PROVINCIAL—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Vizagapatam.—Rs. 8,205 were expended on the construction of a second-class taluk office at Anakápalle, and the building handed over to the Collector. The construction of a residence for the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Jeypore was completed; outlay Rs. 14,496. An expenditure of Rs. 6,572 was incurred in connection with the provision of additional accommodation to the Huzur treasury at Vizagapatam. All but a portion of the roof of one of the rooms was completed. The alterations to the lunatic asylum at Waltair were completed; outlay Rs. 4,911.

Godávari (Eastern).—The following works were completed or in progress:—(1) Alterations to the Collector's office at Cocanada; outlay Rupees 36,135. (2) Construction of a Court-house at Rajahmundry, Rs. 39,052. (3) District Munsif's Court-house at Peddápuram, Rs. 10,232. (4) Sub-Magistrate's office at Pithápuram, Rs. 6,405. (5) Water-supply and improvements to the existing drainage of the central jail at Rajahmundry, Rs. 24,220. (6) Construction of a Sub-Registrar's office at Cocanada, Rs. 3,904. (7) Construction of a Sub-Magistrate's office at Tuni, Rs. 4,824. (8) Construction of the church at Cocanada Rs. 13,130. (9) Construction of an office at Dowlaishweram for the Head-works sub-division officer, Rs. 5,547. (10) Construction of residences at Dowlaishweram for the Superintending and Executive Engineers, Rs. 29,061. (11) Improvements to the sea customs building at Cocanada, Rs. 4,820.

Godávari (Western).—The following works were completed:—(1) Sub-Magistrate's and Sub-Registrar's offices at Pentapad, total outlay Rs. 9,436. (2) Taluk office at Tanuku, Rs. 12,331. (3) Taluk office at Bhímavaram, Rs. 15,772.

Ganjam.—A sum of Rs. 7,024 was expended on the construction of a Senior Assistant Collector's office at Berhampore. A school-house at Tekkali-Raghunáthapuram was completed and handed over to the Educational Department; outlay Rs. 3,416. Four minor works of the preceding year were completed.

Kistna (East).—Alterations and additions to the Collector's office at Masulipatam were carried out. The following works were completed:—(1) Constructing

a residence and office for the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, at Bezaváda. (2) Constructing a store-building at Bezváda. (3) Constructing a Sub-Registrar's office at Gunnavaram.

Kistna (West).—The following works were completed:—(1) Sub-Registrar's office at Narsaraopet. (2) Sub-Registrar's office at Tevali. (3) Sub-Registrar's office at Répalle.

Gudiváda.—The treasury room in the compound of the Gudiváda taluk office was completed and handed over to the Revenue Department.

Nellore.—The following works were completed:—(1) Police hospital at Ongole. (2) Improvements to the District Judge's Court at Nellore. (3) Two godowns for the storage of tools at Nellore. (4) Improvements to the taluk office at Nellore.

Bellary.—The Taluk office at Adóni was completed and handed over during the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 31,546. The taluk office at Harpanahalli was completed and occupied; outlay Rs. 27,200. The Deputy Collector's office at Adóni was completed and handed over; expenditure Rs. 6,410. The Head Assistant Collector's office at Hospet was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,283. The subsidiary jail at Alúr was completed and handed over; outlay Rs. 9,074. The work on the second-class taluk office at Siruguppa was nearly completed; expenditure Rs. 12,771. A verandah was constructed to the taluk office at Ráyadrug, but the accounts were not closed. The outlay was Rs. 2,612. The combined offices for the Superintending and Executive Engineers were completed and occupied during the year; expenditure Rs. 19,099. The Sub-Registrar's office at Kampli was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,322. The work on the Collector's residence at Anantapur was stopped, and modified designs were sent to the Collector, who returned the approved design only towards the close of the year. Revised estimates were under preparation. The outlay incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 15,778 and was for materials. The lower storey of the Collector's office at Anantapur was almost finished, and the strong-room was fitted with iron barred gratings. The walls of the upper storey of the main building were raised about 6½ feet, and a quantity of building materials collected at site; expenditure Rs. 33,649. The Head Assistant Collector's office at Penukonda was about three-quarters completed; expenditure Rs. 14,236. The second-class taluk office at Bukkapatnam was two-thirds completed; outlay Rs. 9,367. The Police Superintendent's residence at Anantapur was completed with outhouses. The following buildings were also completed and made over to the Revenue and Police authorities:—(1) Sub-divisional officer's residence at Anantapur; expenditure Rs. 4,706. (2) Police Inspector's residence at Anantapur, Rs. 4,823. (3) Apothecary's quarters at Anantapur, Rs. 4,817. (4) Police station-house at Anantapur, Rs. 2,597. Nine minor new works were carried out during the year.

Cuddapah.—The taluk office at Pulivendla was completed, with the exception of the wooden turret roof. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,603. The Sub-Collector's office at Madanapalle was completed at a cost of Rs. 15,756. Of the sanctioned additions and alterations to the district jail at Cuddapah, the terraced roof of the jailor's quarters was completed; expenditure Rs. 2,218. The additions and alterations to the court-house at Cuddapah were completed during the year. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,044. Eleven minor works in the Cuddapah district and one in the Kurnool district were carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,837 and Rs. 1,290, respectively.

Kurnool.—The foundations and basement of the taluk office at Nandyál were completed and the superstructure commenced. Two of the outhouses were completed and the third nearly so. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,625. The Sub-Magistrate's office at Owk was completed and handed over to the Revenue Department; expenditure Rs. 13,919. The Sub-Magistrate's office at Pyápali was completed during the year; expenditure Rs. 12,261. The materials for completing the roof of the Sub-divisional officer's quarters at Cumbum were prepared; expenditure Rs. 3,993.

Coimbatore.—Residence for the Head Assistant Collector at Polláchi was completed and handed over during the year at a total cost of Rs. 13,960. The railway

bungalow at Tirupatúr was purchased for Rs. 4,000 for a residence for the Assistant Superintendent of Police. Work to the extent of Rs. 13,960 was carried out by the Jail department in constructing a close prison at Coimbatore. Of 13 minor works undertaken, 9 were completed, the total expenditure being Rs. 422. 26 repair works were carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,086.

Nílgiris.—The following work was done during the year in connection with the complete estimate for Government House, Ootacamund:—A school-house was built for the children of native servants, additional servants' quarters were constructed, and stone steps for terraces completed. The Protestant church at Wellington was nearly completed. Quarters with outhouses for the police inspector at Gúdalúr were completed. The following works were also in progress during the year:—New road of approach to Government offices, Stonehouse; police huts at Gúdalúr; police huts at Cherambádi; improvements to Cinchona villa; conversion of Pearl bungalow at Nellakóta into a police station and huts; conversion of police inspector's house.

West Coast.—The allotment of Rs. 20,420 for the year, for constructing law courts at Calicut, was fully worked out, bringing the total expenditure up to end of March 1885 to Rs. 79,495. The following works were completed:—(1) The District and Sub-Judge's Court; (2) Judge's record, nazir's, and clerks' rooms; (3) vakils' and tiffin rooms; (4) waiting sheds; (5) coach-house; (6) stables. The Munsif's court was commenced and materials to the value of Rs. 1,432 collected. The public offices at Ponáni progressed satisfactorily. The year's allotment, Rs. 24,789, was fully expended, the total expenditure up to the end of the year amounting to Rs. 30,788. Masonry of the lower storey approached completion, and all the door and window frames erected. The improvements to the District Munsif's court-house at Ottapalam, which were commenced in 1884-85, were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,684, the year's outlay being Rs. 1,328. The construction of a sea custom house at Tánúr was completed; expenditure Rs. 2,984. The Sub-Registrar's office at Payóli was completed, the total expenditure being Rs. 2,950. The District Munsif's court at Coondapoor was completed and handed over for occupation, the year's outlay being Rs. 911; total expenditure Rs. 12,673. Rs. 863 were expended in completing the District Munsif's court at Puttur. The total cost was Rs. 17,091. The sea custom house at Malpi, which was nearly finished in the previous year, was fully completed at an outlay of Rs. 6,729, the year's expenditure amounting to Rs. 485. The improvements to the taluk office at Puttur, which were commenced in February 1885, were completed at a total outlay of Rs. 4,995, the expenditure for the year being Rs. 3,495. The Head Assistant Collector's residence at Coondapoor, on which Rs. 1,760 were spent in the previous year in the collection of materials, was in progress, the allotment of Rs. 6,000 being fully worked out. Improvements to the Collector's office at Mangalore were completed, the expenditure incurred being Rs. 1,923. A sum of Rs. 4,501 was expended on repairs.

Presidency and Bangalore.—Improvements to the grounds and maintenance of trees and plants were carried out in the Chepâk Park; outlay Rs. 27,324. A new road was constructed from the west main entrance of the park to join the road along the Cooum river; outlay Rs. 16,860. An expenditure of Rs. 2,954 was incurred on materials for the alterations to the roof of the north and south wings of the Public Works offices at Chepâk. Additions and improvements to the Stamp and Stationery office at Madras were completed at a cost of Rs. 23,830. A sum of Rs. 3,964 was spent on furniture for Government House. The ceilings of the nave and aisles of St. George's Cathedral were completed at a cost of Rs. 3,452. A sum of Rs. 3,207 was spent in rebuilding, with a tiled roof, the dissecting shed at the Medical College, which had been burnt down. A sum of Rs. 3,460 was spent on the construction of a masonry bed for the machinery at the Guindy water-works. Rs. 1,874 were spent on six minor new works. One hundred and eighteen repair works at Madras and thirteen at Bangalore were in progress. None of the works at Bangalore were of much importance; the principal at Madras were—(1) Repairing St. George's Cathedral, Rs. 1,673. (2) Thorough repairs to the Police Commissioner's office, Egmore, Rs. 3,752. (3) General repairs to the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Egmore, Rs. 4,159. (4) Repairing roof, &c., of the

machinery store shed at the Public Works Workshops, Rs. 2,175. An expenditure of Rs. 8,154 was incurred on the construction of a petroleum shed on the beach.

Chingleput.—A sum of Rs. 4,063 was expended in remodelling the lightning conductor at Government House, Guindy, and constructing a concrete drain round the main building. The expenditure on minor new works was Rs. 1,078.

North Arcot.—The residence for the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Vellore, was completed at a total outlay of Rs. 31,333, and handed over to the Jail department. The cellular prison at Vellore was completed and a postern gate built; total outlay Rs. 35,873. The high school at Chittoor was completed; outlay Rs. 44,730. An expenditure of Rs. 10,104 was incurred on repairing and improving a bungalow at Ranipet which was purchased by Government as a residence for the ex-king of Burmah, but for which other use was subsequently found. The expenditure on minor new works was Rs. 3,916.

South Arcot.—A sum of Rs. 8,491 was spent on additions to the Collector's office at Manjakuppam. Five minor new works were completed at an outlay of Rs. 2,069.

Trichinopoly.—The work of constructing the district jail was in progress. The expenditure was Rs. 24,986.

Tinnevelly.—Work on the district court-house at Kokarakulam was continued; expenditure Rs. 1,944. The Head Assistant Collector's office at Shermádevi was completed at a cost of Rs. 9,876. An expenditure of Rs. 3,032 was incurred on repairs to civil buildings.

Tanjore.—Good progress was made on the district jail at Tanjore during the year under review. The outlay for the year was Rs. 44,205, and the total outlay Rs. 1,98,588. A first-class division office at Tanjore was completed at a cost of Rs. 11,878. A sub-registrar's office at Valangaman was completed and handed over; expenditure Rs. 2,628. A masonry wall for the protection of Kumbakónam town on the south side of the Cauvery was nearly completed at a cost of Rs. 2,013. A sub-registrar's office at Vallam was completed; outlay Rs. 2,320. Improvements to the District Munsif's court-house at Máyavaram were completed for Rs. 3,288. Improvements and repairs to the Kumbakónam Sub-Judge's court were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,104. The repairs to the palace at Tanjore were completed at a cost of Rs. 91,038.

Madura.—The work of constructing a Sub-Magistrate's office at Madura was started in December 1885, and Rs. 5,000 spent within the year. The following offices were all but completed during the year: (1) Deputy Tahsildar's office at Vedasandur; total outlay Rs. 11,497. (2) Deputy Tahsildar's office at Nellakóta; outlay during the year Rs. 7,993. (3) Deputy Tahsildar's office at Uthamapoliam; outlay Rs. 7,503. The following Sub-Registrars' offices were completed, and all but the last two handed over to the Registration department within the year:—(1) Office at Usilampatti; the estimate amounted to Rs. 2,580. (2) Office at Melúr; outlay Rs. 2,134. (3) Office at Tirupatúr, Rs. 2,193. (4) Office at Dindigul, Rs. 2,078. (5) Office at Sivaganga, Rs. 2,306. (6) Office at Ootrampoliam, Rs. 2,191. (7) Office at Tirushuli, Rs. 2,182. Repairs were completed (1) to the sub-court at Madura; outlay Rs. 2,123; and (2) to the district jail at Madura; outlay Rs. 2,556.

Negapatam.—The work of improving the taluk office at Negapatam was completed. The estimate was Rs. 6,700.

Ramnad.—A Sub-Registrar's office at Ramnad was completed in August and made over to the Registration department; outlay Rs. 2,150.

PROVINCIAL—COMMUNICATIONS.

Vizagapatam.—The following works were completed in connection with the new Potinghi ghât road:—(1) Permanent lines at Roddavâlsa and Rallagedda. (2) Bungalow at Potinghi with out-houses, and additional works, such as stone revetments in front and rear with ornamental balustrading. (3) Removal of some rocky noses, which were a source of obstruction to traffic. (4) Several bandy-stands on the line levelled, and other petty works finished to the required extent.

Estimate Rs. 4,56,581; outlay Rs. 4,28,622. The expenditure on the maintenance of the road amounted to Rs. 10,526 against a grant of Rs. 10,500.

Godávari (East).—The navigation works at Dumagudiem were maintained at a cost of Rs. 15,605. During the year 698 boats and 873 rafts passed through the canal.

Nílgiris.—The following works were completed :—(1) Improving the main road within the municipal limits of Ootacamund. (2) Improving the road from Ootacamund to Gúdalúr. (3) Improving roads within the Coonoor municipal limits. (4) Construction of rest-house with outhouses on the ghât at the 9th mile below Coonoor (work commenced, but not completed). (5) Widening certain portions of the Kullar-Gúdalúr road below Craigmore toll-bar. (6) Repairing the bridge at the 4th mile below Coonoor. An expenditure of Rs. 1,391 was incurred in maintaining the road from Mettupálaiyam to Kullar up to September 1885, when the road was handed over to the Local Fund Department.

Presidency.—A sum of Rs. 9,142 was expended on repairs to bridges and roadways over bridges; and Rs. 9,058 paid to the Madras Municipality for the maintenance of the roads leading from the Fort to the Mount and Poonamallee.

Madura.—The road from Cumbum to the foot of the Gúdalúr-Peermade ghât was under execution by the Local Fund department from funds supplied by the Public Works department. The outlay of the year was only Rs. 2,232. In January 1886 the work was ordered to be retransferred to the Public Works department for execution.

PROVINCIAL—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Nílgiris.—The following works were completed during the year :—(1) Elk hill cutting. (2) Dodabetta reservoir. (3) Regulating weir at the lake. Expenditure to the extent of Rs. 57,380 was incurred on the bazaar drainage scheme; certain improvements were effected round the lake and at Charing Cross; and groynes were provided for the upper end of the lake. The east escape of Ootacamund lake was partially repaired, as was also the surplus escape of the St. Lawrence lake.

South Arcot.—The embankment for the protection of the town of Tirupápuliyur (Cuddalore) from the floods of the Gadilam river was completed to a length of 2,057 feet at an outlay of Rs. 2,013. The work was in progress at the close of the year.

LOCAL—INCORPORATED.

Godávari (East).—The total expenditure up to the end of the year on the Covur-Munjair junction canal amounted to Rs. 1,29,228 against an estimate of Rs. 1,45,525. A sum of Rs. 5,215 was spent on the construction of an iron lattice girder bridge at Vencatakrishnapuram lock of the Sámalkót canal. The construction of a landing-place for passenger boats near Ramapadalu, Dowlaishweram, was completed; outlay Rs. 4,924.

Kistna (East).—The only work in progress was the landing stage at Bezváda. A sum of Rs. 8,375 was spent.

South Arcot.—Five roads along the banks of the Coleroon and Vadavar rivers, Khan Sahib's canal, and the Veeranam and Perumal tanks, were maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,641.

Tanjore.—A village road from Haridnaramangalam to Muneyoor, along the Vennár embankment, was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,306.

LOCAL—EXCLUDED.

Godávari (East).—Improvements to the Marine Villa at Cocanada were completed; outlay Rs. 9,251.

Nellore.—Improvements to superintendent's quarters at Armeghon light-house, commenced during the previous year, were completed, and the following works were in progress :—(1) Further alterations and improvements to superintendent's quarters at Armeghon light-house. (2) Constructing lines for the lascars attached to the abovenamed light-house. (3) Constructing lines for the lascars attached to the light-house at Pulicat.

West Coast.—The construction of groynes and rebuilding of revetment for the protection of the Ponáni town, for which materials were collected in the previous year, were completed; outlay Rs. 3,563. This work was transferred from Excluded Local to Provincial. The boat jetty at Cannanore, for which materials were

collected in the previous year, was completed and handed over to the Marine department; expenditure Rs. 12,130.

Ramnad.—In connection with "Wards' estates" in this division a sum of Rs. 2,074 was expended on certain original and repair works.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION. (1885-86.)

General Remarks.

Classification.

Under orders received from the Government of India the works which were heretofore called Productive Public Works and Protective Works are now termed Major Works, the revenue realised from them being recorded under the financial head No. XXIX divided into Direct Receipts and Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation. Their working expenses are shown under the financial head No. 42, while the outlay on construction in the case of Protective Works is shown under 35, and in the case of Productive Works under 48. All other irrigation, navigation and agricultural works are classed as "Minor Works and Navigation," the revenue realised from them in this department being shown under XXX and the expenditure under 43. The rest of the classification remains the same as that shown in the administration report for the previous year.

Total grant and outlay.

The total budget grant sanctioned from Imperial funds was Rs. 58,15,000, of which Rs. 6,00,000 were withdrawn by the Government of India to meet more urgent demands elsewhere, and Rs. 52,258 were surrendered owing to the slow progress of work on the Rushikulya project, leaving Rs. 51,62,742 as the actual amount available for expenditure. Additional grants were subsequently given for starting work on the Pennér anicut system, for pushing forward works of the Sangam anicut project and of the Godávari central delta, and for restoring the Gunnaram aqueduct, situated in the delta just named, which had been seriously damaged by floods. The final grant was thus brought up to Rs. 53,41,252 and the outlay to Rs. 54,04,713, showing an excess expenditure of Rs. 63,461, equivalent to 1·2 per cent. of the grant, as against a lapse in the previous year of 5·88 per cent. An excess of Rs. 60,000 out of this sum was permitted by the Government of India to allow of the Imperial share of the expenditure incurred on the Kovur-Munjair canal, in the Godávari district, being adjusted. Of the total expenditure shown above Rs. 67,612 were spent in England and the balance in this country.

In addition to this expenditure a sum of Rs. 9,304 was spent from contributions, viz., Rs. 4,396 on Major Works (Working Expenses) and the remainder on Minor Works and Navigation.

The budget grant from Provincial funds was Rs. 3,63,000; this was increased to Rs. 6,23,131 by the provision of funds for the restoration of the Red Hills tank of the Madras Water-Supply and Irrigation Extension project, for the continuance of the Project divisions, and for the improvement of the West Coast canal. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 6,22,020, or Rs. 1,111 less than the grant.

The total of Direct Receipts brought to account in the Public Works department was Rs. 3,14,314, that is, Rs. 29,119 less than in the previous year, but Rs. 16,064 more than the amount anticipated.

Total area irrigated and revenue derived.

The total area occupied for irrigation was 4,786,313 acres, of which 4,621,430 acres were effectively irrigated, against 4,327,523 acres in the previous year. Of the area irrigated, 1,943,025 acres were under Major (Productive) Works; 88,299 acres under Minor Works and Navigation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept; and the remainder under works for which similar accounts are not kept.

The total revenue assessed on irrigated lands was Rs. 222,46,501 as against Rs. 216,76,208 in the previous year, of this Rs. 57,62,305 was due to land and Rs. 164,84,196 to irrigation. The total deductions and remissions amounted to Rs. 10,42,765 or Rs. 8,80,345 less than in the previous year. The net irrigation revenue was Rs. 154,41,431, of which Rs. 75,164 represent the revenue assessed on lands irrigated under the Kurnool canal, the accounts of which are based on the revenue actually collected and brought to account as direct receipts in the

Lithographed in Central Survey Office, Madras. July 1886.

Public Works department; Rs. 64,33,762 were derived from other Major (Productive) Works; Rs. 3,04,170 from Minor Works and Navigation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept; and the remainder from works for which similar accounts are not kept.

MAJOR (PRODUCTIVE) WORKS.

Capital Account.

Under 48—Capital Expenditure on Public Works (not charged against Revenue)—the estimates, grants, and outlay during, and to the end of, the year were as shown below:—

—	Sanctioned estimates.	Budget grant for 1885-86.	Revised estimate for 1885-86.	Outlay during 1885-86.	Total outlay to end of 1885-86.
Direct Charges.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Works	430,14,159	14,53,344	12,43,834	12,13,385	361,32,181
Establishment	59,92,775	2,97,459	2,46,257	2,40,807	44,46,553
Tools and plant	18,65,597	69,197	62,909	49,908	15,52,495
Loss by exchange	41,05,175	...	...	17,127	40,97,097
Suspense	...	...	...	— 27	— 27
Total ...	549,77,706	18,20,000	15,53,000	15,21,200	462,28,299
Deduct receipts on Capital account	3,75,566	...	...	5,985	2,11,665
Net Total ...	546,02,140	18,20,000	15,53,000	15,15,215	460,16,634
Indirect Charges.					
Capitalized abatement of land revenue ...	29,75,920	1,75,055	1,90,338	4,69,807	24,72,481
Leave and pension allowances	11,73,070	41,644	34,472	33,713	8,75,328
Total ...	41,48,990	2,16,699	2,24,810	5,03,520	33,47,809
Grand Total ...	587,51,130	20,36,699	17,77,810	20,18,735	493,64,443

Good progress was made with the Godávari delta, the Sangam anicut works, the Barúr project, and the Cauvery and Vennár regulators; but in the Kistna delta and the Pennér anicut systems, the progress was not as good as expected, owing in the case of the delta to difficulty and delay in acquiring land and the prevalence of cholera, and in the case of the Pennér system to the presence of water in the tanks and channels during the working season and great scarcity of labor due to a large demand for railway works.

Revenue Account (Working Expenses).

The charges under 42—Major Works (Working Expenses)—are as shown below:—

—	Grant.		Outlay.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
Direct Charges.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Extensions and improvements	1,24,714	1,04,410	1,08,776
Maintenance and repairs	4,59,798	5,11,359	5,12,080
Establishment	3,41,554	3,53,327	3,76,359
Tools and plant	73,934	76,414	1,27,947
Refunds of revenue	...	...	1,460
Total ...	10,00,000	10,45,510	11,26,622
Indirect Charges.			
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	...	...	4,608
Leave and pension allowances	47,818	49,465	52,690
Total ...	47,818	49,465	57,298
Grand Total ...	10,47,818	10,94,975	11,83,920

The budget grant was increased to provide funds for restoring the Gunnaram aqueduct, and the outlay exceeded the increased grant, the aqueduct having been again damaged by floods while under restoration.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The total area irrigated under Major Works and the revenue derived therefrom, as compared with the previous year, are given below :—

—		Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	
First crop	1884-85	1,876,860	1,685,413	53,16,739	3·15
	1885-86	1,958,975	1,943,025	61,19,049	3·15
Second crop ...	1884-85	131,140	127,018	3,23,489	2·55
	1885-86	155,553	155,178	3,89,877	2·51

Financial results.

The Revenue account, compared with the previous year, is as follows :—

—	1884-85.	1885-86.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue exclusive of that derived from the Kurnool canal, the actual collections from which have been included under direct receipts	55,55,413	64,33,762
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	28,07,097	28,82,372
Net Increase ...	27,48,316	35,51,390
Add share of enhanced land revenue	3,82,148	4,44,217
Total ...	31,30,464	39,95,607
Deduct collection charges	1,56,524	2,00,274
Net Total ...	29,73,940	37,95,333
Direct receipts	2,65,687	2,37,294
Total ...	32,39,627	40,32,627
Deduct working expenses	10,47,272	11,83,920
Net Revenue ...	21,92,355	28,48,707
Deduct interest charges	15,79,142	18,02,451
Surplus revenue ...	6,13,213	10,46,256

The surplus revenue amounted to 5·8 per cent. on the Capital outlay of the works in operation against 1·4 per cent. in the previous year.

GODAVARI DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The expenditure on Capital Account of the Godávari delta system was as follows :—

—	Amount of estimate.	Final grant (Revised estimate) for 1885-86.	Outlay during 1885-86.	Total outlay to end of 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	110,89,332	2,90,175	3,08,605	103,19,954
Indirect do.	19,43,321	...	23,995	18,47,143
Total ...	130,32,653	2,90,175	3,28,942	121,67,097

The budget grant of Rs. 3,95,000 was reduced to Rs. 2,90,175, owing chiefly to the withdrawal, in May 1885, by the Government of India, under the orders of the Secretary of State, of a lakh of rupees, and to the transfer of a portion of the reduced grant to the Sangam anicut system. The outlay on works exceeded the grant owing to certain works having been carried out in anticipation of allotments being obtained.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account amounted to Rs. 5,92,622 and the receipts in the Public Works department to Rs. 1,07,385. The principal portion of the latter is derived from navigation.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below:— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Present irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	
First crop...	1884-85	529,196	520,791	15,97,301	3·07
	1885-86	561,646	555,908	17,08,643	3·07
Second crop	1884-85	24,709	24,681	71,555	2·90
	1885-86	32,504	32,473	89,675	2·76

The area irrigated before the present works were started was 149,776 acres.

There was a considerable increase in 1885-86 both in the area irrigated and in the revenue derived owing to the improvements carried out in the delta and to the favorable character of the season.

The gross revenue and working expenses per acre amounted to Rs. 3·14 and Rs. 1·07, respectively, against Rs. 3·27 and Rs. 1·02 in the previous year.

The following statement shows the financial results:— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.	Charges.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Gross irrigation revenue	17,98,318	...	Direct charges	5,64,852	92,49,104
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	1,23,246	...	Indirect do.	27,770	5,89,601
			Total ...	5,92,622	98,38,705
Increase of revenue	16,75,072	345,57,868	Interest charges	4,06,626	93,41,694
Share of enhanced land revenue.	1,53,297	41,97,825			
			Total ...	9,99,248	191,80,399
Total ...	18,28,369	387,55,693	*Surplus Revenue*	8,45,088	181,15,231
Deduct collection charges at 5 per cent.	91,418	27,12,974			
Net Total ...	17,36,951	360,42,719			
Direct receipts in the Public Works department	1,07,385	12,52,911			
Total ...	18,44,336	372,95,630	Total ...	18,44,336	372,95,630

The net revenue from the system during the year, after paying interest charges, was 6·95 per cent. on the Capital outlay, "Direct" and "Indirect," against 6·58 per cent. in the previous year. The estimated ultimate return is 9·3 per cent. per annum on the Capital outlay.

General Remarks.

The Godávari river rose above the crest of the anicut on the night of the 18th June 1885, and did not again fall below that level till the 1st March 1886. The highest flood during the year occurred on the 22nd July, on which date the river rose to 11·5 feet above crest of anicut. The highest flood on record is 15·25 feet on crest of anicut; this occurred in July 1861. The Vasista river bank in the Nagaram island, the Vyenateyam bank at Bendamurlanka, and the Polavaram island embankment at Kesanakurru, in the Godávari Central division, were either overtopped or breached, and considerable local damage was done. The work proposed for the strengthening of the Gunnaram aqueduct, in the Godávari Central delta, which sustained serious damage in August 1884, was in progress in the early part of the year, but it was found impracticable to complete it before the commencement of the irrigation season of 1885. On the afternoon of the 16th July 1885, the right-hand trough wall of the aqueduct, in the unstrengthened portion, failed for a length of two hundred feet, thus cutting off the water-supply of forty thousand acres of irrigation. Immediate measures were taken for restoring the water-supply of the Nagaram island, and as it was impracticable to rebuild the ruined wall until the water in the river subsided, a temporary wall was constructed by the 4th August 1885, to admit of navigation being resumed as soon as possible.

KISTNA DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The expenditure on Capital account of the Kistna delta was as follows:—

—	Amount of estimate.	Final grant (Revised estimate) for 1885-86	Outlay during 1885-86.	Total outlay to end of 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	139,19,784	3,82,263	3,62,390	70,44,380
Indirect do.	9,81,160	...	29,127	5,11,616
Total ...	149,00,944	3,82,263	3,91,517	75,55,996

Revised estimates for the Masulipatam canal, and detailed estimates for works to be carried out on the Main, Bank, Commamur, and Nizampatam canals, for the lock and weir at Kamalapuram, for raising the banks of the first reach of the Bantumilli canal, and for excavating the Motur channel and its branches were sanctioned. During the year, the revised estimates for the distributaries of the Polraz canal were prepared.

The budget grant of Rs. 5,38,700 was reduced to Rs. 3,82,263 owing chiefly to the withdrawal by the Government of India, under the orders of the Secretary of State, in May 1885, of Rs. 1,50,000, and to the necessity for transferring Rs. 12,300 to the Sangam anicut project.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account amounted to Rs. 3,08,887, and the receipts in the Public Works department (principally from navigation) to Rs. 35,223 against Rs. 32,998 in 1884-85.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The total irrigable area is 475,000 acres. The irrigated area and revenue of the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below:—

—		Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	
First crop ...	1884-85	311,248	309,395	10,15,836	3·28
	1885-86	332,682	330,159	11,03,332	3·34
Second crop.	1884-85	84	84	203	2·42
	1885-86	54	54	85	1·58

There was an increase both in the area irrigated and the revenue derived owing to the improvements carried out to the delta and to the favorable character of the season. The area irrigated before the present works were constructed was 66,446 acres. The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 3·46 and 0·93 per acre against Rs. 3·39 and 0·93, respectively, in the previous year.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Receipts.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.	Charges.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Gross irrigation revenue ...	11,03,417	...	Direct charges	2,94,146	51,71,110
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	73,062	...	Indirect do.	14,741	3,22,380
			Total ...	3,08,887	54,93,490
Increase of revenue	10,30,355	163,98,057	Interest charges	2,74,528	55,75,021
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,33,769	26,45,072	Total ...	5,83,415	110,68,511
Total ...	11,64,124	190,43,129	*Surplus Revenue*	5,57,726	70,83,224
Deduct collection charges ...	58,206	13,21,964			
Net Total ...	11,05,918	177,21,165			
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works Department	35,223	4,30,570			
Total ...	11,41,141	181,51,735	Total ...	11,41,141	181,51,735

The return, after paying interest charges, was 7·38 per cent. on total Capital outlay, "Direct" and "Indirect," against 6·99 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The year was a favorable one. The river rose over the anicut on the 5th June 1885, and though the freshes were moderate in height, the supply of water was sufficient, except for two weeks in September 1885. The greatest height attained by the river was on the 7th October 1885, when it rose to 14 feet over the anicut crest. The highest flood recorded is 20·04 feet, and this occurred in July 1882. The right bank of the Ellore canal was breached in September 1885 in the 37th mile by floods in the Tammileru. Both irrigation and navigation were suspended for about ten days, after which the canal was restored.

PENNER ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The completion estimates, amounting to Rs. 18,57,333, for the Pennér anicut system, which were submitted to the Government of India in October 1884, were sanctioned by the Secretary of State in April 1885. A grant of Rs. 37,000 was allotted in October 1885.

The expenditure on Capital account was as follows :—

—	Amount of estimate.	Final grant for 1885-86.	Outlay during 1885-86.	Total outlay to end of 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	16,12,789	37,000	23,599	14,44,374
Indirect do.	2,44,544	...	618	2,36,915
Total ...	18,57,333	37,000	24,217	16,81,289

The presence of water in tanks and channels and the prosecution of railway works in Nellore precluded the grant being fully utilised.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account for the year were Rs. 11,935 and the receipts in the Public Works department Rs. 328.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	
First crop ...	1884-85	62,539	61,905	2,28,464	3·69
	1885-86	62,746	61,963	2,29,546	3·70
Second crop	1884-85	1,138	1,138	3,308	2·90
	1885-86	1,837	1,837	5,067	2·76

The gross revenue and working expenses per acre amounted to Rs. 2·03 and Rs. 0·19, respectively, against Rs. 3·74 and Rs. 0·62 in the previous year. The area irrigated before the new works were started was 41,922 acres.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.	Charges.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	2,34,613	...	Direct charges	31,502	7,45,239
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	1,17,720	...	Indirect do.	2,599	60,423
			Total ...	34,101	8,05,662
Increase of revenue	1,16,893	16,50,602	Deduct old maintenance charges	22,166	6,00,716
Share of enhanced land revenue	15,040	3,07,915			
			Net Total ...	11,935	2,04,946
Total ...	1,31,933	19,58,517	Interest charges	57,303	12,42,206
Deduct collection charges ...	6,597	1,35,302			
			Total ...	69,238	14,47,152
Net Total ...	1,25,336	18,23,215	*Surplus revenue*	56,426	3,79,209
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works department ...	328	3,146			
Total ...	1,25,664	18,26,361	Total ...	1,25,664	18,26,361

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 3·36 per cent. on the total Capital outlay against 2·98 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The year on the whole was favorable and good crops were raised. As usual in September the Pennér failed to give sufficient water, and for some days cultivation was in a critical state, but about the 20th September 1885 a fresh câme down, and from that date up to the end of the year the supply was ample. The greatest depth of water on the anicut was 5·5 feet; this occurred on the 14th August 1885. The highest flood on record is 19·3 feet; this took place on the 30th November 1882.

The most serious accident of the year was the breaching of the Budavam tank owing to a leak in the bund at the site of an old breach. All the water in the tank ran out and the breach could not be closed, so there was a total loss of crops. None of the tanks provided with efficient surplus weirs during the past five years were breached. Ten tanks breached owing to insufficient escapes and seven owing to other causes, whereby a revenue of Rs. 3,172 was lost to Government. The tanks were restored at a cost of Rs. 10,850.

SANGAM ANICUT PROJECT.

Capital Account.

During the year detailed estimates for most of the minor distributaries of the Central channel, for the first six miles of the Eastern channel, for the Yellayapolam branch channel, for the minor channels taking off from the Southern channel in the first 14 miles, and for the Mudegunta drainage scheme and the improvements to the Duvvur branch channel were sanctioned.

The following statement exhibits the total of the estimate sanctioned, the grant, and the outlay of, and up to the end of, the year :—

—	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1885-86.	Outlay during 1885-86.	Outlay to end of 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	28,96,437	4,91,585	4,90,951	24,58,241
Indirect do.	6,72,612	...	4,41,444	5,23,853
Total ...	35,69,049	4,91,585	9,32,395	29,82,094

The indirect charges were extraordinarily large owing to payment of compensation for lands taken up for the works.

Revenue Account.

The Revenue account of the project was opened during 1884-85, a small extent of new land having been cultivated; but charges on Revenue account were incurred for the first time during the year under review and amounted to Rs. 5,073. There were no receipts in the Public Works department.

The area irrigated and the revenue derived therefrom during the year compare with those of the previous year as shown below :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area effectively irigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	
First crop ...	1884-85 ...	21,576	18,548	61,869	3·3
	1885-86 ...	48,504	44,760	1,56,544	3·5
Second crop ...	1884-85 ...	188	188	469	2·5
	1885-86 ...	718	684	1,518	2·11

The extent occupied for cultivation during the year was ·51 per cent. of estimated irrigable area, viz., 94,000 acres. The area irrigated under the old and natural sources of supply was 45,871 acres.

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.	Charges.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	1,58,062	...	Direct charges	4,679	4,679
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	1,27,595	...	Indirect do.	394	394
			Interest do.	88,511	2,22,430
Increase of revenue	30,467	36,045			
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,454	1,988			
Total ...	31,921	38,033			
Deduct collection charges ...	1,596	1,902			
Net Total ...	30,325	36,131			
Direct receipts collected in the Public Works department ...	...	...			
Total ...	30,325	36,131			
Net deficit	* 63,259	* 1,91,372			
Total ...	93,584	2,27,503	Total ...	93,584	2,27,503

The deficit, after paying interest charges, was 2·12 per cent. on the total Capital outlay.

General Remarks.

The season was generally favorable, and not wanting on the whole, though a little interfered with by the Nellore-Cuddapah works. There were no fluctuations in the prices of labor and materials. On the 16th June, 12th July, and 14th August 1885 considerable freshes came down the river. Season.

A few unfortunate but unavoidable accidents occurred in connection with the anicut works. The west front wing wall of the southern head-sluice cracked badly immediately the bund behind it was raised. A large slip some sixty yards long occurred in rear of the Kanigiri tank bund. In both cases successful measures were taken to minimise the evil.

KURNOOL CANAL.

Capital Account.

The cost of the purchase of the canal, which stood at the close of the preceding year at Rs. 176,38,732, was raised to Rs. 216,59,353 by the expenditure Increase of purchase money.

* These figures differ from those shown in the Examiner's administrative accounts, in which approximate figures of revenue were adopted in the absence of correct information, which was received after the closure of the accounts.

during the year in England, on account of law charges, of a sum of Rs. 21,440, and by the adjustment of the "loss by exchange" on the purchase money. There was no expenditure in India on the Capital account of the canal, but a recovery of Rs. 5,469.

Revenue Account.

Grant and outlay.

The expenditure on Revenue account was Rs. 1,96,420 and the receipts in the Public Works department Rs. 13,615.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year :—

—		Area irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	RS.	
Kurnool ...	1884-85	12,138	41,164	3·39
	1885-86	8,397	28,894	3·44
Cuddapah ...	1884-85	13,513	43,651	2·23
	1885-86	14,404	46,270	3·21
Total ...	1884-85 ...	25,651	84,815	3·30
	1885-86 ...	22,801	75,164	3·29

Extension of irrigation.

With the view of encouraging the extension of irrigation under the canal, dry lands which have not been irrigated within the last ten years are allowed a remission of water rates to the extent of 50 per cent. for the first five years and 25 per cent. for the second five years, and in the case of blocks of unoccupied waste lands of 50 acres and above, taken up for irrigated cultivation without restriction as to crops, water is supplied free of charge for the first five years and at half rates for the second five years, full water rates being levied thereafter. Under these concessions 1,932 acres of dry lands were converted into wet, and 3,704 acres of waste lands were taken up during the year, of which 1,229 acres were cultivated.

Financial results based on actual collections.

The following statement shows the financial results of the canal based on the actual collections of irrigation revenue :—

Receipts.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.	Charges.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Revenue collected in Public Works department	13,615	53,642	Direct charges	1,90,944	7,08,584
			Indirect do.	5,476	23,195
Revenue collected in the Civil department exclusive of collection charges	71,385	2,60,270	Interest do.	8,65,920	30,33,582
Total ...	85,000	3,13,912			
Net deficit	9,77,340	34,51,449			
Total ...	10,62,340	37,65,361	Total ...	10,62,340	37,65,361

General Remarks.

As regards the two distributaries required for the extension of irrigation to the east of the canal, referred to in last year's report, little progress was made during the year in the investigation of the proposed Vellagode channel, while the whole of the field work required to be done for the preparation of estimates for the Maidkur channel was finished.

On the 6th October 1885 the Tungabhadra river rose to an unusual height, the depth of water over the Sunkesala anicut being 7 feet, while the highest flood previously recorded was 6·5 feet over anicut, and this occurred in July 1882.

The year has been remarkable for high floods, which resulted in very serious injury to the canal. On the 11th August 1885 a violent storm occurred, which was severely felt in the neighbourhood of Jutur. The Kali river rose to an abnormal

height, and the mean flood level was considerably in excess of any previously recorded; 11½ feet of water passed over the Jutur anicut, the wing walls of which are only 10½ feet. The coping of the anicut was carried away, whilst a clean sweep was made of the canal banks below lock No. 14. The banks were also breached in numerous places between Velpanur and Rajoli. The estimated cost of repairing these damages amounted to Rs. 25,000.

The Sunkesala anicut breached on the 6th October 1885 for a length of about 250 feet, when there were 7 feet of water passing over its crest. After the subsidence of the floods a ring bund, 303 yards in length, was constructed to hold up the supply required for the canal and thus prevent loss to irrigation. The bund was commenced on the 7th November 1885 and was completed in February 1886. The estimated cost of repairing the breach in the anicut amounted to Rs. 26,090. This anicut having breached three times, first in 1862, again in 1882, and for the third time in the year under review, it was decided, in March 1886, to lower its crest by three feet at an estimated outlay of Rs. 18,136. The lowering of the anicut will not prejudicially affect the future requirements of the area commanded by the canal, and as recent examination at the site of the breach has shown that the rubble-work is not of the best quality, it is considered that the stability of the anicut during high floods will thereby be increased.

BARUR TANK PROJECT.

Capital Account.

Revised estimates, amounting to Rs. 4,25,300, for the Barúr tank project were submitted in September 1885 to the Government of India, and sanctioned in February 1886 by the Secretary of State in substitution of those sanctioned in October 1883. The revision of the original estimates was due to an under-estimate in the original forecast of the amount of rock cutting in connection with the channel, an insufficiency in the rates allowed for labor, miscalculations with respect to the value of existing work as left after the famine operations of 1877-78, and deteriorations in that work when operations were resumed in 1883. The revised estimates involve an excess of Rs. 91,507 over the original estimates.

The following statement exhibits the estimates sanctioned and the outlay incurred during, and up to the end of, the year on Capital account :—

—	Estimate.	Grant for 1885-86.	Expenditure during 1885-86.	Total expenditure to end of 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	4,00,000	84,627	70,671	2,33,123
Indirect do.	25,300	...	1,736	14,050
Total ...	4,25,300	84,627	72,407	2,47,173

The budget grant of Rs. 1,21,000 was reduced to Rs. 84,627 during the year in order to meet the demands for additional funds urgently required for works of other systems. The progress of the works was impeded to a great extent by a scarcity of labor and by fever, which prevailed in October and the previous months.

Revenue Account.

The project being under execution, no Revenue account has yet been opened.

CAUVERY DELTA SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The following statement compares the expenditure on the Cauvery delta system, Capital account, with the revised estimate for the year, and the total expenditure with the sanctioned estimates :—

—	Amount of estimate.	Final grant (Revised estimate) for 1885-86.	Outlay during 1885-86.	Total outlay to end of 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	16,62,925	2,36,510	2,27,809	15,44,488
Indirect do.	1,66,767	...	5,932	1,14,766
Total ...	18,29,692	2,36,510	2,33,741	16,59,254

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account for the year were Rs. 49,930 and the receipts in the Public Works department Rs. 7,941. The latter consist of the sale proceeds of plantations and other canal-produce. The increase was mainly due to repair of flood damages.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The area and revenue compare as follows with those of the previous year :—

—		Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	
First crop ...	1884-85	904,128	729,376	22,14,680	3·05
	1885-86	907,795	905,284	27,20,046	3·00
Second crop	1884-85	87,706	84,820	1,95,933	2·30
	1885-86	100,095	100,095	2,27,992	2·27

The increase both in the area irrigated and in the revenue derived is due to the previous year having been an exceptionally bad year for irrigation, large remissions having been granted owing to damages caused to crops by extraordinary floods. On a subsequent special investigation, the remissions granted were found to be too large and were reduced, but the increase of revenue to be credited to the delta on account of this reduction of remissions has not yet been ascertained. The area of lands irrigated under the old native works was 730,104 acres.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.	Charges.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	29,48,038	...	Direct charges	1,75,284	65,87,555
Deduct share due to irrigation.	23,61,242	...	Indirect do.	9,033	3,17,199
Increase of revenue	5,86,796	128,44,593	Total ...	1,84,317	69,04,754
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,38,268	36,06,778	Deduct old maintenance charges.	1,34,387	70,08,793
			Net Total ...	49,930	—1,04,039
Total ...	7,25,064	164,51,371	Interest charges	57,223	13,00,903
Deduct collection charges ...	36,253	11,65,308			
			Total ...	1,07,153	11,96,864
Net Total ...	6,88,811	152,86,063	*Surplus revenue*	5,89,599	141,71,936
Direct receipts in the Public Works department ...	7,941	82,737			
Total ...	6,96,752	153,68,800	Total ...	6,96,752	153,68,800

The net return, after paying interest charges, was 35·53 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 7·8 in the previous year, the striking difference between the results of the two years being due to the abnormal remissions, already mentioned, in 1884-85.

General Remarks.

In the Negapatam division the season was fairly propitious. There were heavy falls of rain at times; but there was no drought like that of 1884-85 before the heavy floods. In the Tanjore division the character of the season was less favorable. Water did not rise to the crest of the upper anicut until the 26th June 1885, and flowed over the anicut only 74 days from that date to the end of

December 1885. The greatest height attained by the Cauvery during the year was on the 20th August 1885, when the river rose to 9·9 feet above the sill of the Cauvery dam. The highest flood ever recorded is 13·25 feet, and this occurred in November 1858.

SRIVAIKUNTHAM ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The following statement compares the expenditure on the Srívaikuntham anicut system, Capital account, with the revised estimate for the year, and the total expenditure with the sanctioned estimates :—

—	Sanctioned estimates.	Final grant for 1885-86.	Outlay during 1885-86.	Outlay to end of 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	13,61,520	9,840	8,461	13,12,721
Indirect do.	1,15,286	...	668	99,466
Total ...	14,76,806	...	9,129	14,12,187

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account were Rs. 19,053 and the receipts in the Public Works department, Rs. 1,417.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the preceding year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	
First crop ...	1884-85	22,342	19,747	1,13,774	5·76
	1885-86	22,801	22,150	1,25,774	5·68
Second crop.	1884-85	17,315	16,107	52,021	3·22
	1885-86	20,347	20,055	65,540	3·27

There was an increase, both in the area irrigated and the revenue derived, owing to the favorable character of the season. The area irrigated under the old native works was 14,600 acres.

The following statement exhibits the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.	Charges.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Gross irrigation revenue ...	1,91,314	...	Direct charges	24,701	4,01,434
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	79,507	...	Indirect do.	1,426	22,981
			Total ...	26,127	4,24,415
Increase of revenue	1,11,807	9,33,162	Deduct old maintenance charges	7,074	1,17,834
Share of enhanced land revenue	2,389	22,487			
			Net Total ..	19,053	3,06,581
Total ...	1,14,196	9,55,649	Interest charges	52,340	7,47,364
Deduct collection charges ...	5,710	64,345			
			Total ...	71,393	10,53,945
Net Total ...	1,08,486	8,91,304	*Surplus revenue*	38,510	— 1,47,126
Direct revenue collected in the Public Works department ...	1,417	15,515			
Total ...	1,09,903	9,06,819	Total ...	1,09,903	9,06,819

The return, after paying interest charges, was 2·73 per cent. against 1·41 per cent. in the previous year.

General Remarks.

The greatest height attained by the Támbraparni river was on the 16th November 1885 when the river rose to 2·66 feet over the crest of the Srívaikuntham

anicut; the highest flood ever recorded is 11·75 feet, and this occurred on the 7th December 1877. The water in the river was sufficient for the crops during the south-west and north-east monsoons.

PROTECTIVE WORKS.

The outlay debited to Protective works amounted to Rs. 3,39,782 against a grant of Rs. 3,47,742. The following are the particulars :—

—	Grant.				Outlay.			
	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Buckingham canal	1,60,000	...	...	1,60,000	1,60,000	...	...	1,60,000
Rushikulya project	1,52,893	23,849	11,000	1,87,742	1,43,168	22,600	14,014	1,79,782
Total ...	3,12,893	23,849	11,000	3,47,742	3,03,168	22,600	14,014	3,39,782

Rushikulya project.

The total outlay incurred on the Rushikulya project up to the end of the year under review was Rs. 4,29,810. The sanctioned estimate amounts to Rs. 28,60,000.

During the year considerable progress was made in the revision of the project estimates which were found to need modification, owing to alterations in constructive details of the designs for several works and to the insufficiency of the estimate rates. The works in progress were inspected by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in February 1886, and the results of his inspection were reported for the information of Government. On the occasion of this inspection, the necessity for reconstituting the Ganjam and Rushikulya divisions was recognised, and it was accordingly proposed, and sanctioned, that the Rushikulya division should consist of the project, with the Goomsur and Berhampore taluks and the Chinna Kimedi, Dhárákót and Bodoogooda estates, with head-quarters at Doegam, while the other division should comprise the remaining portion of the Ganjam district.

IMPERIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure was as follows :—

—	Sanctioned estimate.	Grant for 1885-86.	Outlay during 1885-86.	Total outlay to end of 1885-86.
Direct charges.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Works	23,06,671	61,146	1,05,693	21,24,809
Establishment	6,04,840	13,054	23,601	5,48,354
Tools and plant	44,512	...	720	43,237
Total ...	29,56,023	74,200	1,30,014	27,16,400
Less receipts on Capital account ...	798	...	...	912
Net Total ...	29,55,225	74,200	1,30,014	27,15,488
Indirect charges.				
Capitalised abatememt of land revenue...	95,774	...	1,457	1,23,638
Leave and pension allowances ...	1,28,098	...	1,752	1,14,760
Total ...	2,23,872	...	3,209	2,38,398
Grand Total ...	31,79,097	...	1,33,223	29,53,886

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account were as shown below :—

—	Grant. Budget.	Grant. Revised estimate.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Extensions and improvements	6,480	10,665	9,003
Maintenance and repairs	30,436	76,251	78,045
Establishment	8,596	20,090	19,958
Tools and plant	488	494	—86
Total ...	46,000	1,07,500	1,06,920
Indirect charges	...	...	2,795
Grand Total ...	...	...	1,09,715

The area irrigated was 81,242 acres against 82,887 acres in the previous year. The revenue derived was Rs. 1,56,294, and, deducting the working expenses, the net revenue amounted to Rs. 46,579, or 1·6 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 3·56 in the previous year.

CHEMBRAMBAKAM TANK.

Capital Account.

There was neither grant nor outlay on Capital account of this system. The total outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the previous year, was Rs. 7,36,589 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,36,958.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account were Rs. 16,487 and the receipts in the Public Works department Rs. 145.

The area irrigated and revenue derived compare as follow with those of the previous year:— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
First crop ...	1884-85	12,838	12,732	39,280	3·08
	1885-86	12,846	12,843	39,456	3·07
Second crop.	1884-85	5,815	5,815	14,995	2·57
	1885-86	4,780	4,780	12,696	2·66

The area of the lands formerly irrigated under the old works and natural sources of supply was 11,246 acres.

The following statement shows the financial results:— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.	Charges.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	52,152	...	Direct charges	22,735	1,67,984
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	16,273	...	Indirect do.	597	9,090
Increase of revenue	35,879	4,25,484	Total ...	23,332	1,77,074
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	760	7,287	Deduct old maintenance charges.	6,845	1,14,020
Total ...	36,639	4,32,771	Net Total ...	16,487	63,054
Deduct collection charges ...	1,832	29,504	*Surplus revenue*	18,465	3,40,821
Net Total ...	34,807	4,03,267			
Direct receipts in the Public Works department	145	608			
Total ...	34,952	4,03,875	Total ...	34,952	4,03,875

The actual return was 2·5 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 4·36 per cent. in the previous year.

PALAR ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

Outlay.

The Capital expenditure on the Pálár anicut system was as follows :—

—	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1885-86.	Outlay during 1885-86.	Outlay to end of 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	18,94,915	49,200	49,179	16,49,921
Indirect do.	98,978	...	1,287	90,477
Total ...	19,93,893	49,200	50,466	17,40,398

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account were Rs. 59,361, and the receipts in the Public Works department Rs. 660.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year :—

—		Area occupied.	Area irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	
First crop ...	1884-85	66,533	66,063	1,76,990	2·68
	1885-86	65,832	65,387	1,76,709	2·70
Second crop	1884-85	22,614	22,138	46,916	2·12
	1885-86	23,543	23,401	49,732	2·13

The area irrigated under the old native works was 44,941 acres.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results :—

Receipts.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.	Charges.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	2,26,441	...	Direct charges	61,668	9,60,297
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	1,17,536	...	Indirect do.	1,620	45,958
Increase of revenue	1,08,905	14,38,584	Total ...	63,288	10,06,255
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	14,190	3,59,797	Deduct old maintenance charges.	3,927	1,35,159
Total ...	1,23,095	17,98,381	Net Total ...	59,361	8,71,096
Deduct collection charges ...	6,155	1,24,116	*Surplus revenue*	58,239	8,08,446
Net Total ...	1,16,940	16,74,265			
Direct revenue collected in Public Works department	660	5,277			
Total ...	1,17,600	16,79,542	Total ...	1,17,600	16,79,542

The actual return was 3·34 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 4·70 per cent. in the previous year.

PELANDORAI ANICUT SYSTEM.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure on the Pelandorai anicut system was as follows :—

—	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1885-86.	Outlay during 1885-86.	Outlay to end of 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	4,05,000	25,000	20,835	3,81,142
Indirect do.	43,246	...	1,922	35,757
Total ...	4,48,246	25,000	22,757	4,16,899

The grant for the storage works was not fully utilised owing to scarcity of labor and delay in settling claims for land compensation.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account were Rs. 33,867 and the receipts in the Public Works department Rs. 25.

The irrigated area and revenue compare as follow with those of the previous year :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	
First crop ...	1884-85	4,623	4,092	10,814	2·64
	1885-86	3,080	3,012	6,859	2·28
Second crop.	1884-85	145	100	243	2·43
	1885-86	103	103	226	2·19

The area irrigated under the old native works was 1,746 acres.

The following statement shows the financial results :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.	Charges.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	7,085	...	Direct charges	33,162	2,89,098
Deduct portion due to old irrigation	3,236	...	Indirect do.	854	12,420
			Total ...	34,016	3,01,518
Increase of revenue	3,849	47,253	Deduct old maintenance charges ...	149	1,699
Share of enhanced land revenue ...	64	925			
Total ...	3,913	48,178			
Deduct collection charges ...	196	3,204			
Net Total ...	3,717	44,974			
Direct receipts in the Public Works department	25	250			
Total ...	3,742	45,224			
Net deficit ...	30,125	2,54,595			
Total ...	33,867	2,99,819	Net Total ...	33,867	2,99,819

The financial result of the year was a loss of Rs. 30,125 against Rs. 10,795 in the previous year.

KOVUR-MUNJAIR CANAL.

This canal was undertaken to establish water communication between the Pennuguduru salt-pans and the Cocanada canal, and to unite the Cocanada and Coringa canals of the Godávari delta system. Estimates were sanctioned in October 1876

for works amounting to Rs. 1,89,450, and on this sanction the canal was excavated as far as the Cholangi river. But in 1883, when the lock into the river, to enable boats to be taken to the salt-pans, was about to be commenced, objections were raised to its construction on the ground that fresh water would pass through it whereby the salt factory would be injured. It was thereupon decided to divert all drainage which would naturally fall into the Cholangi creek, and the original estimates were consequently revised, the amount of the revised estimates being apportioned as shown below :—

	RS.
Salt department	60,000
Local Fund	37,350
Canal and Ferry fund	84,724
Total ...	1,82,074

The Government of India, however, considered that no portion of the outlay on the canal would be legitimately classified as " Salt expenditure," and sanction was, therefore, accorded to the debit of Rs. 60,000 to Imperial funds under the head " 43. Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation," the charge being treated as a permissible excess over the year's grant under that head.

PROVINCIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.
IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure was as follows :—

—	Grant.				Outlay.			
	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Buckingham canal	1,56,700	72,841	11,500	2,41,041	1,66,326	74,204	10,391	2,50,921
Ganjam-Gopálpur canal ...	...	...	...	...	107	25	...	132
Chilka Lake canal	15,500	3,565	...	19,065	13,786	3,171	...	16,957
West Coast canal	2,047	470	...	2,517	700	161	...	861
B. Project division	1,026	16,240	83	17,349	979	14,388	133	15,500
C. do.	3,072	14,332	...	17,404	2,853	13,800	12	16,665
Lower Coleroon irrigation project division	2,485	22,110	2,000	26,595	910	21,429	398	22,737
Vyalore project	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	28
Total ...	1,80,830	1,29,558	13,583	3,23,971	1,85,689	1,27,178	10,934	3,23,801

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account were —

—	Grant.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.
Extensions and improvements	3,601	4,198
Maintenance and repairs	2,30,630	2,33,533
Establishment	59,174	60,280
Tools and plant	5,755	141
Refund of revenue	...	67
Total ...	2,99,160	2,98,219
Indirect charges	...	8,416
Total ...	...	3,06,635

The budget grant of Rs. 1,14,000 was increased by Rs. 1,85,160 during the course of the year for restoring the Red Hills and Cholaveram tanks of the Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project, which were damaged during the

previous year, and for repairing the serious damages caused to the Buckingham canal by the storm of 1884. The balance of the charges unpaid amounted to Rs. 2,39,003 against Rs. 1,02,460 in the previous year.

MADRAS WATER-SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION EXTENSION PROJECT.

Capital Account.

There was no outlay on Capital account of this system. The grant assigned in the budget was transferred during the course of the year to other works owing to unavoidable delay in the preparation of the revised estimates for the distribution channels. The total outlay, including indirect charges, to the end of the previous year, was Rs. 17,54,045 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 18,25,615.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account were Rs. 1,71,132 and the receipts in the Public Works department amounted to Rs. 4,109.

The area and revenue compare with those of the previous year as follow :— Area irrigated and revenue derived.

—		Area occupied.	Area effectively irrigated.	Irrigation revenue.	Average rate per acre.
		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	
First crop	1884-85	7,418	6,033	14,118	2·34
	1885-86	7,260	7,057	15,791	2·24
Second crop	1884-85	2,771	2,771	3,753	1·35
	1885-86	1,697	1,697	2,701	1·60

The whole of the water stored in the Red Hills tank after the temporary embankment to retain water was constructed was at first reserved for the use of the town of Madras, except a very small quantity given to preserve growing crops; but towards the end of April 1885, it having become clear that the supply was much in excess of what was required for that purpose, water was freely given for irrigation. The area irrigated before the new works were started was 5,496 acres.

The following statement shows the financial results during, and to the end of, the year :— Financial results.

Receipts.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.	Charges.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Irrigation revenue	18,492	...	Direct charges	1,71,408	4,35,388
Deduct share due to old irrigation.	10,663	...	Indirect do.	4,570	13,419
Increase of revenue	7,829	1,09,881	Total ...	1,75,978	4,48,807
Share of enhanced land revenue.	467	5,456	Deduct old maintenance charges.	4,846	80,746
Total ...	8,296	1,15,337	Net charges	1,71,132	3,68,061
Deduct collection charges ...	415	7,954			
Net Total ...	7,881	1,07,383			
Add receipts collected in the Public Works department ...	4,109	73,359			
Total ...	11,990	1,80,742			
Net deficit	1,59,142	1,87,319			
Total ...	1,71,132	3,68,061	Total ...	1,71,132	3,68,061

The net loss is 9·07 per cent. on the Capital outlay against 2·88 per cent. in the previous year.

BUCKINGHAM CANAL.

Capital Account.

The Capital expenditure was as follows:—

—	Sanctioned estimate.	Revised estimate for 1885-86.	Outlay during 1885-86.	Outlay to end of 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Direct charges	86,12,000	2,41,041	2,50,921	58,80,392
Indirect do.	6,79,954	...	19,681	3,89,536
Total ...	92,91,954	2,41,041	2,70,602	62,69,928

The expenditure exceeded the grant by Rs. 9,880 as the works were proceeded with more vigorously than was expected. The outlay to the end of 1885-86 includes expenditure incurred on the canal from Famine Relief and Insurance funds.

Revenue Account.

The charges on Revenue account were Rs. 1,34,454 and the receipts in the Public Works department Rs. 54,593.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results:—

Receipts.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.	Charges.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Navigation receipts	52,436	5,66,450	Direct charges	1,30,485	16,72,382
Miscellaneous do.	2,157	14,27,674	Indirect do.	3,969	49,818
			Total ...	1,34,454	17,22,200
			Deficit	—79,861	2,71,924
Total ...	54,593	19,94,124	Total ...	54,593	19,94,124

There was a net loss of Rs. 79,861 against Rs. 51,889 in the previous year.

GANJAM-GOPALPUR CANAL.

The estimates, amounting to Rs. 4,51,145, including indirect charges, for excavating a tidal canal in the Ganjam district, were sanctioned by the Government of India in April 1885. It was decided, however, that the construction of the work should be deferred until the Rushikulya project has advanced considerably towards completion.

CHILKA LAKE CANAL.

Against the estimate of Rs. 30,000, sanctioned in February 1885, for deepening the canal from the Chilka lake to Ganjam, an outlay of Rs. 13,786 was incurred during the year. The work was commenced in the early part of the year, but its progress was retarded owing to the insufficiency of the rates provided in the estimate and to scarcity of labor.

WEST COAST CANAL.

In July 1885 this canal was included in the category of Irrigation and Navigation Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, and a sum of Rs. 30,000 was allotted for carrying out the improvements, but as there was no prospect of this amount being wholly utilised owing to the delay in the preparation of the estimates, the grant was subsequently reduced to Rs. 2,517. Plans

and estimates for improving the canal between Tirúr and Madalagam were prepared, and for the section from Tirúr to Beypore levels were taken and the survey was completed. A sum of Rs. 700 was expended during the year in taking levels and soundings and fixing benchmark stones on the canal from Badagara to Cochin. The outlay fell short of the reduced grant by Rs. 1,656 and is due mainly to the divisional establishment having been engaged on other works in the division.

VEDARNIEM CANAL.

In March 1885 the Government directed that from the commencement of the year under review, the Vedarniem canal should be made a provincial work of navigation and placed under the charge of the Public Works department; that the traffic—salt and general—should be taxed alike in the shape of license fees on boats; and that the difference, if any, between the traffic receipts and the cost of maintenance should be borne equally by Local and Provincial funds. Accordingly, in the month of August 1885, the canal was transferred from the Salt department to the charge of the Public Works department. The survey of the canal was completed during the year and an estimate for lowering its bed was under preparation. In February 1886 an estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,320, for repairing the canal was sanctioned and in the following month Rs. 1,500 were allotted, against which an expenditure of only Rs. 469 was incurred owing to scarcity of labor. In September 1885 Government decided that the introduction on the Vedarniem canal of the navigation rules in force on the northern canals should be deferred until the canal has been put in order and the traffic improved. In the meanwhile the rate of license fees to be levied on boats was fixed at 8 annas a ton of 50 cubic feet exclusive of a deduction of 15 per cent. No tolls were to be levied on this canal for the present.

B. PROJECT DIVISION.

The field work required for the improvement of the existing Kalingaroyen channel was completed and the sections were plotted. Detailed drawings of the existing 66 masonry works were made and their levels taken. Designs for alterations to the existing works and for additional works required were prepared. The field work in connection with the extension of the channel, with the exception of a few furlongs of levelling, was completed and plotted. In connection with the Bhaváni reservoir project, 21 miles of trial line with 168 cross-sections and 14 miles of the final line with 77 cross-sections were levelled and roughly plotted.

C. PROJECT DIVISION.

The plans and estimates connected with the Tungabhadra water-supply project were under preparation. In November 1885 a history of the several projects for the irrigation of the Bellary district and for supplying the town of Bellary with drinking water from the Tungabhadra river was drawn up and submitted for the information of the Government of India, who in the following month directed that the estimate for the Tungabhadra water-supply project should in due time be submitted for their orders, if necessary.

LOWER COLEROON IRRIGATION PROJECT DIVISION.

The surveys and levels required for the project for improving the Lower Coleroon irrigation and for protecting the banks of the Coleroon river during heavy floods were nearly completed. The designs for all masonry works were also completed. Estimates for earthwork for the flood banks of the Coleroon river and for silt clearing along the Vadavar channel were framed, and the estimates for raising the bund of the Veeranam tank and for constructing the masonry works connected with the project were under preparation.

IMPERIAL—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION. IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

Grants and outlay.

The grants and outlay under this head compare as follow :—

—	Grant for 1885-86. Budget.	Grant for 1885-86. Revised estimate	Outlay during 1885-86.
Ordinary Works.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Original works—			
"Imperial" works—Major	60,360	86,248	82,905
Do. Minor	1,15,000	1,03,014	98,932
"Minor" Irrigation works	...	1,853	1,853
Total ...	1,75,360	1,91,115	1,83,690
Repairs—			
"Imperial" works	5,30,000	4,90,530	5,09,847
"Minor" Irrigation works	3,75,000	2,73,702	2,47,232
Total ...	9,05,000	7,64,232	7,57,079
Establishment	1,63,432	1,57,737	1,58,364
Tools and plant	7,054	6,802	6,835
Refund of revenue	...	...	30
Total, Ordinary works ...	12,50,846	11,19,886	11,05,998
Old Maintenance Charges of Works connected with the Systems for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.			
Original Works	10,039	10,039	10,039
Repairs	1,30,972	1,30,972	1,30,972
Establishment	2,00,733	2,00,733	2,08,051
Tools and plant	1,410	1,410	1,410
Total ...	3,43,154	3,43,154	3,50,472
Tank Maintenance Works.			
Original works	87,542	71,042	74,507
Repairs	1,76,000	1,00,855	96,554
Establishment	1,77,123	1,53,975	1,57,119
Tools and plant	9,335	8,328	6,795
Total ...	4,50,000	3,34,200	3,34,975
Grand Total ...	20,44,000	17,97,240	17,91,445

The budget grant for Major Original Works was increased to provide for incomplete works of the previous year, while that for Minor Original Works was reduced chiefly to meet, in part, the amount due to the Zemindar of Singampatti for improvements to irrigation works executed by him for Government. The budget grants for repairs to "Imperial" and "Minor" Works were reduced, chiefly owing to the Government of India having, in May 1885, under the orders of the Secretary of State, reduced the total grant for Minor Works and Navigation by 2 lakhs. The budget grant for Tank Maintenance Works was reduced by Rs. 1,15,800 to meet urgent demands for funds required for ordinary works.

The grants for Major Original Works in the Coimbatore and Negapatam divisions were not fully utilised owing to delay in acquiring land in the former and scarcity of labor in the latter division. The expenditure in the Nellore, Sangam, Bellary, South Arcot, and Trichinopoly divisions exceeded the grant, owing to the necessity for executing emergent repairs to several works, while that in the Tinnevelly division fell short of the grant as the presence of water in the tanks, during the working season, prevented work being done to the extent intended. In the South Arcot division the repairs to the Shatiatope anicut were carried out vigorously.

The expenditure incurred by Collectors on repairs to "Minor" Irrigation Works fell short of the grant by Rs. 26,470 or 9·67 per cent. of the grant. It is probable that the expenditure would have been more satisfactory but for the restrictive orders issued in the early part of the year and the subsequent reductions of the

grant by a lakh of rupees. In Godávari, Vizagapatam, Anantapur, Tanjore, and Nellore from 10 to 13 per cent. of the allotment was left unexpended; in Bellary, Coimbatore, and Kistna from 22 to 34 per cent., while in Madras the portion of the grant which lapsed was over 83 per cent. The cause of the short outlay in Madras is due to funds having been made available too late in the season to admit of the execution of the requisite repairs owing to the tanks being full.

The excess expenditure on establishment under old maintenance charges is due to the increase of indirect revenue derived from old irrigation under the Productive Public Works systems.

Tank maintenance scheme.

The extent of tank maintenance operations up to the end of the previous year covered 3,815 square miles. During the year this area was extended by 2,560 square miles, making an aggregate area of 6,375 square miles under investigation.

The following statement exhibits the number of works investigated and the estimated cost of the improvements proposed to be carried out :—

District.	Number of works investigated.	Area of irrigation.		Revenue.		Number of sluices estimated for.	Estimated cost of improvements.
		Present area.	Proposed area.	Actual.	Expected.		
During 1885-86.		ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.		RS.
No. 1 Tank division—							
Madura	72	12,384	12,842	36,329	48,675	9	1,61,431
Coimbatore	14	3,230	3,327	10,936	14,752	5	58,057
No. 2 Tank division—							
Chingleput	87	13,576	13,781	42,873	47,000	57	95,367
No. 3 Tank division—							
Kurnool	9	662	932	4,237	5,914	7	20,697
	182	29,852	30,882	94,375	1,16,341	78	3,35,552
Total to end of 1885-86 ...	412	69,292	71,093	2,33,031	2,66,236	211	5,76,775

The amount of estimates sanctioned during the year is Rs. 1,30,920 more than that sanctioned in the previous year, indicating a steady improvement in the work of the tank maintenance establishment.

Area irrigated and revenue derived.

The total area occupied for irrigation, under all works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept, was 2,738,320 acres, of which 2,590,106 acres were effectively irrigated for first crop and 779,698 acres for second crop, against 2,571,738 and 688,501 acres in the previous year. The total revenue dependent on these works was Rs. 127,16,241 and the share due to "Irrigation" was Rs. 86,28,335, exclusive of deductions and remissions, which amounted to 9·49 per cent., the remainder being due to "Land." The area irrigated under, and the revenue derived from, (1) "Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually," (2) Other "Imperial" works under the charge of the Public Works department, and (3) "Minor" irrigation works under the charge of the Revenue department, compare as follow with those of the previous year:—

—	Area irrigated.		Irrigation revenue.	
	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.
1. Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually	340,926	314,534	16,84,997	15,41,639
2. Other "Imperial" works	1,004,651	1,008,199	33,81,617	32,41,648
3. "Minor" irrigation works	1,244,529	1,249,005	35,61,721	33,91,354
Total ...	2,590,106	2,571,738	86,28,335	81,74,641

Total receipts compared with charges.

The total irrigation and miscellaneous revenue derived from works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept, exclusive of collection charges in the Revenue department, was Rs. 82,14,086, and the total outlay, including indirect charges, amounted to Rs. 14,85,141, leaving Rs. 67,28,945 as the net revenue.

The net revenue due to old irrigation under works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, exclusive of all charges, was Rs. 24,98,977.

Area irrigated, revenue derived and expenditure incurred in each district.

The following statement shows by districts the area irrigated, the revenue derived, and the expenditure incurred on each class of works :—

—	Area irrigated and revenue derived during the fasli year 1885-86.			Outlay during the official year 1885-86.	Percentage of repairs on irrigation revenue.
	Area irrigated.		Total irrigation revenue.		
	First crop.	Second crop.			
Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	
Vizagapatam ...	13,002	546	14,272	4,562	25·24
Kurnool ...	5,341	3,769	38,218	891	1·86
Chingleput ...	11,500	1,549	22,704	2,928	4·59
North Arcot ...	38,862	18,752	1,51,724	34,144	14·91
South Arcot ...	139,893	10,952	4,21,152	1,51,274	25·22
Salem ...	668	669	2,391	561	7·10
Coimbatore ...	54,918	30,600	3,64,720	49,894	8·70
Tanjore ...	22,641	1,940	66,827	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	54,101	49,694	6,02,989	34,499	3·83
Total...	340,926	118,471	16,84,997	2,78,753	11·23
Works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept collectively.					
"Imperial" Works—					
Ganjam ...	76,744	619	1,10,630	9,401	5·06
Vizagapatam ...	8,735	344	7,559	6,597	58·17
Godâvari ...	40,210	2,698	69,228	34,838	20·13
Kistna ...	10,104	10	20,558	11,650	14·45
Nellore ...	96,662	6,684	3,44,124	1,19,608	15·41
Cuddapah ...	51,563	27,075	2,45,556	47,043	6·10
Kurnool ...	17,772	5,217	66,393	6,577	4·97
Bellary ...	30,552	13,146	1,73,675	22,769	5·99
Anantapur ...	39,608	8,948	1,19,408		
Chingleput ...	205,694	40,805	5,18,401	86,727	10·77
North Arcot ...	60,930	26,100	2,34,556	21,687	6·34
South Arcot ...	82,539	11,949	2,83,592	57,599	13·43
Salem ...	24,710	22,583	1,19,164	9,483	4·18
Coimbatore ...	33,623	16,770	1,60,394	22,141	6·18
Malabar ...	...	...	...	1,369	...
Tanjore ...	14,747	1,347	31,972	1,65,113	25·80
Trichinopoly ...	75,477	31,384	2,50,030	62,873	16·62
Madura ...	67,887	31,801	2,31,205	20,060	4·12
Tinnevelly ...	67,094	42,606	3,95,172	50,096	5·17
Improving tanks — Madura ...	...	...	...	85,136	...
Improving tanks — Chingleput ...	...	...	...	71,725	...
Improving tanks — Kurnool ...	...	...	...	459	...
Improving tanks — Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	3,991	...
Superintendent of Works ...	...	...	...	31,776	...
Survey operations — No. I Tank division ...	...	...	...	54,759	...
Survey operations — „ II do. ...	...	...	...	46,112	...
Survey operations — „ III do. ...	...	...	...	41,017	...
Total ...	1,004,651	290,086	33,81,617	10,90,606	12·33
"Minor" Irrigation Works—					
Ganjam ...	86,325	2,893	61,706	12,023	19·48
Vizagapatam ...	13,253	496	31,364	3,280	10·46
Godâvari ...	45,021	1,079	60,126	9,917	16·49
Kistna ...	14,266	118	38,080	3,584	9·41
Nellore ...	32,718	3,924	1,03,181	17,160	16·63
Cuddapah ...	143,995	48,543	4,48,203	24,667	5·50
Kurnool ...	28,072	5,669	83,256	3,298	3·96
Bellary ...	26,707	8,106	75,641	2,359	3·12
Anantapur ...	49,809	14,113	1,44,710	11,972	8·27
Presidency ...	...	...	...	6	...
Chingleput ...	130,419	22,224	2,90,243	25,717	8·86
North Arcot ...	160,129	75,785	5,96,188	30,332	5·09
South Arcot ...	156,558	25,029	5,06,816	31,402	6·19
Salem ...	80,395	75,324	2,69,258	11,979	4·45
Coimbatore ...	13,286	6,377	46,253	4,179	9·03
Tanjore ...	35,046	1,878	60,530	8,781	14·50
Trichinopoly ...	57,801	20,477	1,53,449	7,292	4·75
Madura ...	98,384	29,274	2,32,526	18,188	7·82
Tinnevelly ...	72,345	29,832	3,60,191	21,096	5·85
Total ...	1,244,529	371,141	35,61,721	2,47,232	6·76
Grand Total ...	2,590,106	779,698	86,28,335	16,16,591	...

As the complete lists of "Imperial" works or works under professional supervision, have not yet received the approval of Government, the division of works into "Imperial" and "Minor" in the above statement has been made arbitrarily as in the previous year, those irrigating above 200 acres being classed as "Imperial" and those irrigating less than 200 acres as "Minor." "Imperial" and "Minor" Irrigation Works.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The following statement shows the outlay on agricultural works as compared with the grants:— Grants and outlay.

—	Grant for 1885-86.		Outlay during 1885-86.
	Budget.	Revised estimate.	
Original Works—	RS.	RS.	RS.
Major	1,57,967	1,31,968	1,20,469
Minor	18,000	11,658	12,027
Total ...	1,75,967	1,43,626	1,32,496
Repairs	1,70,000	1,91,422	1,84,253
Establishment	80,573	77,661	71,447
Tools and plant	3,460	3,351	3,082
Refunds of revenue	...	...	28
Total ...	4,30,000	4,16,060	3,91,306

The expenditure on both original works and repairs was less than the grant by Rs. 11,130 and Rs. 7,169, respectively, and this is chiefly due to delay in acquiring land and failure of contractors.

ACCIDENTS.

The accidents to irrigation works were neither so numerous nor serious as those of the preceding year, and most of them have already been mentioned. In the Godávari district, a severe set of the Vasista branch of the Godávari river caused, early in July 1885, such extensive erosion of its right margin at about 18¾ miles below the anicut that the flood embankment there was destroyed, and it became necessary to divert the bank canal and flood embankment (which runs along the left bank of that canal) for about half a mile. The greater part of this work was carried out during the year. Fortunately, it was found possible to make such arrangements that irrigation under the canal did not suffer. In the Vizagapatam district, the bund of the Pulaparty channel, opposite the Koppaka village, breached and it was repaired without loss of time. The Kondur anicut, in the Cuddapah district, slightly breached from a flood on the 2nd November 1885, the water having risen 6 inches below the top of the bund. Damage to the extent of about Rs. 200 was occasioned. The anicut was soon repaired and stood the flood well. The embankment of the Darojee tank, in the Bellary district, was breached on the 6th October 1885. The breach which measured 40′ × 36′ × 25′ was satisfactorily closed. In the South Arcot district, four arches of the bridge and a corresponding portion of the Shatiatope anicut were carried away by a fresh which came down the Vellár river on the 21st May 1885. The Tiruvendipuram, Vánamádévi and Tiruvádi anicuts, across the Gaddilam river, were also damaged by the freshes which came down that river during September 1885.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS.

(a) *General.* (1885-86.)

General working.

The only serious accident of the year, which was fortunately not attended with any disastrous results, was the derailment of the mail train near Cuddapah station on the 29th April 1885. The accident was due to the malicious removal of the fish-plates and keys from one rail, which caused the tender and 11 vehicles to leave the rails. A plate-layer was convicted and sentenced to 7 years' penal servitude by the Sessions Judge as having perpetrated the crime, but on appeal to the High Court the conviction was set aside. On the South Indian Railway some of the temporary bridges in the diversions, rendered necessary by the floods of December 1884, were damaged during the monsoon, causing through traffic to be suspended for two days. On the 31st March 1886 all the damaged bridges had been restored with the exception of those over the Vikravándi and Gingee rivers, where the girders were washed away. Some progress had also been made in the provision of additional waterways, and arrangements were matured for pushing on the work vigorously during the present dry season. On the Madras Railway the general results of working have been very satisfactory, the gross earnings during the official year being higher by Rs. 3,41,047 than those of 1884-85. As the working expenses did not increase in the same proportion, the net profits were the highest on record, except during the famine years. On the South Indian Railway the gross earnings are also satisfactory and show an increase over the previous official year of Rs. 1,18,528; the working expenses, on the other hand, were exceedingly heavy owing to the large sums spent in restoring and enlarging waterways. The net profits on the Madras Railway were equivalent to 2·85 per cent. on the capital and those on the South Indian Railway to 3·39 per cent.

Train service.

There has been no alteration in the train service on the Madras Railway during the year 1885-86. On the South Indian Railway some slight alterations were made in July 1885, the principal one being an additional train each way on the Negapatam Branch. The local trains between Trichinopoly and Cuddalore were run to and from Cuddalore New Town station, in place of Cuddalore Old Town as hitherto, and the speed of the up mail was slightly accelerated.

New class.

An "intermediate" class between third and second was introduced on the South Indian Railway from the 1st July 1885 at a fare of 3 pies per mile. The second-class fare was at the same time raised from 4 to 6 pies per mile, and a better type of carriage introduced.

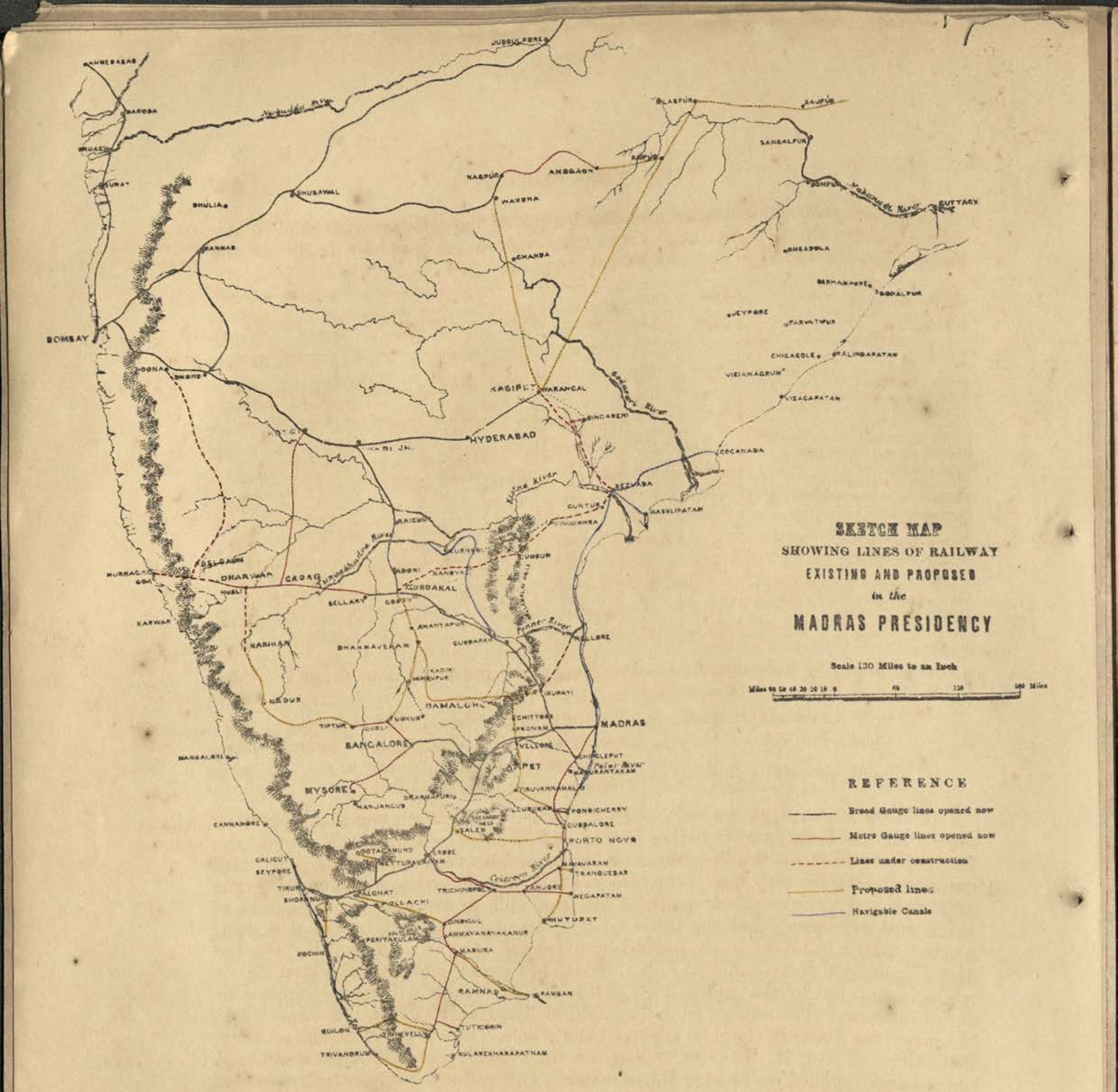
Bellary Branch, Madras Railway.

The Bellary Branch of the Madras Railway has been sold to the Southern Mahratta Railway for Rs. 30,00,000, and was to be made over on the 1st July 1886 to that company who will lay a third rail for metre-gauge traffic. The broad gauge will be retained to meet emergencies, but ordinarily metre-gauge trains only will be run.

Comparison of work done by Madras and South Indian Railways.

The work done for the public by the two lines during 1885 compares as follows:—

—	Madras Railway.	South Indian Railway.
Number of passengers carried	5,543,910	6,313,078
Tons of goods carried	646,395	583,875
Average bookings per mile—		
Passengers	6,439	9,653
Tons of goods	751	712
Average contents of trains—		
Passenger trains ... ... Passengers ...	269	295
Goods trains ... ... Tons ...	76	40½



NAMES OF RAILWAYS.

Open Lines.

1. Madras Railway, South-west Line.	Madras to Beypore...	406	Miles.
	Bangalore Branch ...	87	"
	Nilgiri Branch ...	26	"
2. Madras Railway, North-west Line.	Arkónam to Raichur	308	"
	Bellary Branch ...	32	"
3. South Indian...	Madras to Tuticorin	443	"
	Branches.		
	Chingleput-Arkónam	39	"
	Tanjore-Negapatam	48	"
	Erode-Trichinopoly	87	"
	Maniyáchi-Tinnevelly	18	"
	Pondicherry Branch	16	"
4. Pondicherry Railway ...	Gingee River to Pondicherry	8	"
5. Mysore State...	Bangalore to Mysore	87	"
	Bangalore to Gubbi	54	"
6. Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.	Wadi to Secunderabad	121	"
	Secunderabad to Warangal	87	"
7. Southern Mahratta	Bellary to Dharwar	142	"
	Gadag to Hotgi	173	"

Lines under Construction.

1. Bellary-Kistna...	Bezvada to Guntakal	279	Miles.
2. Cuddapah-Nellore	Nellore to Tirupati	81	"
3. Madras Ry Extension ...	Beypore to Calicut	9	"
4. Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Extension.	Warangal to Singareni and Bezvada.		
5. Southern Mahratta	Dharwar to Murmagao.		
	Londa to Belgaum and Poona.		
	Hubli to Harihur.		

Proposed Lines.

1. Hindupur Extension ...	Guntakal to Hindupur to join Mysore State Railway.
2. Kadiri Extension ...	Tirupati *viâ* Kadiri to Dharmaveram.
3. Villupuram-Damalcheru	Villupuram to Vellore to join the Kadiri Extension near Damalcheru *viâ* Chittoor.
4. Pálghát-Dindigul ...	From Pálghát, on the Madras Railway, to Dindigul, on the South Indian Railway.
5. Porto Novo-Salem ...	From Porto Novo, on the South Indian Railway, to Salem, on the Madras Railway.
6. Madura-Pámban ...	A line from Madura, on the South Indian Railway, to the Sea Coast.
7. Máyavaram-Mutupet ...	Proposed to be guaranteed by Local Funds.
8. Nilgiri Railway	Mettupálaiyam to Coonoor & Ootácamund.
9. Travancore Extension ...	Tinnevelly to Quilon ; route not settled.
10. Southern Mahratta ...	Harihur to Gubbi.

The following statement shows the length of lines, Guaranteed and State, including Provincial, under survey or construction or open for traffic in the Madras Presidency at the end of 1885-86:— Lines open and in progress.

Railway.	Open for traffic.	Under construction.	Under survey.	Gauge.	Administration.	Remarks.
	MILES.					
Madras Railway	861	9	...	5′ 6″	Madras Government.	Guaranteed.
South Indian Railway	654	...	...		Do. ...	Do.
Bellary-Kistna State Railway ...	...	279	...		Director-General of Railways	State Imperial.
Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway.	...	86	...		Do. ...	Do.
Southern Mahratta Railway ...	42	...	...		Bombay Government.	Guaranteed.
Guntakal to Hindupur	...	...	111	Metre.	Madras Government.	State Imperial.
Tirupati to Dharmavaram ...	...	...	166		Do. ...	Do.
Villupuram to Damalcheru ...	...	...	135		Do. ...	Do.
Pálghat-Dindigul	...	...	107		Do. ...	Provincial.
Porto Novo-Salem	...	...	110		Do. ...	Do.
Madura-Pámban	...	...	93		Do. ...	Do.
Máyavaram-Mutupet	...	...	55½		Do. ...	Guaranteed by Tanjore District Board.
Nílgiri Railway	...	...	42	2′ 0″	Do. ...	Assisted.
Travancore Extension	...	...	89 or 106	Metre.	Do. ...	Route not settled.

The following lines outside the Presidency are under the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, for inspection:—

The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway ... ... { Wadi to Secunderabad, 121 miles. Secunderabad to Warangal, 87 miles.

The Mysore State Railway... { Bangalore to Mysore, 86 miles. Bangalore to Gubbi, 54 miles.

Bellary-Kistna State Railway.—This line, extending from Guntakal junction on the Madras Railway to the river Kistna, is 279 miles in length. It crosses the Nulla Mulla hills by the Nundicanama pass, and between the 105th and 125th miles the works are very heavy, the banks in this section having a maximum height of 65 feet and the cuttings a depth of 56 feet. There are two viaducts, one of three 100-feet spans, and the other of 2 spans of 150 feet and 1 of 250 feet. At the summit these hills are pierced by a tunnel 413 yards in length. On the 31st March 1886 this tunnel had been driven 140 yards, and it is expected that it will be completed by the end of 1887, when the 2 viaducts will be also approaching completion. The section from Guntakal to Nándyal, 90 miles, was expected to be opened for traffic in October 1886 and the whole of the line by the end of 1888. Its estimated cost is Rs. 1,83,73,870, or Rs. 67,648 per mile, and about 83½ lakhs were expended up to 31st March 1886. This railway will eventually connect with His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway near Bezváda, with which town communication will be maintained by a steam ferry until a bridge is built over the Kistna. Works in progress.

Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway.—This line connects Nellore with Tirupati, crossing the Madras Railway by an overbridge near the latter town, and is 86 miles in length. There are no works of great importance, excepting the crossing of the Gúdúr valley which necessitates a large amount of waterway, and it is expected that the line will be opened for traffic early in 1887. Its estimated cost is Rs. 53,23,200, or Rs. 65,315 per mile. About 34⅓ lakhs were expended up to 31st March 1886.

Calicut Extension—Madras Railway.—Good progress has been made with the construction of this extension, which, it is hoped, will be ready for traffic by June 1887. The greater part of the earthwork and most of the small bridges are completed, and the large bridges are being energetically pushed forward. The key to the opening of the line is the bridge of six 130-feet spans over the Beypore river, where cylinder sinking is being done at night by the aid of the electric light. Owing to the difficulty in selecting a site for the Calicut station, and the consequent delay in the acquisition of land, the buildings will not be ready until some time after the other works are completed.

Lines under survey or projected. (a) Imperial State Railway surveys.

(1) *Hindupur Extension.*—This is an extension of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway from Guntakal junction to Hindupur, and is 111 miles in length. The working survey is completed, and about one-third of the earthwork was executed during 1885 as a relief work. This line will eventually connect with the Mysore State Railway. The cost is estimated at Rs. 58,79,571, or Rs. 52,969 per mile, exclusive of provision for rolling stock.

(2) *Kadiri Extension of the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway.*—This line, which is 166 miles in length, connects Tirupati, *viâ* Kadiri, with Dharmavaram, which will also be a junction station on the Hindupur extension. The working project was expected to be ready by June 1886. A preliminary estimate has been submitted, amounting to Rs. 1,07,89,746, or Rs. 65,000 per mile.

(3) *Villupuram-Damalcheru Railway.*—This line is to connect Villupuram on the South Indian line with Vellore on the Madras Railway, and thence to proceed *viâ* Chittoor to join No. (2) at Damalcheru. A preliminary survey from Villupuram to Vellore was made in 1884, but it was afterwards decided to abandon the route *viâ* Arni and Arcot, and to go from Pallur through Kalambur and the Kaniembadi pass to Vellore; this necessitated further preliminary surveys to the extent of 50 or 60 miles, which have now been completed. The staking out has also been completed from Vellore to Pákkal (near Damalcheru) and the working project was expected to be ready by September 1886. The total length is about 135 miles, the new route between Villupuram and Vellore being shorter than the one formerly proposed by about 10 miles.

(b) Provincial surveys.

(1) *Pálghat-Dindigul.*—This line will connect Pálghat on the Madras Railway with Dindigul on the South Indian. The preliminary survey and plans have been completed, and the estimate will be submitted during the current year. The length of the line will be about 107 miles *viâ* Dhárápuram, or 100 miles *viâ* Palni.

(2) *Porto Novo-Salem.*—This line will run from Porto Novo on the South Indian Railway, through Kallakurchi, to Salem on the Madras Railway. The preliminary survey was commenced in November 1885, and the preliminary project was expected to be ready by June 1886. The length of the line will be about 110 miles.

(3) *Madura-Pámban.*—In 1878 a proposal was made for a line from Madura to Pámban in connection with famine projects, and about 48 out of 93 miles were surveyed. It has now been decided to complete the preliminary survey and estimate for the whole distance.

(4) *Máyavaram-Mutupet.*—It is proposed to construct this line from money to be raised on the guarantee of the District Board of Tanjore, for which purpose a special cess has been levied in that district since 1878. The accumulations now amount to Rs. 4,00,000 and the annual receipts (including interest on this sum) to Rs. 1,06,000. An offer has been made by the Directors of the South Indian Railway to raise the required capital on a guarantee of 4 per cent. and half the net profits, but no decision has yet been arrived at in the matter.

Nílgiri Railway.—The Nílgiri Railway Company (Limited) have entered into a contract to construct a line from Mettupálaiyam to Coonoor. The Government provides the land free of cost, and guarantees 3 per cent. during construction, and gross receipts of Rs. 2,00,000 per annum after the line is opened throughout. The capital to be Rs. 25,00,000. This contract contemplated the adoption of the rack system between Kullar and Coonoor, but a revised proposal has recently been made for a line from Mettupálaiyam to Ootacamund, of the same character as the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, with a gauge of 2 feet and a ruling gradient of about 1 in 30. The question is now before Government.

Travancore Extension of the South Indian Railway.—No decision has yet been arrived at regarding the construction of this extension. The Travancore Government, being in favor of the northern and more expensive route, made investigations during the year with the object of finding an easier and less costly line through the difficult country traversed in the neighbourhood of the Arienkávu pass.

No mineral traffic exists at present on the open lines in this Presidency. The Madras Railway imports patent fuel from England, and the South Indian Railway draws its supplies of coal, in about equal quantities, from England and Australia. No Indian coal was used on either line during the year 1885. When the Bellary-Kistna Railway is completed and connected with the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, the Singareni coal-field will be open to the lines in this Presidency. Wood is burnt on the greater portion of the Madras Railway and to some extent on the South Indian Railway, but difficulty is still experienced in obtaining sufficient supplies on certain sections of the former line. A charge of Rs. 1-8-0 per ton is levied as Harbour dues on fuel landed at Madras. Mineral resources.

(b) *Madras Railway.* (1885.)

The open length of this railway, which is on the 5 feet 6 inches gauge, is 861 miles, the portion between Madras and Arkónam, 42½ miles, being double line. Open mileage.

The net capital outlay during the year was Rs. 2,79,795. The following are the principal works on which this expenditure was incurred:— Capital expenditure.

	Rs.
Reconstruction of the Kalpathi bridge	13,547
Alterations and additions to Arkónam, Salem, Pódanúr and Tirupati stations ...	35,513
Extension of the block system	40,194
Assistant Traffic Manager's quarters at Jálarpet	14,878
Reconstruction of the Pennér bridge	57,386
Strengthening girders and laying new permanent-way over Pálár bridge	39,843
Sidings at Tirupati for the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway	10,528
Locomotive department for stock, plant, &c.	72,750

The credits to capital included—

From Pálghat Municipality and Local Fund Board, Malabar, towards cost of reconstruction of Kalpathi bridge	22,500
Share of Beypore and Kallai bridges by District Board, Malabar	28,000
From Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway on account of sidings to be laid for them at Tirupati	18,541

The permanent-way has been well maintained, but the large number of turned rails in the line somewhat impair its smoothness. The breakage of pot sleepers between Madras and Arkónam, which is thought to be due to the creep of the rails, still continues; and the subject is receiving the careful attention of the engineering staff. Stoney's locking points are being gradually supplied. Condition of way and works.

The work of strengthening girders and laying new permanent-way over bridges has made good progress. Only a few bridges now remain to be dealt with. The work of putting in additional girders to strengthen the Pálár bridge and the laying of new permanent-way over it has been completed, and the bridge was re-opened for traffic on the 1st April 1886. The reconstruction of the Kalpathi bridge near Pálghat, so as to be available for both cart and rail traffic, was completed on 6th June 1885 at a cost of Rs. 33,000. Preparations are being made for proceeding with the reconstruction of the Pennér bridge, but much progress cannot be made until the plant is received from England. This bridge will consist of 13 spans of 131 feet, carried on iron cylinders 9 feet in diameter at the top and 12 feet at the bottom. Bridges.

The alterations and additions to Arkónam station were completed during the month of April 1885, and it is now one of the most commodious on the line. New quarters have been erected at Jálárpet for the Assistant Traffic Manager, whose head-quarters have been moved to that junction from Bangalore. Bungalows have also been erected, or are in course of construction, for guards and drivers at Jálarpet, Pódanúr, Gooty and Raichur; and a great deal has been done in providing additional quarters for the staff generally. Stations.

There has been no alteration in the train service since the 13th April 1884. The percentage of late trains was 9·12 against 11·3 in 1884. The block system of working was extended from Gooty to Cuddapah on 1st August 1885. Traffic and working—Train service.

The following table gives the number of accidents of various kinds during the last and two preceding calendar years:— Accidents and casualties.

—	1883.	1884.	1885.
I. Collisions	2	3	3
II. Derailments	29	27	20
III. Running over cattle	72	63	80
IV. Gates run through and obstructions on line.	5	2	10
V. Defects in rolling-stock	...	1	1
VI. Damage to lines	8	2	...
VII. Fires in trains	24	42	46
VIII. Miscellaneous or other causes	4	2	3
Total ...	144	142	163

The casualties were as follows:—Passengers—killed 0, injured 5; servants of the company or of contractors—killed 6, injured 22; trespassers and persons crossing at level-crossings—killed 4, injured 3. In all 10 persons were killed and 30 injured against 13 and 40, respectively, in 1884. Of the 6 servants of the company who were killed, 5 met their deaths through their own misconduct or want of caution.

Persons employed.

There were 11,846 employés in the various departments on 31st December 1885 against 11,476 in the previous year. Of these 229 were Europeans, 990 East Indians, and 10,627 Natives.

Police.

The force of private police maintained by the company for purposes of watch and ward consists of 242 men and 8 subordinate officers, the total cost being Rs. 36,106 per annum or Rs. 42 per mile of railway. These men are not under the Police Act, and have no further powers than are possessed by all railway servants under the Railway Act. They are under a "Superintendent of Watchmen," who works under the orders of the Agent and Manager. The railway has also a Prosecuting Inspector who conducts prosecutions in cases of breach of railway law, any assistance he requires from the general police force being given him. The force of watchmen above mentioned is supplemented by about 90 constables from the general police of the country at the cost of Government. The latter attend the stations at train times only, their duties being to keep order, to receive complaints from passengers or railway officials, to watch for any suspicious characters, and to receive into custody offenders arrested by the railway servants under the Act. At Raichur and Mutmurri stations all police duties are undertaken by the Nizam's Government.

Railway Volunteers.

The Volunteers on the Madras Railway, who until recently formed a portion of the Madras Volunteer Guards, were in August 1885 formed into a distinct regiment, under the name of the "Madras Railway Volunteers," the present strength being 25 officers and 660 non-commissioned officers and men.

Medical department.

The medical staff consists of a medical officer and 19 apothecaries. The medical officer exercises a general medical supervision over the whole line, his head-quarters being at Madras. The total cost of the department is about Rs. 2,650 per mensem. Besides affording medical aid to the company's employés and to passengers, the medical staff is responsible for the sanitary arrangements at all stations on the line.

Schools.

The railway schools are now seven in number, a new one having been opened at Tirupati in April 1885. The number of children attending these schools at the end of the year was 276, and the net cost to the Railway Company during the year was Rs. 5,178; school-fees realised Rs. 3,348.

Stores.

During the calendar year, 32,426 tons of stores and materials, valued at £94,476, were shipped to India in 30 consignments, besides which 9,770 tons of coal and coke were forwarded from England at an average cost, at port of delivery, of £1-9-2 per ton. At the close of 1885 the value of stores in hand was Rs. 28,30,932, as against the balance at close of 1884 of Rs. 23,71,591, showing an increase of Rs. 4,59,341, due to the abnormally large receipts of stores for the Calicut extension and the renovation of the Pennér and Pálár bridges.

The total rolling stock on the line at the end of the year was— Rolling stock.

—	Total constructed up to date.	Withdrawn for repairs or renewals.	In running order.
Locomotives	149	54	95
Coaching vehicles	621	65	556
Goods do.	2,828	515	2,313

8 locomotives which were condemned have been sold, and 8 others of a more powerful type are now on their way from England. 3 first-class carriages, 6 first and second class composites, 14 second-class carriages, and 30 third-class carriages (of which 18 were charged to capital as increase of stock) were constructed during the year. The cylinders of a large number of engines have been replaced by larger ones, and this work is still progressing at the rate of about 12 engines a year.

The capital of the company stood as follows at the end of 1885 :— Capital transactions.

	£
Subscribed capital at 5 per cent.	8,757,670
Do. do. at $4\frac{3}{4}$ do.	999,960
Do. do. at $4\frac{1}{2}$ do.	500,000
Debentures at 4 per cent.	162,200
Do. at $3\frac{1}{2}$ do.	297,800
Capital not bearing interest	12,014
Total ...	10,669,644

Expenditure.

	£	
On way and works	9,045,554	
On rolling stock	1,240,249	
On stores and suspense	260,157	
		10,545,960
Balance available ...		123,684

The capital expenditure during 1885 was Rs. 2,79,795, equivalent, at 1*s.* 10*d.* exchange, to £25,648. The total outlay up to date, including stores, gives a rate of £12,248 (Rs. 1,33,611) per mile.

The net profits of the year under review were Rs. 32,79,168 (£300,590) giving a dividend of 2·85 per cent. on the total capital outlay, and falling short of the guarantee by £221,802. The guaranteed interest from the formation of the company up to 31st December 1885 amounted to £12,334,236, and the net profits for the same period to £5,464,916, leaving a balance of £6,869,320 to be met from the revenues of India in addition to the expenditure on land and control. Revenue transactions.

The general results of last five calendar years are compared in the following table :— Comparison of earnings and working expenses.

Year.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Net revenue.	Dividend on capital expended.	Percentage of expenses to receipts.	Receipts per open mile per week.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.	RS.	RS.
1881	63,11,313	42,35,456	20,75,857	1·82	67·11	141·1
1882	69,18,571	43,47,729	25,70,842	2·25	62·84	154·4
1883	66,31,909	41,05,360	25,25,549	2·21	61·90	147·7
1884	71,41,317	42,05,631	29,35,686	2·57	58·89	158·6
1885	76,57,993	43,78,825	32,79,168	2·85	57·19	170·5

The gross earnings show an increase of upwards of 5 lakhs over the previous year, whereas the expenditure gives an excess of only $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. Consequently the net revenue and the percentage of receipts absorbed by working expenses compare very favorably with preceding years. The earnings under "coaching" amounted to Rs. 32,19,677 and under "goods" to Rs. 42,72,976 against Rs. 30,10,921 and Rs. 39,62,693, respectively, in 1884. The traffic thus continues to develope in both branches, the improvement in the former being principally due to third-class passengers, while in the latter the decrease in freights on raw cotton, due to a total

failure of the crop in the Bellary district, was made up for by the haulage of material for State Railways.

The train mileage and earnings per mile were—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Traffic train mileage.	Average number of trains each way per diem over the whole line.	Per traffic train mile.		
				Gross earnings.	Expenses.	Profit.
	MILES.	MILES.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1881	858	1,921,916	3·069	3·284	2·204	1·080
1882	859½	1,963,280	3·129	3·524	2·215	1·309
1883	861	1,880,749	2·992	3·526	2·183	1·343
1884	861	2,131,504	3·382	3·350	1·973	1·377
1885	861	2,229,260	3·547	3·435	1·964	1·471

The extra train mileage was due chiefly to goods and was incurred in the haulage of State Railway material from Madras to Tirupati and Guntakal, and of grain between Vellore and Salem.

Passenger traffic.

The numbers of passengers (exclusive of troops and police) carried in each class were as follows:—

Year.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total.
1881	11,956	33,502	4,178,289	4,223,747
1882	12,172	33,081	4,235,860	4,281,113
1883	12,068	32,907	4,345,480	4,390,455
1884	13,962	33,564	5,082,326	5,129,852
1885	11,924	31,323	5,438,024	5,481,271

The receipts from each class were—

Year.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1881	1,59,012	1,12,977	18,95,850	21,67,839
1882	1,64,275	1,17,250	19,77,448	22,58,973
1883	1,55,035	1,12,808	19,72,199	22,40,042
1884	1,64,228	1,14,889	21,05,992	23,85,109
1885	1,59,729	1,18,605	22,60,292	25,38,626

There was no alteration in the fares during the year under review. There is a slight falling off in numbers in the first and second classes, but a large increase both in numbers and receipts from third-class passengers. The increase in money is to a great extent due to third-class return tickets, which have been issued at a fare and-a-half by all except mail trains since October 1883. The percentage of third-class passengers carried by the mails was 22, against 78 carried by the mixed trains. The increase in the total number of passengers during 1885 as compared with the preceding year amounted to 6·8 per cent., and the receipts were larger by 6·4 per cent. The average number of passengers in a train was 269, and the average fare paid by a third-class passenger 1·86 pies per mile.

The other items of receipts by coaching traffic are compared in the following table:—

Year.	Troops and police, including military baggage and horses.	Passengers' luggage.	Carriages, horses, &c.	Parcels.	Special trains.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1881	1,70,322	96,421	69,615	1,17,392	16,495
1882	2,44,722	92,361	80,720	1,29,705	13,016
1883	1,43,405	93,617	82,597	1,45,046	2,843
1884	2,14,329	98,898	81,715	1,77,342	23,725
1885	2,26,951	1,09,675	77,286	1,99,588	38,691

The revenue derived from parcels still continues to improve, but there is a falling off in the receipts from carriages, horses, &c., as compared with the last 3 years.

The receipts from merchandise carried for the public, and the tonnage, are shown in the following table:— Goods traffic.

—	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Receipts from merchandise ... ... Rs.	31,72,663	36,34,610	35,26,877	37,49,657	40,47,163
Tonnage of do. ... ... Tons.	423,193	480,637	511,279	600,995	646,395
Average receipt per ton per mile. ... Pies.	9·69	9·02	8·76	7·7	7·84

Goods traffic thus continues to show a steady development both in tonnage and receipts, notwithstanding the failure of the cotton crop in Bellary mentioned above. 197,097 tons of grain were carried over the line against 174,773 in 1884; 67,066 tons of salt against 58,679; and 8,239 tons of cotton against 19,520.

The maintenance and locomotive charges compare as follows with previous years:— Working expenses.

Year.	Maintenance of way, works and stations.			Locomotive.		
	Amount.	Mean miles maintained from revenue funds.	Per mean mile maintained.	Amount.	Traffic train mileage.	Cost per traffic train mile.
	RS.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	MILES.	AS.
1881	12,54,297	858	1,462	13,25,842	1,921,916	11·038
1882	12,70,847	859½	1,478	13,56,841	1,963,280	11·058
1883	10,50,719	858	1,225	13,07,503	1,880,749	11·123
1884	10,89,747	859½	1,267	14,44,812	2,131,504	10·845
1885	10,82,590	861	1,257	15,45,093	2,229,260	11·089

The increase in the locomotive expenses is caused by the extra train mileage, and the enhanced cost of fuel mainly due to the rise in the price of wood.

The expenditure in other departments is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Expenses.					
	Carriage and wagon.		Traffic.		General charges.	Miscellaneous.
	Amount.	Per 1,000 vehicle miles.	Amount.	Per traffic train mile.	Amount.	Amount.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	RS.
1881	4,84,915	13·910	6,52,798	5·434	4,50,295	67,308
1882	5,16,595	13·902	6,90,462	5·627	4,57,660	55,324
1883	5,79,786	15·594	6,81,596	5·798	4,44,468	41,288
1884	4,95,115	11·433	7,02,473	5·273	4,43,386	30,098
1885	4,95,331	11·212	7,31,146	5·248	4,70,717	53,948

An unusually large number of first and second class carriages were renewed, and the upkeep of goods vehicles was high, but on the other hand the renewals and repairs of other coaching vehicles were small. The excess under other heads is due to the general improvement in traffic and to increase under "Loss by exchange," owing to the fall in the average rate used for calculating this charge to revenue.

The only alteration made during the year was the reduction of the rates for pressed cotton from Raichur, Adóni, and Bellary, to Madras, with the view of drawing traffic from Dharwar, and of ascertaining whether, by lowering the rate, Rates and fares.

any of the cotton formerly sent to Bombay for shipment could be attracted to Madras.

(c) *South Indian Railway.* (1885.)

Open mileage.

The open length of this railway is 654 miles on the metre gauge. The Pondicherry Railway (from Gingee river to Pondicherry, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles) is also worked by the South Indian Railway, making the total length worked $661\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Capital outlay.

The net capital outlay during the year was Rs. 7,18,617, incurred chiefly on the following works:—

	Rs.
Rectification of the alignment of the Beach line, Madras	29,654
Enlargement of the Vikravándi bridge	14,523
Protective works to bridges	36,281
New bridge in 98th mile	12,099
Stores' shed, &c., at Negapatam	33,365
Cost of permanent-way materials on Beach extension, Madras	25,068
General offices, Trichinopoly	71,116
Engineering workshops at Trichinopoly	20,456
Additions of 5 spans to the five 30-feet girder bridge at $\frac{25}{7}$ miles	17,882
Additional locomotive accommodation at Cuddalore Old Town	15,699
Rolling stock	3,30,946

Way and works.

The permanent-way is in good order. Considerable alterations have been made in the levels of certain banks to admit of abnormal floods passing over the line, and those places where the embankments were cut through by the floods of 1884 have been solidly repaired and are up to the standard width. A small supply of the 50-lb. steel "bull-headed" rails, sanctioned by the Government of India for renewals of the present 40-lb. permanent-way, has been received in this country and a commencement has been made in laying it. The section of line most urgently in need of renewal is that between Madras and Pallávaram where the rails are wearing rapidly owing to the heavy stone traffic. The rectification of the alignment of the beach line, Madras, has made considerable progress; the new girder bridge of two 50-feet spans across the Buckingham canal to replace the temporary wooden structure is nearly completed and will, it is expected, be opened for traffic at the end of June.

Stations.

Permanent waiting sheds have been erected at the Beach, Fort, Park, Chetpat and Kodambakam stations. Additional water-columns and ashpits have been erected at certain watering stations, in order that engines may water when running in either direction, without detaching. An overbridge passing over both the South Indian and Madras Railways has been erected at Arkónam, and the platform of the former extended to meet it; and an additional goods' shed has been built at Panruti. The new head-quarter offices at Trichinopoly are now practically completed, and will be fully occupied on 1st May. The new engineering workshops at this station are also finished. The extension of the locomotive shops at Negapatam at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,67,079 is in hand, and the new engine-shed is in progress. The clocks at all the principal stations are now regulated by electricity, in a similar manner to those on the Madras Railway, with successful results.

Restoration of flood damages.

With regard to the flood damages of December 1884, the following is the progress made in restoring damaged bridges and in providing additional waterways. The bridge of eleven 40-feet spans in the Karunguli valley has been restored with the piers raised 4 feet, and work has been commenced for adding 11 more spans of the same size to the existing bridge. In the Pálár valley, where over a mile of line was completely wrecked, the bank has been lowered to the level of the surrounding country, to admit of abnormal floods passing over the line which will be pitched. The Vikravándi bridge, in the 93rd mile, is still in process of reconstruction, the work having been stopped entirely during the monsoon. This bridge is being enlarged by 1 span of 120 and 1 of 30 feet. In the 98th mile, where some large breaches occurred, a new bridge of ten 30-feet spans is being constructed, and is now only awaiting the girders from England. At the 123rd mile the line has been lowered for about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the level of the surrounding country and pitched; between Cuddalore New and Old Town stations portions of the line have also been lowered. At 127/7 miles the line will be permanently diverted to the west, the 70-feet bridge abandoned, and a new bridge of 150-feet span constructed; this work has just been commenced. Work has also been commenced at the Corayar

bridges in the 252nd mile, which are to be enlarged by the addition of five 30-feet and four 25-feet spans respectively. The Gingee bridge, on the Pondicherry Branch, consisting of seven 150-feet spans, is being restored; the piers have been raised 7 feet, and the new girders sent out from England are in process of erection. Several small culverts have been replaced by bridges varying from 8 feet to 25 feet in span, and the piers of some of the large bridges are to be raised from 3 to 5 feet to ensure the girders being well above the level of abnormal floods. The capital expenditure incurred up to 31st December 1885 on works damaged by the floods of 1884 was Rs. 1,00,153. It is estimated that the full expenditure chargeable to capital for works rendered necessary by these floods will amount to Rs. 10,28,000.

Train service.

Alterations were made in the train service on the 16th February and 1st July 1885 in consequence of the restoration of damaged portions of the line. On the former date more time was allowed between Madras and Cuddalore, because the restored portions of the line were unfit for ordinary speed, this time being gained by accelerating the trains south of Trichinopoly; on the latter date several of the diversions having been removed the speed of the up-mail was slightly accelerated and it was timed to arrive at Madras at 5-30 P.M. instead of 6 P.M. In consequence of petitions from the merchants of Negapatam an additional train each way on that branch was run, and the local trains between Trichinopoly and Cuddalore were run on to the New Town station at the latter place instead of stopping as formerly at Old Town. The percentage of late trains was 17·49 against 14·51 in 1884. The increase was in a great measure due to the large number of diversions and to restrictions of speed imposed on damaged parts of the line.

Accidents.

The following table gives the number of accidents of various kinds during the last and two preceding calendar years :—

—	1883.	1884.	1885.
I. Collisions	5	7	6
II. Derailments	8	17	20
III. Running over cattle	222	144	113
IV. Gates run through and obstructions on line ...	18	14	14
V. Defects in rolling-stock	1	9	16
VI. Damage to line	7	5	18
VII. Fires in train	27	13	9
VIII. Miscellaneous or other causes	7	5	7
Total ...	295	214	203

The casualties were as follows :—Passengers—killed 1, injured 2; servants of the company or of contractors—killed 2, injured 18; trespassers and persons crossing at level-crossings—killed 2, injured 2. In all 5 persons killed and 22 injured, against 7 and 28, respectively, in 1884. The derailments and collisions were slight and, with the exception of a pilot engine colliding with a ballast train, were due to the negligence of pointsmen and shunters. The number of cattle run over shows a satisfactory decrease. The improvement of the fencing is still receiving attention and all gates without keepers are being made self-closing. The accidents to passengers were due to their falling out of carriages whilst the trains were in motion. The 2 servants of the company killed met their deaths through their own misconduct or want of caution.

Persons employed.

There were 8,098 employés on the open line on the 31st December 1885 against 8,051 in the preceding year; of these 89 were Europeans, 350 Eurasians, and 7,659 Natives.

Police.

On the South Indian Railway there is no separate police force, but 2 inspectors and about 100 watchmen are employed for purposes of watch and ward, chiefly in the traffic and general stores departments. This force is supplemented by the Government police, paid by the State, who attend the stations at train times, and whose duties are the same as on the Madras Railway.

Railway Volunteers.

During the year 1884 a Volunteer Rifle Corps was started on the South Indian Railway, and at the end of that year it consisted of 3 companies, having a total strength of 236. During the year under review the corps has been increased by

4 companies and 3 detachments, raising the strength from 236 to 501 enrolled members.

Schools.

There are no railway schools, but the children belonging to the employés attend local schools at the principal stations. The South Indian Railway does not find it necessary to contribute to any of the district schools.

Medical department.

For medical purposes the railway is divided into 9 districts, each in charge of an apothecary who is under the supervision of the Company's Superintending Physician residing at Trichinopoly. The cost of the medical establishment for the year under review, including medicines, was Rs. 12,472.

Stores.

During the calendar year stores and materials, amounting to 14,602 tons, valued at £110,453, were shipped to India in 25 consignments; besides which 7,750 tons of coal were forwarded from England, and 16,023 tons obtained from Australia, at an average cost, at port of delivery, of £1-3-11 per ton. At the close of 1885, the value of stores in hand was Rs. 26,75,972, showing an increase of Rs. 4,83,856 on the balance of 1884. The increase is due to heavy purchases of girders and bridge-work made in England to replace the damages of November and December 1884.

Rolling stock.

The total rolling stock on the line on the 31st December 1885 was as follows :—

—	Total constructed up to date.	Withdrawn for repairs or renewals.	In running order.
Locomotives	124	26	98
Coaching vehicles	505	39	466
Goods vehicles	1,839	235	1,604

These figures do not include the old 3′ 6″ stock which is being gradually disposed of. During the year 4 engines, 27 carriages, and 251 trucks were added to the rolling stock.

Capital transactions.

The capital of the company stood as follows at the end of the year 1885 :—

		£
Consolidated stock at 5 per cent.		3,040,184
Do. do. at 4¾ do.		169,664
Debenture stock at 4½ do.		425,000
Do. bonds at 3½ do.		720,000
Capital not bearing interest		61,557
Total ...		4,416,405
Expenditure—	£	
On ways and works	3,606,960	
Working stock	611,881	
Stores, &c.	256,447	
		4,475,288
Amount overdrawn ...		58,883

The net capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,18,617, equivalent, at 1*s.* 11*d.* exchange, to £68,867. The total capital expenditure per mile amounts, including stores, to £6,843 (Rs. 71,400).

Revenue transactions.

The net profits of the year under review were Rs. 15,81,714 (£151,581), giving a dividend at the rate of 3·39 per cent. on the total capital expenditure. The net profits fall short of the guarantee by £53,000. The guaranteed interest from the formation of the company up to 31st December 1884 amounted to £3,430,029, and the net profits for the same period to £1,642,858, leaving a balance of £1,787,171 to be met from the revenues of India, in addition to the expenditure on land and control.

Comparison of earnings and working expenses.

The general results for the last five calendar years are compared in the following table :—

Year.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Net revenue.	Dividend on capital expended.	Percentage of expenses to receipts.	Receipts per open mile per week.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	PER CENT.	RS.	RS.
1881	37,55,688	25,17,962	12,37,726	2·74	67·04	109·9
1882	37,58,714	23,56,386	14,02,328	3·09	62·69	110·0
1883	38,69,668	25,47,335	13,22,333	2·91	65·83	113·3
1884	41,89,049	26,96,558	14,92,491	3·28	64·37	122·5
1885	45,60,126	29,78,412	15,81,714	3·39	65·32	133·7

The earnings show an increase of nearly $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees over the preceding year, of which upwards of 3 lakhs appear under the head of coaching traffic, notwithstanding the fact that through traffic was interrupted between 1st January and 2nd February. The expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by upwards of $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, which was due to repairs of flood damages and the provision of additional waterways. There was also an extra charge of nearly Rs. 50,000 for loss by exchange. Notwithstanding this, the net revenue shows an improvement over the preceding year of nearly a lakh of rupees. The earnings under "coaching" amounted to Rs. 25,30,473, and under "goods" to Rs. 19,67,672, against Rs. 22,29,841 and Rs. 18,96,047, respectively, in 1884. About one lakh of the increase under coaching is due to the Mahamagam feast, which took place at Kumbakónam between the 23rd February and 6th March, and which occurs only once in a period of 12 years. The increase under goods is due to the conveyance of materials for the Madras harbour, without which there would have been a falling off caused by the partial closing of the line in January.

The train mileage and earnings per train mile compare as follow :—

Year.	Mean mileage worked.	Traffic train mileage.	Average number of trains each way per diem over the whole line.	Per traffic train mile.		
				Gross earnings.	Expenditure.	Profit.
	MILES.	MILES.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1881	655	1,249,477	2·638	2·977	1·996	0·981
1882	655	1,419,882	2·969	2·647	1·660	0·987
1883	655	1,591,165	3·328	2·432	1·601	0·831
1884	654	1,663,380	3·475	2·518	1·621	0·897
1885	654	1,796,861	3·764	2·538	1·658	0·880

The increase in train mileage is mainly due to the extra train each way on the Negapatam Branch, and to the local train running on to Cuddalore New Town instead of stopping at the Old Town station.

The numbers of passengers (exclusive of troops and police) carried in each class were as follow:— **Passenger traffic.**

Year.	First class.	Second class.	Intermediate class.	Third class.	Total.
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
1881	7,559	36,036	...	4,259,391	4,302,986
1882	7,437	37,233	...	3,750,516	3,795,186
1883	10,330	56,098	...	5,079,430	5,145,858
1884	10,714	60,380	...	5,620,727	5,691,821
1885	11,122	44,365	41,646	6,152,842	6,249,975

The receipts from each class were—

Year.	First class.	Second class.	Intermediate class.	Third class.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1881	44,815	49,071	...	18,92,848	19,86,734
1882	46,659	51,581	...	18,76,002	19,74,242
1883	42,073	50,891	...	18,54,966	19,47,930
1884	42,317	49,081	...	20,17,623	21,09,021
1885	42,273	45,583	26,726	22,89,639	24,04,221

The number of passengers shows an excess of upwards of half a million, and the receipts from this source an excess of nearly 3 lakhs over the preceding year, but, as already pointed out, more than a lakh of this latter must be attributed to the Kumbakónam feast.

On the 1st July 1885 an alteration was made in the fares and accommodation of passengers. A class intermediate between the second and third classes was introduced at a fare of 3 pies per mile; a better type of second-class carriage was also introduced, and the fare for that class raised from 4 to 6 pies per mile. This arrangement has not been long enough in force for the formation of a definite opinion as to its utility; but judging from the six months' trial, it is doubtful whether the intermediate class will pay, as it appears to have had the effect of, attracting those who would otherwise have gone second class, instead of, as was intended, accommodating some of the more respectable third-class passengers.

The average number of passengers in a train was 295, and the average fare paid by a third-class passenger 1·99 pies per mile.

The other items of receipts by coaching traffic compare thus :—

Year.	Troops and police, including military baggage and horses.	Passengers' luggage.	Carriages, horses, &c.	Parcels.	Special trains.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1881	26,026	27,571	14,173	37,532	13,348
1882	43,939	34,182	16,840	37,015	7,004
1883	19,313	41,958	19,149	34,431	3,439
1884	17,626	43,114	18,317	35,934	3,579
1885	20,435	43,551	18,518	39,843	1,340

Goods traffic.

The goods traffic for the past five years compares as follows :—

Year.	Ordinary goods.		Harbour materials.		Average receipts per ton per mile.
	Tonnage.	Receipts.	Tonnage.	Receipts.	
		RS.		RS.	PIES.
1881	345,377	13,21,524	104,207	55,073	7·796
1882	339,204	13,99,647	76,199	40,908	8·363
1883	429,953	16,04,524	4,881	2,601	8·426
1884	461,114	17,59,898	39,435	21,035	8·615
1885	465,531	17,05,698	118,344	94,632	8·433

A resumption of work upon the Madras harbour had the effect of increasing the receipts for the carriage of stone by nearly Rs. 73,600. Since 1st July 1885 the rate paid for stone traffic for the harbour has been 1 anna per ton per mile instead of 6 pies, which accounts in some measure for the increased receipts. The average lead of ordinary goods was 83 miles as compared with 84 miles for the previous year. The chief commodities carried were grain, food-stuffs and salt.

Working expenses.

The maintenance and locomotive charges compare as follows with previous years :—

Year.	Maintenance of way, works, and stations.			Locomotive expenses.		
	Amount.	Mean miles maintained from revenue funds.	Cost per mean mile maintained from revenue funds.	Amount.	Traffic mileage.	Cost per traffic train mile.
	RS.	MILES.	RS.	RS.	MILES.	AS.
1881	7,11,017	630	1,129	8,86,611	1,249,477	11·182
1882	6,56,556	647	1,015	8,02,737	1,419,882	9·045
1883	6,59,543	655	1,007	8,39,555	1,591,165	8·442
1884	6,49,239	654	993	8,90,703	1,663,380	8·568
1885	9,21,115	654	1,408	9,30,107	1,796,861	8·282

The large excess under maintenance is mainly due to works connected with flood damages (including repairs of bridges), renewal of permanent way, extra tools

and plant, carriage of revenue stores, and loss by exchange. The excess under locomotive expenses is chiefly due to the extra train-mileage.

The consumption of coal per train mile compares favorably with the preceding year. Coal and wood are burnt south of Trichinopoly and on the Erode Branch; on other parts of the system coal alone is used.

The expenditure in other departments is compared in the following table:—

Year.	Carriage and wagon expenses.		Traffic expenses.		General charges.	Special and miscellaneous expenditure.
	Amount.	Per 1,000 vehicle miles.	Amount.	Per traffic train mile.	Amount.	Amount.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	AS.	RS.	RS.
1881	2,36,291	9·447	3,41,059	4·318	3,21,390	21,594
1882	2,38,748	9·723	3,38,582	3·815	3,06,482	13,281
1883	2,85,029	10·207	3,48,692	3·506	3,25,420	89,096
1884	3,11,480	10·583	3,74,163	3·599	4,55,510	15,463
1885	3,34,567	10·355	4,05,229	3·608	3,72,669	14,725

The slight excess in carriage and wagon expenses is due to the heavy repairs of coaching stock; the excess in the Traffic department to expenses connected with the general increase of traffic throughout the line and to the extra train mileage. Carriage and wagon.

The changes caused by the introduction of an intermediate class have been already noticed. The fares at present are 12, 6, 3, and 2 pies per mile for first, second, intermediate and third classes, respectively. There are no return tickets on the South Indian Railway. As regards the rates for goods, no important changes have been made, but there have been some slight alterations in the rates for cotton between local stations. The company now undertakes to deliver in Madras all parcels sent by passenger trains, provided they are fully addressed. Rates and fares.

IMPERIAL POST. (1885-86.)

There were at the end of the year under report 1,066 post offices of all classes, besides 614 detached letter-boxes for the reception of letters, and 476 village postmen, whose duties include the collection of letters for despatch; in all 1,680 stationary and 476 itinerating agencies for collecting letters for despatch. As compared with the figures for the preceding year, there has been an increase of 118 post offices and 49 village postmen, and a decrease of 81 letter-boxes are apparent. Post offices, letter-boxes, and village postmen.

The reduction in the number of letter-boxes is due chiefly to the fact that several of these stations, which were found sufficiently important and remunerative from a postal point of view, were converted into village post offices.

During the year under review mails were conveyed over a total distance of 9,931⅛ miles as against 9,885⅜ miles in the previous year. From the table below showing the distances covered by each mode of conveyance, it will be seen that there has been no change in the mileage by railway, boat or steamer lines. Mail lines.

Years.	Railway.	Mail cart.	Runners.	Boat.	Steamer.	Total.
1884-85	1,856	116	6,691⅜	15	1,207	9,885⅜
1885-86	1,856	59	6,794⅛	15	1,207	9,931⅛

The decrease noticeable under "mail cart" is due to the re-conversion of the horse transit line between Calicut and Cannanore into a runner line in consequence of the contractor's failure to work it satisfactorily, and this fact, together with the opening, closing and revision of several smaller mail lines, accounts for the increase of 102¾ miles under "runners."

The rate of speed attained on the different classes of mail lines (other than railway or steamer) remains much the same as in former years. The average number of miles travelled per hour was as follows:— Speed.

—	Dry season.		Wet season.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
In tonga mail cart lines	7	3	7	2
Letter mail runner lines	4	4	4	2
Parcel mail	3	2	3	0

It must be remembered that parcel mail runners are required to carry loads usually 50 lb. in weight.

Correspondence.

The statistics of the post office department are deduced from results arrived at by special enumerations of all postal matter during two weeks in each year, viz., the second week of February and the second week of August. According to these enumeration returns, the estimated number of articles of all kinds received for delivery at the several post offices in the Madras circle amounted in 1885-86 to 38,241,580, while the corresponding figures for the preceding year were 36,275,590.

There has thus been a net increase of nearly 2 million articles or 5·4 per cent. during the year under report. Encouraging though these results are, there is reason to think that the numbers of letters received would have been higher still had not a large amount of correspondence usually deliverable in this Presidency been diverted to Burma in connection with the Madras troops forming part of the field force there. The following table shows the total of the various classes of correspondence:—

—	Number given out for delivery in 1884-85.	Number given out for delivery in 1885-86.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
Letters, paid	20,659,158	21,033,740	+ 374,582	+ 1·808
Do. unpaid	2,438,020	2,370,186	− 67,834	− 2·78
Do. registered	821,834	866,320	+ 44,486	+ 5·408
Do. value-payable, registered	2,314	3,250	+ 936	+ 40·45
Do. insured	26,910	25,532	− 1,378	− 5·12
Do. service privileged	6,942	6,916	− 26	− ·37
Post-cards, single	7,375,160	8,493,576	+ 1,118,416	+ 15·16
Reply post-cards	304,928	362,752	+ 57,824	+ 18·69
Newspapers	2,800,460	2,964,754	+ 164,294	+ 5·08
Book and pattern packets, unregistered	987,064	1,110,148	+ 123,084	+ 12·46
Book packets, registered	13,208	13,338	+ 130	+ ·98
Do. value-payable, registered	22,386	16,744	+ 8,840	+ 39·48
Do. value-payable, unregistered ...	...	14,482		
Parcels, paid	73,112	74,594	+ 1,482	+ 2·27
Do. unpaid	43,940	42,016	− 1,924	− 4·03
Do. insured	30,056	29,302	− 754	− 2·5
Do. value-payable	35,932	42,796	+ 6,864	+ 19·13
Money orders, inland	616,278	728,650	+ 112,372	+ 18·23
Do. telegraphic	2,080	12,272	+ 10,192	+ 486·84
Do. foreign	4,264	7,046	+ 2,782	+ 65·19
Indian postal notes	11,544	23,166	+ 11,622	+ 100·67
Total ...	36,275,590	38,241,580	+ 1,965,990	+ 5·408

Insurance and value-payable systems.

A decline is observable in the number of letters and parcels transmitted under the insurance rules, and the only reason that can be assigned is that insurance is frequently supplanted by the money-order system, owing to the greater facilities which the latter offers in remitting cash. The value-payable system, on the other hand, shows a decided improvement, the percentage of increase being 27·4 as compared with the previous year. The system has become very popular with the trading community which finds in it a convenient method of obtaining ready money payment for goods.

Money orders.

There are three different classes of money orders, which are departmentally known as inland, telegraphic, and foreign. The entire number of all kinds received for delivery and payment during the year was in round numbers 748,000 against 623,000 in 1884-85, showing a net increase of 125,000 orders. The public has all along appreciated the post office money-order system, the popularity of which has been further enhanced of late by the payment of amounts at the residence of payees. The postmen and village postmen, who are entrusted in the majority of cases with the payment of money orders, have on the whole proved equal to their increased responsibilities.

In this line of business, which the post office undertook a few years ago for the convenience of the public in transmitting small amounts, there has been an increase also. The total number of postal notes of all classes received for payment was 23,166, or more than double the figure for the previous year (11,544). This expansion is the more striking in that it has not been at the expense of money order transactions, which, as noted above, themselves show a considerable increase. Postal notes.

Returns showing transactions of post office savings' bank are available only for the first five months of the year. A comparison is instituted below with the figures for the corresponding period of 1884-85 :— Savings' bank.

—	Amount of deposits.	Amount of withdrawals.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
First five months of 1884-85 ...	6,06,054	3,84,340	43,65,043
Do. do. of 1885-86 ...	8,50,247	7,51,473	68,10,063
Increase ...	2,44,193	3,67,133	24,45,020

The unusually large proportion of withdrawals in 1885-86 is ascribed by the Postmaster-General to the disquiet caused by strained relations with Russia during the first part of that year.

The number of complaints received during the year against post offices was 1,189 against 1,274 in the year previous. In no less than 525 cases the complaints were shown to have been groundless. The decrease in complaints, though small, is nevertheless satisfactory, in view of the great increase in the general correspondence, as well in the number of post offices, and in the money order, savings' bank, and other branches of business. Complaints by the public against the post office.

The number of offences punishable by law committed by post office officials amounted to 30 in the year under report against 34 in 1884-85. All were submitted to magisterial inquiry. Convictions were obtained in 23 cases; in 2 the accused were acquitted, but were subsequently dealt with departmentally; in 3 they absconded; and in 2 they died during inquiry. The offences fell under the following categories:—theft (7), fraud (6), misappropriation (14), and neglect (3). Offences by post office officials.

There were two instances of robbery of the mail on the highway during the year. The first occurred in Kistna district, where a portion of the mail was recovered; and the other, which was committed in the native state of Maisur resulted in no loss whatever. In neither case was any trace obtained by the police of the perpetrators of the offence. Mail robberies.

DISTRICT POST. (1885-86.)

The district post, as now arranged, furnishes inter-communications between those parts of the country which are unconnected with the imperial lines. The taluk stations are the first connected, and between these the delivery is carried out by the ordinary staff of postmen. Outlying villages in the interior are served by village postmen under a system called the rural delivery. The district post was formerly managed by the Revenue department, but the control was subsequently transferred to the Imperial department. District post establishments consist of 'sub' and village post offices, letter-boxes, postmen and village postmen, and runner lines, and are maintained wholly from a grant from the Provincial revenue.

The grant for the year 1885-86 was originally fixed at Rs. 1,13,500, but this was subsequently reduced to Rs. 1,06,500. The actual expenditure was Rs. 1,06,842, while the income by postage receipts, as roughly estimated from the returns of correspondence, amounted to Rs. 1,03,767.

The reduction of the grant necessitated the transfer of letter-boxes in almost all districts from the charge of private individuals, who used to get an allowance of Rs. 2 per mensem for their management, to that of village officials who get nothing except 1 anna a month on account of contingencies. The effect of this change has been recently marked by a fall in the amount and value of correspondence posted, a result obviously due to the honorary box-holders having no

inducement to interest themselves in the work. The matter is now under consideration by the Board of Revenue. A comparative statement of district post establishments is given below :—

District post establishments.	At close of 1884-85.	At close of 1885-86.
Number of district post offices	22	45
Do. letter-boxes	662	631
Do. village postmen	840	825
Do. box postmen	4	9
Do. runners	554	557

The increase noticeable in the number of post offices is the result of new village offices being opened at stations where letter-boxes showed good returns.

There has been no change worth speaking of in reference to district post mail lines, the total mileage remaining nearly the same as in previous years.

The amount of correspondence dealt with by district post officials shows an increase of 61,590 or 10·9 per cent. in the number of articles posted, and of 126,885 or 7·2 per cent. in the number delivered during the year, as shown below :—

—	1884-85.	1885-86.
Posted	560,821	622,411
Received for delivery	1,739,290	1,866,175

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH. (1885-86.)

The following tables give statistics of Imperial telegraph lines and offices in the province of Madras for the year 1885-86 :—

Lines.

Mileage of lines.				Mileage of wires.			
At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
4,176	168	...	4,344	10,325	617	...	10,942

Offices.

—	Number of telegraph offices open at end of previous year.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open at the end of the year.	Number of messages despatched during the year from Government offices.	Increase or decrease over previous year.	Amount realised by Government of India for transmission.
							RS. A. P.
Government offices ...	87	12	1	98	4,63,540	24,683	7,92,509 12 0
Licensed offices ...	30	2	...	32			
Offices not open for paid messages	44	13	...	57			
Total ...	161	27	1	187			

The only office closed during the year was the Government office at Gooty. It was established as an experiment and the use made of it was so small that it was found inadvisable to keep it up. Most of the Government offices are in connection with the local post offices, and most of the licensed offices in connection with railways and canals.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1885-86.)

I.—GROSS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

THE gross income and expenditure of the past year, and of each of the previous years from 1875-76, are shown below. The figures of 1885-86 are, however, subject to adjustment on the closure of the finance and revenue accounts of India towards the end of the current official year (1886-87). Gross income and expenditure.

Years.	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Provincial and local surpluses and deficits not included in the income and expenditure columns 2 and 3.	
					Surplus.	Deficit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1875-76	948,28,101	722,84,439	225,43,662	...	...	8,06,515
1876-77	791,61,412	898,55,654	...	106,94,242	...	13,48,688
1877-78	798,74,526	1,144,49,003	...	345,74,477	4,60,106	...
1878-79	1,005,07,293	740,53,291	264,54,002	...	16,70,612	...
1879-80	1,028,80,336	718,78,637	310,01,699	...	18,51,487	...
1880-81	985,05,486	751,59,831	233,45,655	...	1,17,782	...
1881-82	994,76,958	759,16,763	235,60,195	...	7,58,374	...
1882-83	995,87,130	794,83,365	201,03,765	...	6,25,184	...
1883-84	1,011,53,063	830,15,559	181,37,504	...	2,51,883	...
1884-85	985,37,381	887,79,614	97,57,767	...	...	12,35,305
1885-86	1,060,39,237	(a) 941,98,243	(c)118,40,994	...	(b) 20,72,940	...

(a) Is raised to Rs. 9,60,17,398
(b) Is reduced to Rs. 2,53,785
(c) Is reduced to Rs. 1,00,21,839
by taking into account the net loss on account of exchange (Rs. 18,19,155) on the transactions with the India Office, transferred to the accounts of India from the 1st April 1885.

The very large rise in the receipts of 1885-86 is due mainly to the greatly enhanced receipts under Land Revenue, Salt, Stamps, Excise, and Provincial Rates, as will be explained below; while in 1884-85 there was a large falling off owing to the unfavorable nature of the season. The larger expenditure is due to an excess in the Military department of more than 63¼ lakhs, chiefly in consequence of the Burma expedition and the formation of the Quetta force.

The cash balances rose from a little above 211¾ lakhs—the sum at which they stood on the 31st March 1885—to a little over 220¼ lakhs at the close of the following year, their distribution being as follows:— Opening and closing balances.

	RS.
Branch reserve treasury, Madras	35,74,018
District treasuries	122,32,966
Bank of Madras	18,01,724
Branches of the bank	44,21,108
Total ...	220,29,816

Debt and foreign transactions.

The following is a summary of the more important items of receipts and disbursements falling under these heads :—

—	1884-85.	1885-86.
Receipts.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Surplus revenue	97½	118½
Guaranteed railways	60	60
Civil Fund deposits	12½	12½
Other deposits	...	1¼
Advances repaid	1¼	3¼
Receipts of Home Government	5¾	13½
Funds obtained by Military department from other presidencies	93¾	152¾
English stores, &c., charged off under protective works, railways.	16¼	22¾
Refund of loans by native states, &c.	1	...
Stock note receipts	¼	...
Maisur assigned tract	1	1¾
London bills outstanding	10¼	...
Net unadjusted credits on various accounts	½	3¼
Total ...	300	390
Charges.		
Interest on Government securities	33	33½
Southern Mahratta State Railway	5¼	1¾
Other deposits	¼	...
Cash and departmental balances raised	19	8¾
Loan payments (chiefly Madras Harbour Works)	...	5½
London bills paid	...	8
Exchange transactions	...	18¼
Remittances to other provinces including payment of Council bills	242½	314¼
Total ...	300	390

Remittances to other provinces.

The following statement contrasts the form in which the remittances to and from other provinces were made in 1884-85 and the following year :—

—	1884-85.	1885-86.	—	1884-85.	1885-86.
Remittances from Madras.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	*Remittances to Madras.*	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Bills on Calcutta	64½	79¾	Bills from Calcutta	1½	...
Bills on Bombay	114½	136½	Small silver coin	2½	1¼
Transfers to currency ...	45	110¾	Currency notes	1	3½
Uncurrent silver	1¼	2	Transfers from currency ...	84½	82
Small silver coin	½	1¼	Copper coin	¾	¾
Copper coin	¼	1	Transfers from Coorg ...	½	...
Council bill payments ...	107¼	70½	Total received ...	90¾	87½
Total sent ...	333¼	401¾	Net sent from Madras ...	242½	314¼

Supply of different kinds of money.

Currency notes to the value of 15 lakhs were remitted in 1885-86 from Madras to the district treasuries against 17½ and 23¼ in the two preceding years ; while the value of notes remitted to Madras from the district treasuries amounted to 50¾ lakhs against 30½ and 48½ in the previous years. The copper and silver balances in the several treasuries amounted to Rs. 6,96,000 and Rs. 13,52,000 respectively on the 31st March 1886 against Rs. 7,36,000 and Rs. 14,59,000 on the 31st March 1885. The local circulation of copper coin increased by 20 thousands. In the two preceding years, it rose by 103 and 133 thousands respectively. The local circulation of silver increased by 1,02,000 against 3,81,000 and 2,90,000 in the two preceding years.

Mode of keeping accounts.

The following are the only important changes introduced during the year under report in the system of keeping accounts :—

(1) The Salt and Abkári departments having been amalgamated under one officer, the Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue, the whole expenditure of the combined departments is in the first instance shown under " Salt," and at the end of the year the portion debitable to Abkári, determined with reference to the proportion of increase due to excise work, is transferred to the major head " Excise."

(2) The audit of the forest accounts was transferred, with effect from 1st April 1885, from the Accountant-General's office to that of the Examiner of Forest Accounts.

(3) The transactions relating to exchange were transferred from the books of the Accountant-General's office to those of India.

II.—DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The total transactions of the two years 1884-85 and 1885-86 under Imperial, Provincial, and Local Fund Services (including those of the Imperial Public Works, Postal, Telegraph, and Military departments, as well as of Excluded Local Funds), are exhibited in one view in the two following statements :—

(1) *Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Receipts.*

Major head of account.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total, 1885-86.	Total, 1884-85.	Total increase or decrease.
Principal Heads of Revenue.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Land Revenue	337,27,454	141,35,184	11,52,280	490,14,918	448,26,065	+ 41,88,853
III. Salt	143,90,978	91,295	...	144,82,273	137,98,795	+ 6,83,478
IV. Stamps	29,49,748	29,49,749	...	58,99,497	56,49,032	+ 2,50,465
V. Excise	44,13,240	44,13,240	...	88,26,480	77,32,635	+ 10,93,845
VI. Provincial rates	...	...	68,20,122	68,20,122	61,33,733	+ 6,86,389
VII. Customs	9,11,065	22,598	...	9,33,663	9,97,134	— 63,471
VIII. Assessed taxes	2,16,950	2,16,735	...	4,33,685	4,32,762	+ 923
IX. Forest	...	11,98,650	...	11,98,650	11,66,914	+ 31,736
X. Registration	4,63,176	4,63,177	...	9,26,353	7,58,407	+ 1,67,946
XI. Tributes	34,46,430	...	...	34,46,430	34,46,430	...
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.						
XII. Post Office	...	...	...	...	15	— 15
XIII. Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV. Mint	...	...	...	...	654	— 654
Receipts by Civil Departments.						
XV. Law and Justice	...	5,39,349	...	5,39,349	6,16,369	— 77,020
XVI. Police	...	3,07,027	...	3,07,027	3,22,045	— 15,018
XVII. Marine	...	4,019	...	4,019	5,068	— 1,049
XVIII. Education	...	1,77,083	1,16,362	2,93,445	2,99,520	— 6,075
XIX. Medical	...	1,12,789	15,281	1,28,070	1,08,387	+ 19,683
XX. Scientific, &c., departments... ...	...	1,70,714	...	1,70,714	1,72,905	— 2,191
Miscellaneous.						
XXI. Interest	5,59,529	2,342	77,415	6,39,286	6,59,976	— 20,690
XXII. Superannuation	3,47,816	24,316	946	3,73,078	3,52,866	+ 20,212
XXIII. Stationery and Printing	...	1,02,465	...	1,02,465	83,938	+ 18,527
XXIV. Miscellaneous	20,014	84,262	5,18,701	6,22,977	5,14,122	+ 1,08,855
Revenue from Productive Public Works.						
XXVII. Irrigation and Navigation (direct receipts)	2,37,294	...	...	2,37,294	2,71,606	— 34,312
Receipts from Public Works not classed as Productive.						
XXXI. Irrigation and Navigation	18,038	58,982	...	77,020	71,826	+ 5,194
XXXII. Military Works	25,881	...	...	25,881	33,586	— 7,705
XXXIII. Civil buildings, roads, &c.—						
In charge of Public Works officers.	...	97,989	3,862	1,01,851	82,652	+ 19,199
In charge of Civil officers ...	...	29,893	7,26,286	7,56,179	6,87,580	+ 68,599
Receipts by Military Department.						
XXXIV. Army	17,44,698	...	...	17,44,698	16,59,653	+ 85,045
XXXVI. Credits on account of exchange ...	...	...	...	...	1,83,752	— 1,83,752
Contributions: Provincial to Local	...	...	2,47,404	2,47,404	2,70,171	— 22,767
Contributions: Local to Provincial	...	2,08,462	...	2,08,462	1,87,903	+ 20,559
Contributions: Local to Local	...	...	1,34,394	1,34,394	1,15,816	+ 18,578
Total ...	634,72,311	254,10,320	98,13,053	986,95,684	916,42,317	+ 70,53,367
Total Receipts: Civil	614,46,400	252,33,349	98,09,191	965,08,940	895,22,994	+ 69,85,946
Total Receipts: Non-civil	20,25,911	1,56,971	3,862	21,86,744	21,19,323	+ 67,421
Total Receipts: Excluded Local Funds.	...	...	8,93,927	8,93,927	9,16,339	— 22,412

(2) *Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Charges.*

Major head of account.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total, 1885-86.	Total, 1884-85.	Total increase or decrease.
A.—Interest.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Interest on ordinary debt	8,311	...	...	8,311	7,578	+ 733
2. Interest on other obligations	8,80,981	...	10,530	8,91,511	8,17,063	+ 74,448
Direct demands on the Revenue.						
3. Refunds and drawbacks	1,44,394	88,535	14,791	2,47,720	2,72,657	− 24,937
4. Assignments and compensations	11,73,174	...	...	11,73,174	11,61,309	+ 11,865
Charges in respect of Collections.						
5. Land Revenue	...	44,80,032	31,98,265	76,78,297	79,06,216	− 2,27,919
7. Salt	12,88,817	...	...	12,88,817	16,31,549	− 3,42,732
8. Stamps	80,000	80,000	...	1,60,020	1,67,957	− 7,937
9. Excise	1,77,885	1,77,884	...	3,55,769	2,32,432	+ 1,23,337
11. Customs	...	1,65,363	...	1,65,363	1,60,128	+ 5,235
12. Assessed taxes	3,329	3,329	...	6,658	6,974	− 316
13. Forest	...	9,30,743	...	9,30,743	8,95,453	+ 35,290
14. Registration	2,90,470	2,90,470	...	5,80,940	5,28,838	+ 52,102
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.						
15. Post Office	...	1,06,842	...	1,06,842	1,11,086	− 4,244
16. Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.						
18. General Administration	3,06,908	10,67,128	1,06,449	14,80,485	14,70,842	+ 9,643
19. Law and Justice	...	47,02,655	...	47,02,655	47,47,782	− 45,127
20. Police	27,780	37,79,734	...	38,07,514	38,54,266	− 46,752
21. Marine	...	19,922	...	19,922	27,295	− 7,373
22. Education	...	12,92,486	6,97,671	19,90,157	18,97,756	+ 92,401
23. Ecclesiastical	3,39,379	...	...	3,39,379	3,41,861	− 2,482
24. Medical	...	11,85,168	5,07,749	16,92,917	16,69,157	+ 23,760
25. Political	2,26,995	...	...	2,26,995	2,11,877	+ 15,118
26. Scientific, &c., departments	34,544	3,57,765	...	3,92,309	3,77,018	+ 15,291
Miscellaneous Civil Charges.						
27. Territorial and Political pensions	10,06,280	...	...	10,06,280	10,33,803	− 27,523
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances ...	2,571	...	...	2,571	90,614	− 88,043
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions ...	23,76,378	9,53,501	7,631	33,37,510	19,42,097	+ 13,95,413
30. Stationery and Printing	2,60,972	7,63,561	...	10,24,533	8,67,621	+ 1,56,912
31. Miscellaneous	35,147	2,52,666	5,03,013	7,90,826	7,86,571	+ 4,255
Famine Relief and Insurance.						
32. Famine relief	...	2,77,052	...	2,77,052	57,110	+ 2,19,942
33. Protective Works—Railways	54,21,343	38,534	...	54,59,877	51,07,278	+ 3,52,599
34. Do. —Irrigation	3,28,948	...	...	3,28,948	2,20,623	+ 1,08,325
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Revenue Account).						
37. Guaranteed and subsidised Railways (Interest and Profit)	2,49,108	...	...	2,49,108	1,01,097	+ 1,48,01
38. Irrigation and Navigation (Working and Maintenance)	11,26,622	...	...	11,26,622	9,98,996	+ 1,27,626
Expenditure on Public Works not classed as Productive.						
40. State Railways (Capital Account)	...	...	...	...	− 6,372	+ 6,372
44. Irrigation and Navigation	24,17,261	6,22,020	...	30,39,281	28,69,934	+ 1,69,347
45. Military Works (Public Works Department)	4,45,009	...	...	4,45,009	6,11,757	− 1,66,748
46. Civil Buildings, Roads and Services—						
Public Works Officers	65,862	18,64,533	38,015	19,68,410	27,51,215	− 7,82,805
Civil Officers	...	2,46,507	37,29,619	39,76,126	42,34,163	− 2,58,037
Army Services.						
47. Army	328,49,121	...	...	328,49,121	265,17,612	+ 63,31,509
49. Exchange on transactions with London ...	...	...	...	...	26,07,058	− 26,07,058
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Capital Account).						
51. Irrigation and Navigation	14,43,734	...	...	14,43,734	15,99,489	− 1,55,755
	530,11,333	237,46,440	88,13,733	855,71,506	808,87,760	+ 46,83,746
Contributions: Provincial to Local	...	2,47,404	...	2,47,404	2,70,171	− 22,767
Contributions: Local to Provincial	...	...	2,08,462	2,08,462	1,87,903	+ 20,559
Contributions: Transfers between Local & Local.	...	...	1,34,394	1,34,394	1,15,816	+ 18,578
Total expenditure ...	530,11,333	239,93,844	91,56,589	861,61,766	814,61,650	+ 47,00,116
Civil	86,64,325	214,68,757	91,18,574	392,51,656	406,90,021	− 14,38,365
Non-civil	443,47,008	25,25,087	38,015	469,10,110	407,71,629	+ 61,38,481
Excluded Local Funds	...	...	6,97,201	6,97,201	5,17,395	+ 1,79,806
Surpluses or Deficits: Imperial	+ 104,60,978	...	...	+ 104,60,978	+ 114,15,973	− 9,54,995
Surpluses or Deficits: Provincial	...	+ 14,16,476	...	+ 14,16,476	− 8,72,835	+ 22,89,311
Surpluses or Deficits: Incorporated Local ...	...	...	+ 6,56,464	+ 6,56,464	− 3,62,471	+ 10,18,935
Surpluses or Deficits: Excluded Local	...	...	+ 1,96,726	+ 1,96,726	+ 3,98,944	− 2,02,218
Total Surpluses or Deficits ...	+ 104,60,978	+ 14,16,476	+ 6,56,464 + 1,96,726	+ 125,33,918 + 1,96,726	+ 101,80,667 + 3,98,944	+ 23,53,251 − 2,02,218
Grand Total ...	634,72,311	254,10,320	98,13,053 8,93,927	986,95,684 8,93,927	916,42,317 9,16,339	+ 70,53,367 − 22,412

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(A) CIVIL.

Imperial and Provincial Civil receipts and charges (that is to say, excluding the transactions of the Military, Imperial Public Works, Imperial Post, and Telegraph departments) are reviewed together below, a separate account of Provincial services being given in part III of this chapter:—

Difference between 1885-86 and 1884-85.	Receipts—(Actuals). 1884-85.	Receipts—(Actuals). 1885-86.	Major head of account.	Charges—(Actuals). 1884-85.	Charges—(Actuals). 1885-86.	Difference between 1885-86 and 1884-85.
RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
+ 41,05,618	437,57,020	478,62,638	... ... Land Revenue	47,42,550	44,80,032	− 2,62,518
+ 6,83,478	137,98,795	144,82,273	... ... Salt	16,31,549	12,88,817	− 3,42,732
+ 2,50,465	56,49,032	58,99,497	... ... Stamps	1,67,957	1,60,020	− 7,937
+ 10,93,845	77,32,635	88,26,480	... ... Excise	2,32,432	3,55,769	+ 1,23,337
− 63,471	9,97,134	9,33,663	... ... Customs	1,60,128	1,65,363	+ 5,235
+ 923	4,32,762	4,33,685	... ... Assessed taxes	6,974	6,658	− 316
+ 31,736	11,66,914	11,98,650	... ... Forest	8,95,453	9,30,743	+ 35,290
+ 1,67,946	7,58,407	9,26,353	... ... Registration	5,28,838	5,80,940	+ 52,102
+ 62,70,540	742,92,699	805,63,239	... ... Total	83,65,881	79,68,342	− 3,97,539
			Miscellaneous or other heads.			
...	...	...	... Interest on ordinary debt ...	7,578	8,311	+ 733
− 13,599	5,75,470	561,871	... Interest on other obligations ...	8,05,829	8,80,981	+ 75,152
...	...	...	... Refunds and drawbacks ...	2,61,977	2,32,929	− 29,048
...	...	...	. Assignments and compensations.	11,61,309	11,73,174	+ 11,865
...	34,46,430	34,46,430	... Tributes from Native States ...	...	...	...
− 15	15	...	... ... Post Office	1,11,086	1,06,842	− 4,244
− 654	654	...	... ... Mint	...	...	...
...	...	...	... General Administration ...	13,47,106	13,74,036	+ 26,930
− 77,020	6,16,369	5,39,349	... Law and Justice ...	47,47,782	47,02,655	− 45,127
− 15,018	3,22,045	3,07,027	... ... Police	38,54,266	38,07,514	− 46,752
− 1,049	5,068	4,019	... ... Marine	27,295	19,922	− 7,373
− 33,778	2,10,861	1,77,083	... ... Education	12,37,039	12,92,486	+ 55,447
...	...	...	... ... Ecclesiastical	3,41,861	3,39,379	− 2,482
+ 24,825	87,964	1,12,789	... ... Medical	11,18,520	11,85,168	+ 66,648
...	...	...	... ... Political	2,11,877	2,26,995	+ 15,118
− 2,191	1,72,905	1,70,714	. Scientific and other minor departments.	3,77,018	3,92,309	+ 15,291
...	...	...	. Territorial and Political Pensions.	10,33,803	10,06,280	− 27,523
...	...	...	... Civil Furlough and Absentee allowances.	90,614	2,571	− 88,043
+ 19,639	3,52,493	3,72,132	Superannuation allowances and Pensions.	19,37,605	33,29,879	+ 13,92,274
+ 18,527	83,938	1,02,465	... Stationery and Printing ...	8,67,621	10,24,533	+ 1,56,912
+ 18,720	85,556	1,04,276	... ... Miscellaneous	3,08,713	2,87,813	− 20,900
...	...	...	... ... Famine Relief	57,110	2,77,052	+ 2,19,942
...	...	...	... Protective Works—Railways ...	6,003	38,534	+ 32,531
+ 6,265	52,717	58,982	... Irrigation and Navigation ...	4,44,978	6,22,020	+ 1,77,042
+ 534	29,359	29,893	. Civil Buildings, &c., Civil officers.	3,85,349	2,46,507	− 1,38,842
+ 18,782	79,207	97,989	Civil Buildings, &c., Public Works officers.	25,29,891	18,64,533	− 6,65,358
− 1,83,752	1,83,752	...	. Exchange on transactions with London.	26,07,058	...	− 26,07,058
+ 20,559	1,87,903	2,08,462	... ... Contributions	2,70,171	2,47,404	− 22,767
− 1,99,225	64,92,706	62,93,481	... Total other heads ...	261,49,459	246,89,827	− 14,59,632
− 2,24,272	63,60,782	61,36,510	... ... Total Civil	231,68,587	221,64,740	− 10,03,847
+ 25,047	1,31,924	1,56,971	... ... Total Non-civil	29,80,872	25,25,087	− 4,55,785
+ 60,71,315	807,85,405	868,56,720	... Total Imperial and Provincial...	345,15,340	326,58,169	− 18,57,171

The following statement shows the incidence of taxation under each source of revenue per head of population (of the census of 1881) in the year under report:— Incidence of taxation.

	RS.	A.	P.
Land Revenue	1	8	10
Excise on Spirits (Abkári)	0	4	2
Stamps	0	3	1
License-tax	0	0	3
Opium	0	0	4
Customs, Sea and Land	0	0	6
Salt (exclusive of cost price)	0	6	5
Total ...	2	7	7

The average incidence under all heads in 1884-85 was Rs. 2-5-7. Under License-tax, Opium and Customs, the incidence was the same as in the preceding

year, but under Land Revenue it increased from Rs. 1-6-9 to Rs. 1-8-10; or by 9·2 per cent.; under Salt from annas 6-4 to annas 6-5; under abkári from annas 3-8 to annas 4-2 or by 13·6 per cent.; and under Stamps from annas 2-11 to annas 3-1 or by 5·7 per cent. In calculating the incidence under Land Revenue, the peishcush or revenue fixed on zemindaris or other permanently-settled estates, and the quit-rent charged on inams, have been taken into account, not the rent paid by the tenants to the landlords. The incidence on Customs revenue is not quite correct, as it includes the duty paid on articles consumed in the native states of Hyderabad, Maisur, Travancore, Cochin, &c. In the case of Salt, the quantity consumed within the Presidency, including the native states of Banganapalle, Sandúr, and Pudukóta, is estimated at 6,161,453 maunds, or 16·47 lb. per head, which, at Rs. 2 a maund, gives the net incidence of Salt revenue at annas 6-5 per head of the population.

(1) Land Revenue.

The following are the receipts from the different sources of revenue under this head:—

—	1884-85.	1885-86.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently-settled revenue	52,91,346	52,76,923	− 14,423
Lands held on favorable assessment ...	6,33,349	7,02,772	+ 69,423
Ryotwar collections	336,52,827	374,54,961	+ 38,02,134
Miscellaneous receipts	39,85,128	42,80,487	+ 2,95,359
Fluctuating and surplus collections ...	1,45,106	1,22,183	− 22,923
Sale of waste lands, &c.	31,127	25,047	− 6,080
Rents of fisheries, &c.	18,137	265	− 17,872
Total ...	437,57,020	478,62,638	+ 41,05,618

The year 1884-85 was a very unfavorable one, owing to the failure of the south-west monsoon in several districts, and to the north-east monsoon having been accompanied by destructive floods which wrought considerable damages to crops. The better receipts in 1885-86 are due largely to the more favorable character of the season, but the normal revenue of the year was swelled by the collection of an unusually large portion of the arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year, which amounted to Rs. 62,54,000. There were no fisheries in 1884-85; hence the decrease under fishery rents in 1885-86.

The Land Revenue charges were as follows:—

—	1884-85.	1885-86.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Collectors', &c., establishments ...	35,63,779	34,52,131	− 1,11,648
Charges on account of fishery collections	10,033	21,649	+ 11,616
Revenue survey	8,84,983	7,44,792	− 1,40,191
Revenue settlement	2,70,182	2,47,469	− 22,713
Inam Commissioner	13,573	13,991	+ 418
Total ...	47,42,550	44,80,032	− 2,62,518

The decrease under Collectors' establishments is due (1) to the absence of an unusually large number of officers on leave to Europe, and (2) to the savings effected, under orders of Government, in the process service establishment charges, which amounted in 1885-86 to only Rs. 46,389 against Rs. 1,24,026 in 1884-85. The increase under Fishery collection charges is mainly due to the employment, under orders of Government, of the steam tug *Madras* on pearl fisheries in Tinnevelly, the year 1885-86 having been reported to be very favorable for the work. Orders for the reduction of expenditure in consequence of the financial pressure, the abolition of No. IV settlement party, and the fact that the post of Director of Revenue Settlement was held by an officiating officer, account for the decreased expenditure under Revenue Surveys and Settlement. In 1884-85 moreover very

large expenditure was incurred on field stones or survey marks and temporary establishments, chiefly in connection with the Tanjore survey.

(2) SALT.

The most important event of the year was the transfer to this Presidency of the salt administration of the Orissa province. Owing to this transfer, to the introduction of new systems of abkári taxation in South Canara and in Malabar, and to the expansion of fish-curing operations on the west coast, and in view to effective abkári preventive action in the Ganjam district, certain additions to the departmental establishments were sanctioned, the chief of which are—(1) the appointment of an additional Deputy Commissioner, with the usual office establishment, for the charge of a newly-formed central division, comprising the charges of the Assistant Commissioners of Nellore, Chingleput, and Arcot divisions, with head-quarters at Madras; (2) the appointment of 2 additional Assistant Commissioners, with office establishments, for the charge of the Balasore (Orissa) and Chatrapur divisions; (3) the appointment of 7 additional inspectors—5 for the charge of the 5 circles (Balasore, Basudebpur, Chandbally, Machgaon, and Manikpatna), into which the province of Orissa is divided for the purposes of salt administration, 1 for the Chatrapur division, and 1 (temporary) for North Trichinopoly circle; (4) an increase of 11 assistant-inspectors, viz., 8 for working the Orissa salt factories, 1 for the sudder or central distillery at Madras, 1 for the Mangalore circle, and 1 for the supervision of the fish-curing yards in the Calicut circle; (5) the addition of 33 sub-inspectors; of these 23 were required for abkári duties in the districts in which the new systems have been introduced, 6 for the Orissa salt factories, and 4 for the supervision of the fish-curing operations in the west coast circles. Administration.

The entire cost of the Salt establishments as finally reorganized amounts to Rs. 9,81,186 against Rs. 9,95,556 as originally estimated. Adding the cost of fish-curing establishments, Rs. 26,899, and deducting Rs. 5,560, which will be saved by the closing of the South Canara factories when the stocks are cleared, the future cost of the reorganized establishments will amount to about Rs. 10,02,500 per annum, exclusive of the additional establishments sanctioned for abkári duties and for working the Orissa salt factories. Compared with the cost of establishments before the reorganization, the above figures show an increase of Rs. 4,70,500.

The Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue has been, for abkári purposes, appointed an additional Member of the Board of Revenue without prejudice to his duties as Commissioner.

The draft of the consolidated Salt Act called for by Government was submitted during the year. It is proposed to extend the Indian Salt Act (XII of 1882) to the province of Orissa. Legislation.

The excise system was extended, during the year, to 12 factories, viz., 5 in Chingleput, 1 each in Ganjam, Godávari, and South Arcot, and 2 each in Vizagapatam and Tanjore. Arrangements were also completed for its extension to 9 more factories with effect from the manufacturing season of 1886. This will leave but 6 factories under the monopoly system. The working of the excise system was, on the whole, satisfactory so far as the quantity of salt produced was concerned, but its results as regards the quality of the article and the price to the consumers have completely disappointed the expectations of its advocates. In most of the factories into which this system has been introduced, the trade has virtually passed into the hands of a few private capitalists who have everywhere raised the selling price by 50 to 100 per cent. (*i.e.*, from 3 to 6 annas a maund). In 3 factories, in the Vizagapatam district, the price was raised still higher to 8 annas a maund. Excise system.

The season was, on the whole, unfavorable for salt manufacture. The damage done to the salt pans in the Chingleput division by the heavy rain of November and December 1884 was so great that manufacturing operations were retarded for a considerable time during the year under report. The heavy showers of June, July, November, and December 1885 caused serious injury to the works and to the Season.

salt in store and awaiting storage. The salt so lost is estimated at 81,100 maunds, of which 57,500 were lost in the Chingleput division. In the Negapatam division, transport of salt from Vedarniam to Negapatam was greatly retarded by the unsatisfactory state of the Vedarniam canal, which silted up during the monsoon.

Manufacture. The total quantity of salt manufactured and received into store during the year amounted to 5,719,961 maunds against 7,578,432 maunds in 1884-85. Taking monopoly and excise salt separately, the figures are—for the former 1,597,976 maunds against 4,574,555 maunds in 1884-85, for the latter 4,121,985 maunds against 3,003,877. The decrease in the outturn of Government salt was due to the extension of the excise system. It was not, however, made up for by the increase under excise. The net decrease of 1,858,471 maunds or 24·52 per cent. was due to the unfavorable character of the season in the Masulipatam, Nellore, and Chingleput divisions, to manufacture having been stopped at some factories at which the stocks were large, and to the cessation of manufacture at the Kundapúr factories in South Canara. The Vaippár factory in the Tinnevelly division was abolished in November 1885. The stock in hand at the beginning of the year was 6,851,949 maunds.

Issues. The subjoined statement shows the total quantity of salt issued under all heads as compared with 1884-85:—

Items.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Increase or decrease.
	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.	IN. MDS.
Issues for home and inland consumption	7,414,876	7,684,154	+ 269,278
Do. for fish-curing	89,393	116,846	+ 27,453
Do. for export (by sea)...	41,764	24,600	− 17,164
Sold to French Government	80,547	60,088	− 20,459
Miscellaneous	6,564	39,891	+ 33,327
Total ...	7,633,144	7,925,579	+ 292,435

The increase was mainly due to large purchases made at Kistnapatam in Nellore by credit merchants from Madras, to larger sales for the Central Provinces, at Parvatipur, and to increased consumption in North Arcot, Salem, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, and Mysore, where the agricultural season was more favorable than in the preceding year. Of the 7,684,154 maunds issued for home and inland consumption 6,768,157 maunds were manufactured in the Presidency, and 915,997 maunds imported.

Receipts. The total receipts of salt revenue, under all heads, amounted to Rs. 144,82,273 as shown below:—

Items.	Receipts in 1885-86.			Total receipts of 1884-85.
	Duty.	Cost price.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Home and inland consumption	83,46,496	9,37,689	92,84,185	105,68,326
Sold for export	...	...	...	11,355
Issued to French Government	...	9,142	9,142	8,983
Issued for fish-curing	...	77,044	77,044	57,354
Customs duty	...	2,320	2,320	1,831
Excise duty	...	50,18,287	50,18,287	31,05,845
	83,46,496	60,44,482	143,90,978	137,53,694
Miscellaneous receipts ...	...	91,295	91,295	45,101
Total ...	83,46,496	61,35,777	144,82,273	137,98,795

The receipts exceeded those of 1883-84 and 1884-85 by Rs. 6,27,147 and Rs. 6,83,478, or 4·53 and 4·95 per cent. respectively. The increase under excise duty was due partly to the extension of the excise system and partly to the larger realisations under the credit system. Of the total receipts other than Customs duty and Miscellaneous, Rs. 71,89,011 were realised on account of Government salt

sold and excise salt removed on cash payment, and Rs. 71,92,871* on account of salt issued on credit both before and during the year.

The total charges of the department, excluding the amount debitable to Abkári, and also the charges due to the transfer of Orissa salt works to this Presidency which amounted to Rs. 13,606 in 1885-86, are given at Rs 12,77,445 against Rs. 16,38,663 in the preceding year, being a decrease of Rs. 3,61,248 or 22 per cent. The bulk of the decrease occurs under payments to salt manufacturers and petty construction and repairs, and was due to the extension of the excise system. There was a decrease also under establishments in consequence of the abolition of the Vaippár factory, the reduction of establishment at Vairavanáthapatnam in Madura, and the debit of a portion of the Commissioner's pay to Abkári. Charges.

During the year under report, 2,146 factories for the manufacture of crude saltpetre, and 45 refineries, were worked against 1,693 crude factories and 44 refineries in the preceding year. Miscellaneous.

(3) STAMPS.

The Stamp revenue amounted to nearly 59 lakhs, the highest on record, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs (4·42 per cent.) more than the sales of the previous year. Of the total revenue, $36\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs were from judicial stamps and $22\frac{1}{4}$ from non-judicial. The increase in the former was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and in the latter 1 lakh. Godávari and Madura exhibit the largest increase under both the heads, and next to them North Arcot and Tinnevelly. In Kistna, Tanjore, and Malabar, the increase appears only under judicial stamps. The increases are generally attributed to increased litigation, to favorable season and consequent development of trade, to increase in the number of non-official vendors, and to greater facilities thus afforded to the public for obtaining stamps. In North Arcot the increase is ascribed also to the institution of a large number of rent recovery suits in connection with the Kangundi minor's estate. In Madras there was a heavy decrease under non-judicial stamps, due to the fact that in 1884-85 the Zemindar of Kárvetnagar purchased stamps to the value of Rs. 30,000.

The stamp charges amounted to Rs. 1,60,020 against Rs. 1,67,957 in 1884-85, showing a decrease of Rs. 7,937 or 4·76 per cent., which was mainly due (1) to the smaller quantity of stamps received from England during the year, and (2) to the absence of any expenditure on account of "deputation allowance" to the Superintendent of Stamps as in 1884-85.

(4) EXCISE.

The revenue from Abkári amounted to Rs. 80,66,344 showing an increase of nearly 10 lakhs, or 14·13 per cent. as compared with 1884-85. The increase was general and was due partly to favorable season, but mainly to the changes in the system of administration introduced in 1884-85 and noticed in the report of that year. The districts which exhibit the largest increase are Godávari, Kistna, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Salem, which between them account for about $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of the total increase. Abkári.

The abkári charges amounted to Rs. 3,55,595 against Rs. 2,32,432 in 1884-85. The increase was principally due to the addition made to the Commissioner's salary and to the additional establishment sanctioned for preventive work.

The farming system was in force except in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godávari. In these localities free licenses were issued as usual, except in Woddigudam, Bhadráchalam, Dumagudem, and Purushottapatnam in Godávari, where the farms were sold by auction. The Collector of Godávari reports that the mittadars of Rumpa and Birampalli, to whom free licenses were issued, brought 165 lb. of opium from Bezváda. In the Hill tracts of Vizagapatam, the contract for the monopoly of supplying opium was let out to a native contractor for a sum of Rs. 6,000. He opened depôts at twelve places and sold opium to the licensed vendors. The total receipts for the year under report amounted to Opium.

* Exclusive of payment of Rs. 6,775 by the French Government.

Rs. 7,60,136 against Rs. 6,65,239, in 1884-85, showing a net increase of Rs. 94,897 or 14·26 per cent. This was the result of a gross increase of Rs. 1,18,895 in thirteen districts, and of a decrease of Rs. 23,998 in nine others. The increase in Kistna was most marked, amounting to a little over three-quarters of a lakh of rupees. The increase is coincident with a large falling off in the sales in the Godávari district. The Collector of Kistna states that there was a good deal of underselling at the border shops, and that customers were attracted from over the boundary. The opium charges amounted to Rs. 174 only.

(5) Customs.

Sea customs.

The receipts under this head, inclusive of miscellaneous items, but exclusive of import duty on salt which is credited to salt revenue, amounted to Rs. 8,94,678 against Rs. 9,28,571 in 1884-85. There was a decrease of Rs. 59,510 under export duty and miscellaneous, and an increase of Rs. 25,617 under imports, resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 33,893 or 3·65 per cent. The falling off in the collections under export revenue amounted in 2 districts alone—Ganjam and Tanjore—to over a lakh of rupees, and was caused by two successive bad seasons in the former district and by depletion of stocks in the latter, in consequence of the great damage caused to crops by the floods of November and December 1884. There was a large increase, on the other hand, in the exports of paddy and rice to Ceylon from Godávari, Kistna, South Arcot and Tinnevelly. The increase in the import revenue was due to larger importation of spirits. The Sea Customs charges amounted to Rs. 1,55,808, and were in excess of those of 1884-85 by Rs. 5,384 or 3·57 per cent.

Land customs.

The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 38,985 against Rs. 68,563, being a decrease of Rs. 29,578 or 43·14 per cent. The falling off occurs chiefly in Tanjore, owing to diminution in the quantity of grain available for transport to Karikal. There was also a small decrease in Malabar owing to the inferior quality of the cheap French brandy now being imported into Mahé.

(6) Assessed Taxes (License Tax).

The total receipts under License-tax amounted to Rs. 4,33,685 against Rs. 4,32,762 in 1884-85, showing an increase of only Rs. 923. In Tinnevelly, South Arcot, and Trichinopoly the increase amounted to Rs. 14,479, and was due to a careful revision of assessments. In South Arcot it was due also to the collection of arrears of the previous year. On the other hand there was a large decrease in Bellary, Kistna, Cuddapah, Madúra, Coimbatore, and Salem. In Kistna and Madura the decrease is attributed to reductions and remissions granted on appeals, and in Bellary to adverse season and consequent depression of trade. The charges amounted to Rs. 6,658 against Rs. 6,974 in 1884-85, showing a small decrease of Rs. 316.

(7) Forest.

The receipts and charges under this head are shown below from the year 1882-83, that is from the date on which the transactions of the Jungle Conservancy fund were amalgamated with Provincial services :—

—	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts	9,06,442	9,53,704	11,66,915	11,98,650
Charges	6,44,865	7,85,690	8,95,453	9,30,743
Surplus	2,61,577	1,68,014	2,71,462	2,67,907

The charges have increased largely during the past few years, owing to a re-organization and general strengthening of the department and to the expenditure annually of large sums on the demarcation and improvement of the forests. The revenue has, however, kept pace with the increased expenditure.

(8) Registration.

The receipts and charges under Registration are given below for the past three years :—

—	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts	6,32,067	7,58,407	9,26,353
Charges	4,82,632	5,28,838	5,80,940
Surplus	1,49,435	2,29,569	3,45,413

The rapid progress in the revenue under this head is largely due to the greatly increased facilities afforded for registration by the establishment of numerous registry offices, and by the employment on registration duties of officers whose time is devoted wholly to that particular work in supersession of the former practice of entrusting registration to revenue subordinates. The increase in the year under report is, however, mainly attributable to an increase in the scale of registration fees, which took effect on the 1st May 1884, and to the unusually large, receipts from registration of joint stock companies, the receipts on this account amounting to Rs. 87,270 against Rs. 13,725 realised in 1884-85 and Rs. 50,584 realised during the whole of the last ten years. The general causes above named have necessitated increased expenditure under establishment, which, however, has been more than counterbalanced by the receipts.

(9) Other Heads.

The aggregate of the receipts and charges under the other heads of account—Imperial and Provincial—is as follows :—

—	1884-85.	1885-86.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts	64,92,706	62,93,481	— 1,99,225
Charges	261,49,459	246,89,827	—14,59,632

The decrease in the receipts of 1885-86 is the result of a gross decrease of Rs. 3,27,076 under nine heads, and an increase of Rs. 1,27,851 under eight heads as noted below :—

Decrease.

	RS.
(a) Interest	13,599
Post Office	15
(b) Mint	654
(c) Law and Justice	77,020
(d) Police	15,018
(e) Marine	1,049
(f) Education	33,778
(g) Scientific, &c., departments ...	2,191
(h) Exchange transactions	1,83,752
Total ...	3,27,076

Increase.

	RS.
(i) Medical	24,825
(j) Superannuation	19,639
(k) Stationery and Printing	18,527
(l) Miscellaneous	18,720
Irrigation and Navigation	6,265
Civil Buildings—Civil officers ...	534
(m) Do. P. W. officers ...	18,782
(n) Contributions	20,559
Total ...	1,27,851

On the charge side of the account there is a gross increase of Rs. 22,45,885 under thirteen heads, and a decrease of Rs. 37,05,517 under thirteen other heads, as follows :—

Increase.

	RS.
(o) Interest on ordinary debt	733
(p) Do. on other obligations	75,152
(q) Assignments and compensations	11,865
(r) General administration	26,930
(s) Education	55,447
(t) Medical	66,648
(u) Political	15,118
(v) Scientific, &c., departments	15,291
(w) Superannuations	13,92,274
(x) Stationery and Printing	1,56,912
(y) Famine Relief	2,19,942
(z) Protective Works—	
Railways	32,531
Irrigation and Navigation	1,77,042
Total ...	22,45,885

Decrease.

	RS.
Refunds and drawbacks	29,048
Post Office	4,244
Law and Justice	45,127
Police	46,752
Marine	7,373
Ecclesiastical	2,482
Territorial and Political Pensions	27,523
Civil Furlough and Absentee allowances ...	88,043
Miscellaneous	20,900
Civil Buildings, &c.—	
By Civil officers	1,38,842
By P. W. officers	6,65,358
Exchange in transactions with London ...	26,07,058
Contributions	22,767
Total ...	37,05,517

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(B) PUBLIC WORKS.

The following statement shows the receipts under Public Works, Imperial, compared with those of the previous year :—

Nature of receipts.	Actuals. 1884-85.	Actuals. 1885-86.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Irrigation and Navigation—			
Direct revenue from productive public works	2,71,606	2,37,294	– 34,312
Receipts from Public Works not classed as productive ...	19,109	18,038	– 1,071
2. Military works	33,586	25,881	– 7,705
Total ...	3,24,301	2,81,213	– 43,088

The receipts from the Kurnool canal amounted to Rs. 85,000 in 1885-86 against Rs. 1,32,286 in the previous year; hence the decrease under the first head. The decrease under "Military Works" is due to a short realisation under "Sales of old materials" in 1885-86 compared with 1884-85.

On the charge side the details are as follows :—

Nature of expenditure.	Actuals. 1884-85.	Actuals. 1885-86.	Difference.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Railways—Protective Works	51,01,275	54,21,343	+ 3,20,068
State outlay on Guaranteed Railways	1,01,097	2,49,108	+ 1,48,011
State Railways, Capital accounts, South Indian Railway from Tinnevelly to Quilon	– 6,372	...	+ 6,372
2. Irrigation and Navigation—			
Famine relief protective public works	2,20,623	3,28,948	+ 1,08,325
Productive public works, Capital account	15,99,489	14,43,734	– 1,55,755
Do. do. Revenue account	9,98,996	11,26,622	+ 1,27,626
Works not classed as productive—			
(a) Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept	70,221	2,36,934	+ 1,66,713
(b) Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept	19,39,604	17,89,021	– 1,50,583
(c) Agricultural works	4,15,131	3,91,306	– 23,825
3. Military works	6,11,757	4,45,009	– 1,66,748
4. Civil buildings, roads, and services	111,93,269	114,97,887	+ 3,04,618

The excess expenditure under the first head, "Railways—Protective Works," is due to the rapid progress of these works. Under "Guaranteed Railways," the increased expenditure is due to large expenditure in the purchase of "land." The minus entry under the next succeeding head in 1884-85 represents the contribution paid by the Travancore Government towards the cost of the South Indian Railway extension to Quilon. A more vigorous prosecution of the Rushikulya works and a more liberal grant-in-aid for the Buckingham canal resulted in a greater outlay during 1885-86 under "Famine Relief Protective Works." Under "Productive Public Works Revenue account" and under "Works not classed as productive" for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, larger expenditure than in the previous year was incurred in the maintenance of the Sangam works and those of the Pálár and Palandorai systems. Further, a portion of the outlay on the Kovur-Manjair canal to the extent of Rs. 60,000 was adjusted to the debit of this head under the orders of the Government of India. The small outlay under "Productive Public Works—Capital account" is due to smaller provision of grants for the year 1885-86 than for 1884-85. The same cause accounts for the decrease under "Agricultural Works," "Military Works," and "Civil Buildings, Roads and Services." That under "Works not classed as Productive" for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept is due to heavy outlay having been incurred on repairs and improvements in 1884-85.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(C) POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

The receipts and payments in connection with these departments during the last five years were as follow :—

Years.	Postal.			Telegraph.		
	Receipts.	Charges.	Net cost.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net cost.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1881-82	33,68,152	37,87,802	4,19,650	5,94,228	12,16,189	6,21,961
1882-83	40,63,139	46,71,802	6,08,663	6,63,284	11,17,921	4,54,637
1883-84	46,53,755	50,40,726	3,86,971	6,58,117	11,83,858	5,25,741
1884-85	53,45,698	57,56,289	4,10,591	6,35,815	10,44,281	4,08,466
1885-86	58,25,915	63,92,090	5,66,175	6,23,711	9,47,186	3,23,475

IMPERIAL SERVICES—(D) MILITARY.

The following are the details of the receipts and charges under Military services in 1885-86, compared with 1884-85 :—

Heads of account.	1884-85.			1885-86.		
	Receipts.	Charges.	Net cost.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net cost.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Army and garrison staff	8	10,44,048	10,44,040	14	10,71,705	10,71,691
2. Administrative staff	...	4,27,420	4,27,420	...	4,27,701	4,27,701
3. Regimental pay, allowances and charges	1,47,997	133,81,551	132,33,554	2,18,664	139,33,347	137,14,683
4. Commissariat establishments, supplies and services	8,02,483	38,27,533	30,25,050	7,38,157	39,04,876	31,66,719
5. Remount establishments, supplies and services	36,502	4,82,952	4,46,450	36,600	6,11,729	5,75,129
6. Clothing establishments, supplies and services	2,35,837	3,01,801	65,964	1,78,765	1,79,133	368
7. Barrack establishments, supplies and services	10,695	5,30,282	5,19,587	10,126	5,45,529	5,35,403
8. Administration of martial law ...	17,709	92,203	74,494	16,965	81,616	64,651
9. Medical establishments, supplies and services	36,012	10,50,480	10,14,468	80,331	11,13,846	10,33,515
10. Ordnance establishments, stores and camp equipage	1,90,529	9,16,121	7,25,592	2,22,038	7,93,638	5,71,600
11. Ecclesiastical	...	58,761	58,761	...	61,387	61,387
12. Education	322	1,56,383	1,56,061	323	1,50,740	1,50,417
13. Sea transport charges	2,949	1,85,473	1,82,524	11,170	1,46,981	1,35,811
14. Miscellaneous services	27,250	10,02,572	9,75,322	1,48,740	66,27,914	64,79,174
15. Volunteer corps	...	1,51,881	1,51,881	...	2,41,832	2,41,832
16. Rewards for military services ...	...	14,816	14,816	...	12,023	12,023
17. Retired officers	79,993	56,891	—23,102	1,074	93,457	92,383
18. Military pensions	...	26,74,359	26,74,359	...	26,81,959	26,81,959
19. Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances	71,367	87,704	16,337	81,731	89,756	8,025
20. Superannuation pensions and gratuities	...	74,381	74,381	...	79,952	79,952
Total ...	16,59,653	265,17,612	248,57,959	17,44,698	328,49,121	311,04,423

The excess of charges over receipts amounted to 311 lakhs against 248½ lakhs in 1884-85. The greatest increase (55 lakhs) occurs under head 14 and is due to the extra charges on account of the Burma expedition and Quetta force. The same causes, and the increase to the strength of the army, account for the extra charges under head 3. The increase under 4 is due to the supply of hill beer at Secunderabad, Bellary, Cannanore, and Kamptee from the 1st October 1885, and to unfavorable rates for grain and fodder; that under 5 to the purchase of a larger number of horses and at higher rates. The formation of new volunteer corps accounts for the rise under head 15, while that under 17 is due to the payment of commuted pension and the adjustment of pension rates. The principal heads showing a decrease in the net charges are 6, 10 and 13. Under the first it is due to reduced purchase of khaki drill, under the second to deduction on account of the value of supplies to the civil and other departments having been greater than in the previous year, and under the third to charges on account of passage money of officers and troops proceeding from port to port in India not having been incurred to the full extent.

III.—PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

(1) PROVINCIAL SERVICES PROPER.

The following statements give the receipts and expenditure of the accounts of Provincial services proper from 1st April 1882, the date of the commencement of the present decentralization scheme :—

Major heads of account.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1885-86 compared with 1884-85.
Income.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Land revenue	137,21,437	137,82,187	131,50,023	141,35,184	+ 9,85,161
III. Salt	25,348	38,337	45,101	91,295	+ 46,194
IV. Stamps	26,04,185	28,12,431	28,24,516	29,49,749	+ 1,25,233
V. Excise	32,29,209	33,05,992	38,66,317	44,13,240	+ 5,46,923
VII. Customs	38,009	40,495	24,525	22,598	— 1,927
VIII. Assessed taxes	2,30,183	2,33,137	2,16,381	2,16,735	+ 354
IX. Forest	9,06,442	9,53,704	11,66,914	11,98,650	+ 31,736
X. Registration	2,89,723	3,16,034	3,79,203	4,63,177	+ 83,974
XII. Post office	...	3	15	...	— 15
XV. Law and Justice ...	6,63,255	5,80,753	6,16,369	5,39,349	— 77,020
XVI. Police	1,65,633	1,04,648	83,669	61,594	— 22,075
XVII. Marine	5,311	5,446	5,068	4,019	— 1,049
XVIII. Education	1,89,299	2,12,712	2,10,861	1,77,083	— 33,778
XIX. Medical	61,909	1,08,166	87,964	1,12,789	+ 24,825
XX. Scientific, &c., departments.	1,94,860	1,46,119	1,68,518	1,67,092	— 1,426
XXI. Interest	2,342	3,294	2,342	2,342	...
XXII. Superannuations	56,173	23,279	21,782	24,316	+ 2,534
XXIII. Stationery and Printing...	81,950	72,877	83,938	1,02,465	+ 18,527
XXIV. Miscellaneous	75,960	79,059	72,730	84,262	+ 11,532
XXXI. Irrigation and Navigation	1,40,463	55,683	52,717	58,982	+ 6,265
XXXIII. Civil buildings, &c.—					
Civil officers	6,279	9,333	28,891	29,558	+ 667
Public Works officers ...	72,786	1,36,678	79,207	97,989	+ 18,782
Contributions from Local.	5,73,826	2,36,145	1,87,903	2,08,462	+ 20,559
Total ...	233,34,582	232,56,512	233,74,954	251,60,930	+ 17,85,976
Provincial Deficit ...	...	...	8,56,791	...	— 8,56,791
Grand Total ...	233,34,582	232,56,512	242,31,745	251,60,930	...
Expenditure.					
3. Refunds and drawbacks ...	99,213	1,77,596	89,552	88,535	— 1,017
5. Land revenue	43,79,975	45,67,890	47,42,550	44,80,032	— 2,62,518
8. Stamps	71,402	77,602	83,979	80,010	— 3,969
9. Excise	98,658	99,734	1,16,216	1,77,884	+ 61,668
11. Customs	1,85,415	1,70,005	1,60,128	1,65,363	+ 5,235
12. Assessed taxes	2,827	3,399	3,487	3,329	— 158
13. Forest	6,44,865	7,85,690	8,95,453	9,30,743	+ 35,290
14. Registration	2,25,789	2,41,316	2,64,419	2,90,470	+ 26,051
15. Post office	1,05,294	1,18,466	1,11,086	1,06,842	— 4,244
18. General administration ...	10,54,188	10,07,351	* 10,50,225	* 10,66,879	+ 16,654
19. Law and Justice	47,34,996	46,63,809	47,47,782	47,02,655	— 45,127
20. Police	36,25,457	36,45,381	36,78,419	36,39,823	— 38,596
21. Marine	5,311	8,168	27,295	19,922	— 7,373
22. Education	11,06,397	11,41,736	12,37,039	12,92,486	+ 55,447
24. Medical	10,22,783	10,85,091	11,18,520	11,85,168	+ 66,648
26. Scientific, &c., departments ...	4,47,675	3,28,112	3,10,979	2,99,970	— 11,009
29. Superannuations	8,40,274	8,61,750	9,16,097	9,53,501	+ 37,404
30. Stationery and Printing ...	7,25,495	8,51,265	7,60,488	7,63,561	+ 3,073
31. Miscellaneous	2,77,363	2,58,645	2,82,117	2,52,666	— 29,451
32. Famine relief	1,35,319	32,023	57,110	2,77,052	+ 2,19,942
33. Protective works, Railways ...	7,941	11,720	6,003	38,534	+ 32,531
44. Irrigation and Navigation ...	3,53,102	3,33,244	4,44,978	6,22,020	+ 1,77,042
46. Civil buildings, &c.—					
Civil officers	2,72,293	2,46,368	3,57,820	2,38,937	— 1,18,883
Public Works officers ...	16,85,265	21,95,793	25,29,891	18,64,533	— 6,65,358
Contributions to Local ...	1,62,950	2,01,803	2,40,111	2,07,176	— 32,935
Total charges, Provincial ...	222,70,247	231,13,957	242,31,745	237,48,092	— 4,83,653
Provincial Surplus ...	10,64,335	1,42,555	...	14,12,838	+ 14,12,838
Grand Total ...	233,34,582	232,56,512	242,31,745	251,60,930	...

* Excludes Rs. 625 and 249 respectively charged to Unfettered Local Funds.

The increase of Rs. 17,85,976 in the receipts of 1885-86 over 1884-85 is the result of a gross increase of Rs. 19,23,266 under fifteen heads and a decrease of Rs. 1,37,290 under seven heads, while the saving of Rs. 4,83,653 on the charge side is the result of a gross decrease in expenditure under thirteen heads of Rs. 12,20,262, and an increase of Rs. 7,36,609 under the remaining twelve heads. The total assets of Provincial services proper improved during the year by a sum of Rs. 22,69,629. The causes of the chief variations between the figures of 1884-85 and 1885-86 have already been given in section II.

The year 1885-86 opened with a Provincial balance of Rs. 19,51,602, and there was a surplus of Rs. 14,12,838 in the revenue of the year over the expenditure, which raised the closing balance of the year to Rs. 33,64,440, the large improvement being chiefly due to the increased receipts under Land Revenue, Stamps and Excise. This balance, however, is exclusive of the amount due from the Village Service Fund, Nellore, which now amounts to Rs. 90,026.

The following gives the details of the Provincial share of Land Revenue :—

	RS.
Total Land Revenue—Imperial and Provincial	478,62,638
Provincial share at 28·8073 per cent.	137,87,934
Add contributions, &c., from Imperial to Provincial—	
Special transfers on account of the Tanjore survey	—1,00,000
Inter-provincial adjustment	— 13,574
Miscellaneous transfers	6,63,225
Total additions ...	5,49,651
Deduct amounts payable from Provincial to Imperial—	
Miscellaneous transfers	1,72,192
Miscellaneous adjustments	30,209
Total deductions ...	2,02,401
Net addition ...	3,47,250
Actual Provincial share of Local Revenue ...	141,35,184

(2) UNFETTERED LOCAL FUNDS.

With Provincial services are also indirectly connected the transactions of the Cattle Pound Fund and of Agricultural services. The receipts and charges of these funds as well as their opening and closing balances for the last four years, that is, from 1st April 1882, the beginning of the current Provincial contract, are shown in the following statement :—

—	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Cattle Pound Fund.				
Opening balance	2,29,390	22,189	22,542	26,958
Total receipts	2,08,769	1,90,993	2,06,525	2,03,458
Do. expenditure	2,42,449	1,90,640	2,02,109	1,87,704
Closing balance	1,95,710	22,542	26,958	42,712
Agricultural Services.				
Opening balance	...	1,73,521	1,25,138	1,04,678
Total receipts	...	46,665	36,705	45,933
Do. expenditure	...	95,048	57,165	58,048
Closing balance	...	1,25,138	1,04,678	92,563

The transactions on account of "Agricultural services" were merged with those of the "Cattle Pound Fund" up to October 1883, when they were ordered to be kept distinct. The greater portion of the balance of the Cattle Pound Fund, which stood at Rs. 1,95,710 on the 31st March 1883, was then transferred to the credit of "Agricultural services." The number of pounds rose from 7,518 at the beginning to 7,604 at the end of the year.

(3) PROVINCIAL FINANCES—GENERAL STATEMENT.

The following statement exhibits in one view the progress made in the administration of Provincial finances, both as regards Provincial services proper and Unfettered Local Funds, for the past six years :—

—	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Opening balance of Provincial services proper.	4,82,552	3,46,512	13,52,653	26,31,096	28,08,393	19,51,602
Surplus(+) or deficit(−) for the year	− 1,36,040	+ 6,36,914	+ 10,64,335	+ 1,42,555	− 8,56,791	+ 14,12,838
Add balances of abolished Local Funds	...	(a) 3,69,227	(b) 2,14,108	(c) 34,742	...	...
Closing balances of Provincial services proper.	3,46,512	13,52,653	26,31,096	28,08,393	19,51,602	33,64,440
Add balance of Unfettered Local Funds—						
Convict Labour Fund.	1,37,713	1,60,561	...	...	...	...
Pound Fund and Agricultural services ...	2,46,494	2,29,390	1,95,710	1,47,680	1,31,636	1,35,275
Total balance, Provincial services. ...	7,30,719	17,42,604	28,26,806	29,56,073	20,83,238	34,99,715

(a) Jungle Conservancy Fund. (b) Convict Labour Fund.
(c) Book Depôt, Police Lodging, Bearer's Fee, and Educational Building Funds.

IV.—FETTERED AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

(1) FETTERED LOCAL FUNDS.

The following are the funds which now fall under this category :—

(1) Local Funds (Act V of 1884);
(2) Village Service Fund;
(3) Irrigation Cess Fund;
(4) Canal and Ferry Fund; and
(5) Bhadráchalam Road Fund.

The following statement gives in detail the receipts, charges, and balances of each of the above funds, as recorded in both the Civil and in the Public Works books :—

—	Local Funds (Act V of 1884).		Village Service Fund.		Canal and Ferry Fund, Irrigation Cess Fund Bhadráchalam Road Fund.		Total.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Opening balance ...	23,93,279	19,55,987	17,85,172	18,70,364	2,21,735	2,11,365	44,00,186	40,37,716
Total receipts	54,39,347	60,43,483	32,30,840	35,27,865	2,02,771	2,41,704	88,72,958	98,13,052
Do. expenditure ...	58,76,639	58,04,011	31,45,648	31,73,385	2,13,141	1,79,193	92,35,428	91,56,589
Closing balance	19,55,987	21,95,459	18,70,364	22,24,844	2,11,365	2,73,876	40,37,716	46,94,179

(2) EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

The following statement gives in abstract the receipts and disbursements of the funds falling under this category for 1885-86 compared with 1884-85, as well as the opening and closing balances :—

Funds.	1884-85.				1885-86.		
	Opening balance	Receipts.	Charges.	Closing balance.	Receipts.	Charges.	Closing. balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Port and Marine Funds	8,17,553	7,92,111	3,94,417	12,15,247	7,47,314	5,59,968	14,02,595
Cantonment Funds	1,601	11,210	11,319	1,492	10,961	10,991	1,461
University Fee Fund	11,180	1,13,018	1,11,659	12,539	1,35,652	1,26,242	21,948
Total ...	8,30,334	9,16,339	5,17,395	12,29,278	8,93,927	6,97,201	14,26,004

V.—LOANS.

The following statement shows the amounts of loans granted by Government from time to time and the sums outstanding on the 31st March 1886:—

Persons and corporations to whom loans have been granted.	On what account.	Amount of loan sanctioned.	Rate of interest.	Balance on 31st March 1885.	Amount advanced in 1885-86.	Amount repaid in 1885-86.	Net Balance.	Amount of interest recovered and credited to revenue.
		RS.	Per cent.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Maisur State	Advance on account of famine, 1878.	80,00,000	4	77,50,272	...	89,989	76,60,283	3,10,011
Banganapalle Nawab ...	For liquidation of debt and repairs and improvements, 1873–1877.	3,00,000	6	1,89,511	...	...	1,89,511	...
Port Trust (Madras Harbour Works).	For expenditure on Madras Harbour Works.	...	4	4,33,943	* 8,70,406	...	13,04,349	29,955
Madras Municipality ...	For water-supply project, 1869–1873.	14,30,000	4	14,30,000	...	...	14,30,000	57,284
Negapatam do. ...	For the construction of a market, 1874.	25,000	4½	4,167	...	...	4,167	188
Ootacamund do. ...	For the completion of certain roads and water-supply channels, 1875.	12,420	4½	8,158	...	588	7,570	361
Mangalore do. ...	For improving the market, 1875-76.	9,150	4½	915	...	915	...	34
Coonoor do. ...	For erecting market sheds, 1875.	7,248	4½	3,447	...	248	3,199	152
Bangalore do. ...	Temporary, 1885.	8,000	5	...	8,000	8,000	...	61
Chinglepût District Board.	For constructing an iron-girder bridge across the Kortaliyar, 1873–1876.	1,99,790	4½	1,53,095	...	8,460	1,44,635	6,795
Calicut do. ...	For completing the Támrachéri ghât road and approach in Wynaad, 1874.	89,000	4½	41,988	...	4,665	37,323	1,890
Tellicherry do. ...	For completing the Peria ghât road and constructing a fair-weather road in Wynaad, 1875.	60,000	4½	42,311	...	3,000	39,311	1,837
Ramnad Zemindari ...	For liquidation of debt, 1873.	12,72,830	5	8,70,000	...	1,95,000	6,75,000	38,786
Talavancottai Zemindari.	For liquidation of debts and repairs to irrigation works, 1880-81.	55,000	4½	8,000	...	8,000	...	235
Andipatti Poligar ...	For liquidation of debts, 1881-82.	62,000	5	49,400	...	2,130	47,270	2,470
Panayur Mittadar ...	For liquidation of debts, 1882-83.	25,000	4½	12,750	...	5,550	7,200	476
Ex-Zemindar of Palanda...	Advance made in January 1884.	3,000	...	2,000	...	1,000	1,000	...
Sulagiri Estate	For liquidation of debts, 1884.	35,000	5	35,000	...	1,750	33,250	1,750
	Total ...	115,93,438	...	110,34,957	8,78,406	3,29,295	115,84,068	4,52,285

* Includes Rs. 94,191 adjusted in the supplemental accounts of March 1886.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITARY STATISTICS—GENERAL. (1885.)

Registration. THE District Municipalities Act (IV of 1884) makes provision for the important duty of registering births and deaths, and the better educated members of the community are beginning to recognise the importance of such records for legal as well as other purposes; but in the villages, where there are no special agents for the duty, registration is still very backward. The following table shows the total number of deaths and births registered for each of the last ten years: —

Years.	Population for which returns were received.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-ratio per mille.	Death-ratio per mille.
1876	29,157,056	632,113	680,384	21·6	23·3
1877	29,209,542	477,447	1,556,312	16·3	53·2
1878	29,127,205	348,657	810,921	11·9	27·8
1879	28,991,267	477,762	549,390	16·4	18·9
1880	28,778,097	659,991	454,101	22·9	15·7
1881	28,676,375	731,866	465,682	25·5	16·2
1882	28,887,111	751,104	470,700	26·0	16·2
1883	28,503,100	791,774	541,930	27·7	19·0
1884	28,151,952	827,381	650,335	29·3	23·1
1885	28,118,178	824,042	615,449	29·3	21·8

Births. The births in 1885 were, as in the previous year, in the proportion of 29·3 per 1,000 of population, and the rates varied in the several districts from 16·1 on the Nílgiris to 43·5 in Kurnool. In thirteen districts the results for 1885 show a decline when contrasted with the birth-rates for the preceding year. In some cases the differences are such as might be due to incidental causes, but in a few (Cuddapah, Bellary, and Anantapur) there is a strong suspicion of laxity in registration. The districts in which the recorded rates most nearly approach the probable correct standard are Kurnool, Chingleput, and Madras town. Taking municipalities alone, the average birth-rate was 33·3 per 1,000 of population—a result which, although better than that for the districts, cannot be regarded as correct. One municipality (Anantapur) had a birth-rate of 50·3 per 1,000, while in 2 towns (Tanjore and Coonoor) the ridiculously low rates of 15·3 and 13·3 respectively are recorded. The births of boys were in the ratio of 104·6 to every 100 girls, which is exactly the same proportion as in 1884. In European countries the ratio varies from 103·9 in England and Wales to 107·1 in Italy. As in 1884, the preponderance of births occurred in the third and fourth quarters of the year. The highest birth ratio in any one month was 2·8 per 1,000 in July and the lowest 1·9 in February.

Deaths. The deaths in 1885 numbered 21·8 per 1,000 of population against 23·1 in the previous year. This decrease was largely due to the decline of cholera and small-pox in 1885, the deaths from these two diseases having fallen from 136,723 in 1884 to 92,835 in 1885. The number of males who died was in the proportion of 106·3 to every 100 deaths of females. Reckoned according to population, the male deaths were in the proportion of 22·7 and the female in that of 21·0 per

1,000. The ratio of mortality in the districts, excluding Madras, ranged from 16·2 per mille in Nellore to 26·3 in Godávari. In six districts the rates were less, and in 14 more, than 20 per 1,000. Some of the districts show such a persistent uniformity in low death-rates, notwithstanding the presence of epidemic disease, as to be clearly indicative of very defective registration. Judging from the death-rates amongst the rural population, the most unhealthy districts were Godávari (26·1), South Canara (25·8), Chingleput (25·2), Tinnevelly (24·8), and Kistna (23·1); and the healthiest Nellore, Coimbatore, Nílgiris, and Vizagapatam. One town, Tenkási, had the enormous death-rate of 50·7 per mille, this high ratio being mainly due to cholera, small-pox, and fever. The other towns showing exceptionally high death-rates are Tuticorin (41·7), Nachiarcoil (38·5), Pálghat (37·7), Ongole (36·3), Berhampore (36·1), Cochin (35·9), and Ellore (35). The three towns showing the highest death-rates are all in the Tinnevelly district. In the town of Madras the death-rate in 1885 was 36·4 per 1,000, against 49·4 in 1884 and an average of 39·5 in the previous five years. Two of the chief causes of this heavy mortality were fevers and bowel-complaints, diseases largely due to insanitary conditions. Judging from the number of deaths, January was the most unhealthy month of the year, and next to that July. In 1884 the most fatal months were December, January, and November.

Comparison of births and deaths.

In every district, except Godávari and Nílgiris, the births were more numerous than the deaths, the excess per 1,000 of population ranging from 20·7 in Kurnool to 2·0 in South Arcot. The difference is so great in the case of the former as to lead to the inference that the deaths are understated. Last year also the deaths were in excess of the births in the Godávari district, and the causes which chiefly led to this result in 1885 were, putting aside defective registration, cholera, small-pox, and fever. On the Nílgiris registration is very unsatisfactory, but the death-rate there in 1885 was undoubtedly increased by the large fever mortality. Taking the Presidency as a whole, with a birth-rate of 29·3, there was a mean death-rate of 21·8, so that the natural increase of the population was 7·5 against 6·2 in 1884.

Deaths according to age.

The following abstract shows the deaths according to age for the last three years—

Ages.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Infants (under 1 year)	125,663	141,872	130,838
Boys and girls (1 to 15 years) ...	124,864	173,703	155,590
Adults (15 to 50 years)	172,350	201,268	193,917
Old people (over 50 years)	119,053	133,492	135,104

calculated on the births during the year, the deaths amongst infants were in the ratio of 158·7 per 1,000 against 171·4 in 1884. The decline was no doubt largely due to the decreased prevalence of cholera and small-pox. Next to feeding, sanitary surroundings have the greatest influence on infant vitality. In England during the decennium 1871–80, the infant mortality per 1,000 births was 148, and in London during the same period 156. The deaths in Madras, during 1885, of children over 1 and under 5 years of age numbered 93,841, being in the ratio of 32·5 per mille, a rate which does not compare unfavorably with the results in some European countries. The proportion of deaths at ages under 5 to the deaths at all ages was 36·5 per cent. With regard to the influence of sex on mortality, it appears that in infancy and childhood many more males died than females; but that from 15 to 30, a period burdened with maternal cares, female deaths preponderated. From 30 onwards females had again the advantage.

Causes of death.

The following abstract shows the chief causes of death amongst the civil population of the Presidency for a series of years. As noted above there was a marked reduction as compared with the previous year in the deaths from cholera and small-pox; on the other hand the mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints shows an increase.

Years.	Total deaths.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	Other causes.
1876	680,384	148,193	23,469	230,092	38,176	11,175	229,279
1877	1,556,312	357,430	88,321	469,241	133,366	16,460	491,494
1878	810,921	47,167	56,360	374,443	48,083	15,007	269,861
1879	549,390	13,296	17,840	285,477	23,218	12,619	196,940
1880	454,101	613	14,529	209,940	19,622	10,845	198,552
1881	465,682	9,446	15,776	203,542	18,961	11,527	206,430
1882	470,700	23,604	20,159	188,561	19,958	11,611	206,807
1883	541,930	36,284	37,975	203,786	22,098	11,509	230,278
1884	650,335	75,476	61,247	215,977	28,775	11,502	257,358
1885	615,449	58,109	34,726	218,786	31,209	11,659	260,960

Cholera and bowel-complaints were much more fatal amongst the town than amongst the rural population, while as regards fevers and injuries the reverse was the case. Small-pox shows the same death-rate in town and country.

1,573 people, of whom 664 were males and 909 females, committed suicide against 1,514 in 1884. 10,086 individuals died from other injuries, and of these 2,370 were killed by snake-bite and the attacks of wild beasts, and 7,716 by wounds and accidents. The total number of those who lost their lives by injuries, self-inflicted or otherwise, was, therefore, 11,659 against 11,502 in 1884.

GENERAL HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

Cholera.

The outbreak of cholera, which began in the last quarter of 1881, appears to have reached its maximum in 1884 and to be now on the decline. In the year under report the cholera deaths numbered 58,109, still a very large mortality, but less by 17,367 than in 1884. There was a marked decrease of deaths in the southern districts, which suffered most in 1884. In the north, on the contrary, the disease gained fresh vitality, so that Ganjam had a death-rate, per 1,000 population, of 3·4, against 0·1 in 1884; Godávari of 3·3 against 0·4; Kistna of 3·1 against 1·0; and Vizagapatam of 1·2 against 0·01. By far the largest numbers of deaths from cholera were recorded in the first quarter of the year, and of these the greatest proportion (22,885) occurred in January. In February the mortality declined to 8,366, and thereafter there was a rapid decrease till July, in which month the disease manifested an increasing tendency, mainly in the north, but also in South Arcot and some others of the southern districts. From July onwards the monthly decrease was marked and satisfactory, and in December there were only 664 deaths against 19,313 in the corresponding month of 1884. Throughout the protracted invasion of cholera now apparently on the wane, the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, and to some extent Nellore, as also those on the west coast, have enjoyed a comparative freedom from the disease, although every year there have been cases in some of them indicating the presence of the epidemic influence. In the town of Madras there were 1,142 deaths in 1884 and 181 in 1885. The mean ratio of the total cholera mortality throughout the Presidency was 2·0 per 1,000 of population against 2·7 in 1884 and 1·0, the mean ratio of mortality during the previous 5 years. The death-rate was by far greatest in towns, the mortality there having been in the ratio of 3·3 per mille against 1·9 in rural districts.

Small-pox.

The mortality from small-pox in 1885, although still high, was much less than in the preceding year. The deaths numbered 34,726 against 61,247 in 1884, and therefore show a reduction of nearly one-half. The death-rate in 1885 was 1·2, against 2·1 in 1884 and 1·0, the mean annual ratio per mille during the previous five years. The disease prevailed more or less in every district of the Presidency, but the only district in which it was very severe was Godávari, the death-rate there having been 4·9 per 1,000. The next highest death-rates were 1·8 in Malabar, 1·6 in Kistna, 1·5 in South Arcot, 1·4 in Kurnool and Vizagapatam, respectively, and 1·3 in Nellore. Undoubtedly where small-pox is strongest, vaccination is weakest. In Madras town the deaths fell from 3,997 or 10·2 per mille in 1884, to 25 or ·06 per mille in 1885. Taking the Presidency as a whole 16·6 per cent. of the total number of deaths were among children under 1 year old.

Fevers.

The deaths from this cause in 1885 amounted to 218,786 and were therefore in the ratio of 7·7 per 1,000 of population, against 215,997 or 7·6 per 1,000 in 1884. On an average, fever destroys about three times as many as the two other great scourges of the population. Although every ailment accompanied with a rise of

temperature is spoken of by natives as fever, probably the errors thus introduced into our statistics are counterbalanced by the failure to register a number of deaths that are undoubtedly due to this cause. The fatal fevers from which the people suffer are, almost without exception, of a paroxysmal type, and therefore to a great extent an index of the sanitary state of the country. At the same time, in certain localities and over large tracts of country, there are abiding malarial influences of a fluctuating character due to conditions which are hardly under human control. Of the total deaths from fever, 8·1 per mille of population occurred in males and 7·4 in females, and the general death-rate for both sexes was 0·6 in excess of the mean ratio for the previous five years. The three months showing the largest numbers of deaths are December, January, and July. Fever mortality was at a minimum in the hot months of April, May, and June, after the drying up of the rains. The districts which show the largest mortality in 1885 are Kurnool (16·2 per mille), Vizagapatam (13·7), Nílgiris (13·3), and Cuddapah (13·0). In Tanjore the death-rate was lowest, having been only 1·5 per 1,000.

Bowel-complaints.

The deaths from bowel-complaints amounted to 31,209, or over 5 per cent. of the total mortality from all causes. With reference to population, the deaths were in the ratio of 1·1 per 1,000, while the deaths from fever, cholera, and small-pox were, respectively, 7·7, 2·0, and 1·2 per mille. Bowel-complaints proved most fatal in the months of January, July, August, November, and December, and least so in April and May. On the whole deaths from diseases of this class were more numerous than in 1884. They prevailed more or less in all the districts, but the mortality was greatest in Chingleput, Malabar, South Canara, Nílgiris, and Tinnevelly. The chief predisposing causes are general insanitary conditions, especially bad water and foul air, and the deaths under this head will no doubt diminish as the sanitary condition of towns and villages is improved.

VACCINATION. (1885.)

The total number of persons vaccinated in 1885 was 766,479 against 803,469 in 1884, showing a reduction of 36,990. The Sanitary Commissioner's explanation of the decrease is that owing to the great prevalence of small-pox in 1884, unusually large numbers were induced to submit to the operation, and that public alarm having passed away with the partial decline of the epidemic in 1885, fewer sought the benefit of the prophylactic. Though the operations were fewer than in 1884 results were better, as 93·6 per cent. of the vaccinations have proved successful against 91·2 per cent. in the former year. The cost of each successful case was 4 annas against 3 annas 10 pies in 1884. Of the total vaccinations (excluding work in cantonments) 749,585 were primary cases and 13,961 re-vaccinations, the percentage of successful operations being 94·3 for the former and 57·4 for the latter. Local Fund vaccinators performed 612,057 operations, or on an average, 1,039 each, municipal vaccinators 96,922 or 941 each, Government vaccinators 9,985, or 624 each, and medical subordinates in charge of dispensaries 23,616.

There was a decrease in the outturn of all establishments except dispensaries, and the increase under that head was due to an arrangement by which the medical subordinates in charge were required to undertake the whole of the vaccination work in the towns in which they were located. No private vaccinators have been at work since 1882. As usual the greatest number of operations was performed on children over 1 and under 6 years of age. Contrasting the age results with those for 1884, they show increased activity in the vaccination of infants and children under 6, but a decrease in that on persons of ages over 6. Of the total number vaccinated 54·6 per cent. consisted of males and 45·4 per cent. of females. The districts showing an improvement in the amount of work done in 1885 as compared with the outturn of the previous 5 years are Vizagapatam, Nellore, Madura, Coimbatore, Nílgiris, South Canara, and Malabar. In all the others there is a decrease, especially in Kistna, South Arcot, Cuddapah, and North Arcot. The largest number of operations done in any one town, exclusive of Madras, was in Trichinopoly (3,574), and the smallest in Coonoor (78). The small extent

to which the infantile population of the presidency is as yet protected by vaccination is shown by the fact that the number of children under one year vaccinated during 1885 form only 16·8 per cent. of the total number of births registered during the year. The average proportion for the five years ending 1884 was 17·9 per cent. The districts showing the most marked falling off in infantile vaccination in 1885 are Cuddapah, Bellary, and North Arcot. In the town of Madras, under the compulsory vaccination regulation, there were apparently more infants vaccinated than the number born, but this is no doubt due to the fact that children from outside municipal limits were brought into Madras to be operated on. The quality of the lymph in use was, on the whole, good. In some districts there is still great difficulty experienced in getting good human lymph.

Animal vaccination was carried on in Madras town, Bellary, Harpanahalli, Cuddapah, Guntúr, Kurnool, Madura, Chittoor, Salem, Negapatam and Tanjore—in all 11 circles against 7 in 1884—and the results have been satisfactory. Vaccination was made compulsory in two towns—Anantapur and Ongole—during the year.

HEALTH OF EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS, and HEALTH OF PRISONERS IN JAIL.

Information on these subjects has been already given in Chapter III under the heads "Military" and "Prisons" respectively.

SANITARY STATISTICS—MUNICIPALITIES. (1885-86.)

The number of municipalities in 1885, including Madras town, was the same as last year (48). Excluding Madras town, which has an Act (I of 1884) of its own, they are now governed by the Madras District Municipalities Act (IV of 1884). The aggregate population of the 48 towns was 1,745,354 against 1,733,350 in 1884, the excess being due to the exclusion of two villages in Salem and four in Madura within municipal limits. The total number of births registered was 58,226, of which 29,808 were boys and 28,418 girls, *i.e.*, 104·8 boys were born for every 100 girls. The total deaths amounted to 52,258, of which 26,534 occurred among the male and 25,724 among the female population, or in the ratio of 103·1 of the former to 100 of the latter. Compared with the population the total number of births was 33·3 per 1,000 against 32·1, the average of five previous years, while the deaths were 29·9 per 1,000 against 29·3. The birth-rates varied from 13·3 in Coonoor to 50·3 in Anantapur, and the death-rates from 14·6 in Cuddalore to 41·8 in Tuticorin. 4,576 persons fell victims to cholera against 7,172 in 1884 and 4,878 in 1883. Trichinopoly, Negapatam, and Madura suffered most from it. Small-pox carried off 1,699 persons against 7,689 in 1884 and 4,555 in 1883. Fevers caused 10,605 deaths and bowel-complaints 7,155 against 10,668 and 6,464, respectively, in 1884 and 10,366 and 5,909 in 1883.

Sanitary works.

As regards sanitary works the water-supply of Cuddalore (Old Town) was considerably improved; and at Negapatam and other places attempts, which proved unsuccessful, were made at boring artesian wells. At Dindigul a system of supplying water by a pump and piping was started, but the water unfortunately is of a bad quality and a fresh source is being sought for. At Madura a similar experiment was completed and gives water of fair quality. The breaching of the Red Hills water tank, which supplies Madras town, at the end of 1884 necessitated repairs of great magnitude, and an improvement was also made by the erection of a water-tower for drawing off the water when necessary. As usual the sanitary works consisted chiefly in the repairing of tanks and wells, and in the construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses, latrines, dust-bins, drains, &c. Private scavengering made progress. The conservancy of 19,204 private latrines was undertaken by municipalities during the year against 17,131 in 1884. The total estimated income for 1885-86 of all municipalities, excepting

Madras, amounted to Rs. 18,79,490, representing an incidence of Rs. 1-6-5 per head of population. Of this sum Rs. 5,91,071, or 31·4 per cent., was set apart for sanitation, and Rs. 4,21,768 of it was spent during the nine months ending with December 1885, leaving Rs. 1,69,303, or more than one-fourth, to be expended in the remaining three months of the official year. In 1884-85 out of an allotment of Rs. 6,54,536, only Rs. 5,63,816 were spent during the entire year. Details of allotment and expenditure are given below:—

—	1884-85. (For the whole year.)		1885-86.	
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in 9 months ending with Dec. 1885.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
For conservancy	3,78,939	3,72,809	3,81,826	2,73,475
„ improvement of town sites	36,285	30,084	34,010	23,366
„ improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing, and construction of tanks and wells	67,097	61,007	45,668	40,343
„ sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals	6,935	8,940	3,429	5,574
„ construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses...	80,074	36,323	65,350	49,763
„ other sanitary objects, including construction and repair of latrines, dust-bins, drains, &c.	85,206	54,653	60,788	29,248
Total ...	6,54,536	5,63,816	5,91,071	4,21,768

The following statement shows the birth and death rates, estimated income, allotment and expenditure for sanitary purposes, and vaccination results, for each municipality:—

Municipalities.	Population as per census of 1881.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Estimated income, 1885-86.	Sanitary allotment.		Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to available income.	Amount allotted for vaccination.	Number vaccinated.			Births registered.	Deaths from small-pox.	
					Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended in 9 months ending with Dec. 1885.			Total.	Successful.	Successful under 1 year.		Total.	Under 1 year.
				RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.						
Bellary ...	53,460	22·0	22·6	87,170	33,540	23,191	38·4	440	2,112	1,882	887	1,179	130	52
Adóni ...	22,441	37·2	27·7	22,800	8,720	5,835	38·2	210	944	919	517	837	...	...
Anantapur ...	4,907	50·3	31·3	12,000	2,910	2,028	24·2	230	162	149	119	247	3	...
Conjeeveram.	37,275	33·7	30·0	30,540	8,180	5,319	26·7	350	2,501	2,199	708	1,257	11	6
Coimbatore ...	38,967	41·0	30·6	47,740	11,830	8,221	24·7	330	1,072	1,035	303	1,600	26	5
Erode ...	9,864	26·5	18·1	19,410	2,940	1,985	15·1	200	418	410	195	262	...	...
Karúr ...	9,205	45·8	29·6	17,650	4,330	1,884	24·5	240	442	423	240	422	...	...
Cuddapah ...	18,982	25·0	22·1	41,840	10,750	6,000	25·6	250	294	241	46	475	11	2
Chicacole ...	18,302	29·8	26·5	16,280	3,520	2,386	21·6	190	782	721	222	546	24	...
Berhampore ...	23,599	38·5	37·2	26,360	5,900	4,752	22·3	220	630	561	47	910	10	2
Cocanada ...	30,441	43·7	32·8	53,670	20,226	12,846	37·7	300	1,111	1,020	375	1,333	123	17
Rajahmundry.	24,555	29·7	32·5	26,880	11,910	8,430	44·3	220	976	796	60	731	17	...
Ellore ...	25,092	33·6	35·9	22,400	5,760	4,501	25·7	230	571	531	73	844	4	2
Masulipatam...	35,056	26·6	16·3	37,800	9,330	5,867	24·6	280	1,024	966	76	934	5	...
Guntúr ...	19,646	33·3	29·0	38,160	11,190	6,610	29·3	300	454	267	60	656	6	...
Kurnool ...	20,329	36·1	35·8	30,220	12,208	9,501	40·3	230	685	637	132	735	4	...
Madura ...	76,847	37·1	31·5	1,52,170	34,640	39,225	22·7	450	3,156	3,033	1,456	2,854	9	6
Dindigul ...	14,182	43·6	26·9	13,670	7,860	3,277	57·5	240	1,680	1,588	260	619	11	1
Tellicherry ...	26,410	34·6	23·5	41,780	6,150	4,624	14·7	570	2,478	1,995	141	914	1	...
Calicut ...	57,085	44·6	36·1	66,060	11,350	4,908	17·1	490	3,146	2,735	197	2,546	240	...
Pálghat ...	36,339	41·3	40·3	54,170	4,710	3,513	8·7	360	1,568	1,472	33	1,502	92	27
Cochin ...	15,698	46·5	40·5	17,900	7,370	5,974	41·1	220	1,025	958	147	731	27	1
Cannanore ...	26,386	42·3	30·8	20,830	7,950	5,274	38·1	320	1,623	1,538	384	1,118	79	8
Nellore ...	27,505	25·0	21·1	37,380	10,304	5,588	27·5	180	958	892	136	689	110	27
Ongole ...	9,200	44·6	39·2	24,610	2,790	1,485	11·3	120	353	322	56	411	46	9
Vellore ...	37,491	34·5	22·9	50,350	20,460	12,524	40·6	370	1,284	1,145	507	1,297	24	9
Wálajápet ...	10,387	38·7	27·0	16,560	4,315	2,055	26·0	140	303	288	94	402	17	10
Ootacamund...	12,335	35·0	30·9	1,07,770	68,760	57,285	63·8	320	637	589	120	432	...	...
Coonoor ...	4,778	13·3	20·7	31,690	12,900	6,185	40·7	310	78	57	8	64	...	...
Salem ...	59,631	30·2	19·4	66,510	21,010	15,069	31·5	380	1,930	1,805	358	1,801	79	11
Cuddalore ...	43,545	26·1	14·6	40,460	12,430	8,151	30·7	250	1,014	898	191	1,140	19	...
Chidambaram.	19,837	23·9	19·3	18,140	3,610	2,584	19·9	200	806	750	213	476	20	2
Mangalore ...	32,099	28·8	27·6	42,170	7,100	5,883	16·8	230	2,101	2,061	647	927	6	1
Tanjore ...	54,745	15·3	15·0	56,780	16,234	14,615	28·5	570	2,399	2,184	403	838	57	10
Kumbakónam.	50,098	28·1	31·5	55,660	27,284	20,183	49·0	640	1,521	1,428	308	1,412	29	12
Máyavaram ...	23,044	25·6	29·5	31,610	9,374	6,545	29·6	230	1,008	877	111	590	76	14

Municipalities.	Population as per census of 1881.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Estimated income, 1885-86.	Sanitary allotment.		Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to available income.	Amount alloted for vaccination.	Number vaccinated.			Births registered.	Deaths from small-pox.	
					Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended in 9 months ending with Dec. 1885.			Total.	Successful.	Successful under 1 year.		Total.	Under 1 year.
				RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.						
Negapatam ...	53,855	21·7	34·7	61,230	20,670	15,586	33·7	430	1,279	1,162	346	1,171	34	6
Mannárgudi ...	19,409	35·4	29·3	22,500	7,370	6,895	32·7	250	621	609	142	689	13	...
Tinnevelly ...	23,221	31·3	22·7	25,990	11,001	6,633	42·3	400	660	603	114	728	21	2
Palamcottah...	17,964	28·3	23·2	18,450	3,715	2,393	20·1	190	755	655	104	509	12	2
Tuticorin ...	16,281	26·2	41·8	26,600	10,130	7,683	38·0	210	794	715	118	428	31	...
Trichinopoly...	84,449	21·2	27·3	91,600	42,650	26,946	46·5	1,040	3,574	3,391	1,021	1,797	21	4
Srírangam ...	19,773	33·0	33·3	32,580	7,250	4,114	22·2	220	157	143	10	653	8	1
Vizagapatam...	30,291	32·4	25·7	79,070	17,010	9,145	21·5	300	1,287	1,143	125	983	10	7
Bimlipatam ...	8,582	34·6	28·9	13,270	3,690	2,815	27·8	170	463	446	124	297	2	...
Vizianagrum...	22,577	29·9	27·0	20,250	4,880	3,313	24·0	230	1,437	1,402	275	676	81	7
Anakápalle ...	13,341	35·4	27·0	10,760	2,860	1,942	26·5	180	1,625	1,591	184	473	124	12
Total ...	1,339,506	31·4	27·8	18,79,490	5,91,071	4,21,768	31·4	14,430	55,898	51,232	12,373	42,135	1,673	271
Madras ...	405,848	39·6	36·8	13,46,485	3,15,171	3,12,193*	23·4	13,426	41,024	39,371	16,699	16,108	26	7

* Expenditure for the whole year 1885-86.

SANITARY STATISTICS—DISTRICT CIRCLES. (1885-86.)

Local Fund or District Boards, which are distinct from Municipalities, are now regulated by the Madras Local Boards Act (V of 1884). By this enactment each of the 21 districts of the Presidency possesses a separate board, which, among other objects provides for sanitation. Of the total income (one-third of the land-cess), in which sanitation claims a share, Rs. 3,41,504 or 24·7 per cent. were allotted to it for 1885-86 against Rs. 3,72,946 or 26·5 per cent., in 1884-85. The reduction was chiefly in the following items: (*a*) construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses, (*b*) sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals, and (*c*) conservancy. No new works of any magnitude were executed during the year. Improvement of water-supply received greater attention as evidenced by the increased outlay, which rose from Rs. 84,581 in 1883-84 to Rs. 91,646 in 1885-86. Of an aggregate total of 51,930 villages, only 557 were conserved against 565 in 1884-85. In some districts increased exertions were made in this direction, while in others there was a falling away. Of the total sanitary allotment only Rs. 1,95,660 were spent in the nine months ending with December 1885, leaving Rs. 1,45,844, or more than one-third to be expended in the remaining three months of the year. In the entire year 1884-85, out of an allotment of Rs. 3,72,946 only Rs. 3,05,538 were spent. The principal heads of expenditure are shown below:—

—	1884-85 (for the whole year).		1885-86.	
	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent in nine months ending with December 1885.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
For conservancy ...	1,68,271	1,56,263	1,64,970	1,14,491
„ improvement of village sites ...	23,514	12,790	29,214	7,367
„ improvement of water-supply, cleansing, repairing, and construction of tanks and wells ...	85,340	54,657	91,646	41,777
„ sanitary arrangements during fairs and festivals.	19,192	10,282	10,400	5,269
„ construction and repair of markets and slaughter-houses ...	58,491	47,504	23,111	12,025
„ other sanitary objects, including construction and repair of latrines, dust-bins, drains, &c. ...	18,138	24,042	22,163	14,731
Total ...	3,72,946	3,05,538	3,41,504	1,95,660

The following statement shows the birth and death rates, allotment and expenditure on sanitation, and vaccination results in each of the 21 district circles:—

Local Fund circles.	Population as per census of 1881.	Area in square miles.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Number of villages in the circle.	Number of villages conserved.	Available income—one-third land-cess.	Amount allotted for vaccination.	Sanitary allotment.		Rate per cent. of sanitary allotment to available income.	Number vaccinated.			Births.	Deaths from small-pox.	
									Amount sanctioned.	Amount expended in 9 months ending with Dec. 1885.		Total.	Successful.	Successful under 1 year.		Total.	Under 1 year.
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.							
Ganjam	1,463,347	3,168	15·1	11·6	6,893	28	60,000	7,000	10,506	6,455	17·5	30,285	29,611	2,139	22,207	505	106
Vizagapatam	1,715,677	3,453	21·0	15·3	8,758	11	71,666	7,200	15,250	14,301	21·2	55,652	53,530	5,179	36,137	1,926	520
Godávari	1,666,454	5,588	20·9	26·8	2,246	60	1,20,000	8,350	33,206	11,757	27·6	19,716	18,347	1,385	34,892	8,719	908
Kistna	1,496,778	8,454	35·4	23·6	1,821	32	1,23,333	9,800	29,600	24,289	24·0	18,425	15,743	1,402	52,880	2,508	410
Nellore	1,183,531	8,710	26·9	15·5	1,686	25	73,333	10,300	7,557	4,828	10·3	29,826	28,291	1,808	31,912	1,366	214
Chingleput	944,106	2,833	40·7	26·4	2,002	15	46,666	5,700	10,487	7,632	22·4	26,656	24,840	3,221	38,443	516	135
South Arcot	1,751,356	4,859	24·2	23·0	2,848	31	79,153	5,850	28,870	12,482	36·4	24,928	23,378	3,955	42,496	2,826	781
Trichinopoly	1,110,811	3,544	30·3	23·1	1,483	12	44,733	3,600	10,330	5,392	23·0	22,120	21,355	2,943	33,678	415	61
Tanjore	1,929,232	3,629	26·6	23·7	3,546	38	87,200	7,870	31,197	13,900	35·7	46,775	44,023	9,533	51,437	1,429	173
Madura	2,080,691	8,395	16·6	12·7	3,969	31	1,00,000	12,530	22,500	16,552	22·5	49,318	48,272	14,894	34,575	829	238
Tinnevelly	1,642,281	5,376	27·2	25·5	1,494	84	81,666	8,460	19,100	7,690	23·3	44,770	42,695	5,128	44,677	1,659	401
Kurnool	658,222	7,528	43·7	23·5	771	19	47,333	5,680	11,130	6,177	23·5	16,594	15,072	3,682	28,803	968	189
Cuddapah	1,102,056	8,726	30·4	18·9	1,240	48	61,666	10,100	12,082	7,585	19·5	11,697	10,900	1,106	33,584	300	89
Bellary	650,374	5,711	43·8	22·3	1,182	16	38,333	8,080	15,622	5,719	40·7	20,882	20,442	12,083	28,510	426	125
Anantapur	594,982	5,094	34·0	18·8	899	12	28,333	4,240	7,102	4,930	25·0	15,154	14,554	6,323	20,232	253	100
North Arcot	1,769,936	7,251	28·9	21·3	3,965	29	86,500	8,900	27,080	15,099	31·3	28,365	27,009	5,952	51,216	2,026	612
Salem	1,548,928	7,650	35·7	20·7	3,971	40	57,000	8,150	20,500	14,407	35·9	37,202	36,182	8,094	55,319	1,404	250
Coimbatore	1,599,654	7,824	26·5	16·5	1,444	10	65,333	10,250	24,156	13,095	36·9	43,351	42,130	14,313	42,388	313	88
Nílgiris	73,921	935	13·4	17·3	8	4	2,666	1,240	1,040	573	39·0	2,063	1,894	110	996	20	...
South Canara	927,415	3,893	28·9	26·8	1,277	9	28,866	5,200	2,189	1,418	7·5	36,454	34,731	1,594	26,830	740	34
Malabar	2,203,117	5,734	25·6	22·0	427	3	73,333	6,800	2,000	1,384	2·7	45,891	42,250	732	56,432	3,884	63
Total ...	28,109,869	118,355	27·3	20·6	51,930	557	13,77,113	1,55,300	3,41,504	1,95,665	24·7	626,124	595,249	105,576	767,644	33,032	5,497

MEDICAL RELIEF. (1885.)

Civil hospitals and dispensaries.

At the end of 1884 there were 299 public hospitals and dispensaries in the Presidency. At the close of 1885 the number was 307, classified as follows: first class, 18; second class, 274; third class, 15. Of these 221 were located in special buildings and 86 in ordinary houses rented for the purpose.

Agents in charge.

Owing to military exigencies, several commissioned officers had to be withdrawn and their appointments temporarily filled by officers of a lower grade.

Patients treated.

1,894,936 patients were afforded relief, being an increase of 141,038 on the previous year.

Mortality.

There were 3,095 deaths among the 40,564 in-patients; of 1,854,372 out-patients 5,517 died. 4,328 of the total number of deaths were from cholera.

Diseases.

A statement in the appendix shows the diseases for which the patients were treated. There were fewer admissions from cholera and small-pox than in 1884. Fevers of a paroxysmal type and ophthalmia were, as usual, very prevalent.

Surgical operations.

The following table shows the steady advance in the number of surgical operations during the last five years:—

Years.	Major.	Minor.	Total.
1881	2,572	37,788	40,360
1882	2,811	39,405	42,216
1883	3,262	45,918	49,180
1884	3,358	49,889	53,247
1885	4,365	55,493	59,858

Administration.

The Presidency and other hospitals mainly supported by Provincial funds are under the direct administration of the Surgeon-General with Government. The district hospitals are mostly managed by Municipalities and Local Fund Boards, but are inspected by the District Surgeons and the Surgeon-General.

Finance.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,43,311, being Rs. 24,881 less than in 1884. The sources of income for the last four years are shown in the following abstract:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
From Government	2,73,167	2,88,644	2,95,821	3,19,973
From Municipal and Local Funds	4,89,672	4,72,004	4,90,491	4,45,206
From interest on capital	18,012	20,076	18,516	18,229
From European donations and subscriptions	12,381	24,588	22,327	14,451
From native donations and subscriptions.	17,828	11,277	10,721	19,028
Cash balance from previous year	43,321	10,775	19,947	22,836
By sale of securities	636	4,179	33,205	3,588
Total ...	8,55,017	8,31,543	8,91,028	8,43,311

Lunatic Asylums.

There are three Lunatic Asylums in the Presidency, viz., at Madras, Vizagapatam, and Calicut. The reports on these asylums have for the first time been sent in for the calendar in place of the official year, and accordingly on this occasion embrace a period of nine months only (1st April to 31st December 1885). Accommodation has become inadequate owing to the constantly increasing demands for admission. More room for criminal lunatics is especially needed. General results are not very favorable. Out of a total of 727 lunatics treated, 27 died, 58 were discharged cured, 34 were transferred to the care of friends, and 8 otherwise disposed of, leaving 600 under treatment at the close of the year. The chief forms of insanity were as follows:—Acute mania (162 cases), chronic mania (274), acute dementia (46), chronic dementia (81), melancholia (108). 14 criminal lunatics were admitted during the nine months under report. Within the same period 11 were discharged and 3 died. There remained, on the 31st December 1885, 110. The average monthly cost per patient was Rs. 13-0-6 against Rs. 12-8-8 in 1884-85. The net cost of the three asylums from 1st April to 31st December 1885 was Rs. 67,099.

The number of women on the Health officer's register on the 31st March 1886 was 627 against 661 on the same date of 1885. The total number inspected during the year amounted to 16,739; of these, 550 were found diseased. 68 cases were reported to the Magistrate for non-attendance and 47 convictions were obtained. The Act is said to have worked smoothly, but it only touches a fraction of the prostitutes of a large city like Madras. Among the Europeans in the garrison there was a slight increase in the number of admissions for primary syphilis and gonorrhœa. 567 cases of venereal disease were treated in the Lock Hospital during 1885-86. There were 18 deaths, of which 7 occurred in the hospital. The average cost of each patient was Rs. 19-12-0 against Rs. 21-11-0 in the previous year. The total charge for working the hospital during 1885 amounted to Rs. 10,807 against Rs. 9,952 in 1884.

Contagious Diseases Act and Madras Lock Hospital.

An interesting event of the year was the establishment by public subscription of a hospital in Madras for the benefit of Hindu and Muhammadan women, whose religious feelings and social obligations prevent them from seeking ordinary medical aid. This hospital, which was the outcome of a public meeting held in Madras on the 6th March 1885, under the auspices of Mrs. Grant Duff, was opened by Her Excellency on the 7th December, and received the name of the "Victoria Hospital" with the permission of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, who was pleased to express her deep interest and sympathy in the scheme. The hospital is at present in a house lent by the Honorable Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, but the Raja of Venkatagiri has offered to provide a permanent building when a suitable site is obtained. There is a resident lady doctor, and cooks are kept for the caste patients, separate wards being provided for Brahmans, Sudras, and Muhammadans. Government have aided the institution by promising a grant of Rs. 10,000 for the official year 1886-87, and sanctioning the free supply to it of European medicines up to the end of that year.

Victoria Caste Hospital.

EMIGRATION. (April–December 1885.)

The Government of India having expressed the desire that the annual Colonial Emigration Reports of the Madras Presidency should in future be prepared for the calendar year, officers concerned were directed to submit their reports for the nine months ending 31st December 1885. The present section accordingly deals with the operations connected with emigration during that period. Act VII of 1871 continued in force during the year. The rules laid down in G.O., No. 777, dated 27th March 1885, continued to regulate emigration to the Straits Settlements, but have recently been modified in so far that emigrants will in future be registered by the Emigration Agents, instead of by the master or owner of the emigrant ship. These modified rules have been sanctioned tentatively, subject to report at the end of the first six months of their operation. Towards the close of the period under review, the Consular Agencies of Pondicherry and Karikal were amalgamated, a considerable saving of expenditure being effected thereby.

No emigrants embarked for the Mauritius or Natal during the period under review, although in 1884-85 there was a large increase of emigration to both colonies. The cessation is attributed to the depressed state of the sugar industry. Emigration to the Mauritius has, however, since been resumed, and it is believed that transactions will also recommence very shortly with regard to Natal. The number of emigrants to British Guiana rose from 477 in 1884-85 to 1,083 in the period under review, owing doubtless, in great measure, to the cessation of operations in connection with the Mauritius and Natal. Of this number, 683 were adult men and 279 adult women, the proportion of the latter to the former being thus 40·84 per cent. The total number of emigrants registered and admitted into the depôt was 1,459. Of these, 226 renounced their engagements or deserted, 148 were rejected on medical or other grounds, 2 died, and 1,083 emigrated. The small number (10) in hospital shows that proper sanitary conditions prevailed at the depôt, which was periodically inspected by the Protector of Emigrants and the Medical Inspector. Emigration to this colony ceased in September 1885, but it is understood that operations will shortly recommence.

Regulated emigration—(a) to British colonies.

1,473 emigrants returned from the Mauritius and declared savings to the amount of Rs. 56,086, while from Natal 184 returned with only Rs. 900. The latter were for the most part invalids and paupers sent back at the expense of the colony. There were 36 deaths among the emigrants who returned from the Mauritius, and 7 among those from Natal. Of the casualties among Mauritius return-emigrants, 22 occurred on board the ship *Riversdale* carrying 552 emigrants. In this case the high death-rate was traced to the insufficiency and bad quality of the water supplied—a circumstance to which the attention of the Colonial authorities was drawn by the Protector.

(b) To foreign colonies.

No emigrants were shipped under the Act for foreign colonies during the period under review. 1,331 emigrants returned from the French colonies—255 from la Réunion, 783 from Martinique, and 293 from Guadaloupe. The total savings brought back by them was estimated at Rs. 42,347, more than half of which sum belonged to the first batch of 146 emigrants brought from Guadaloupe. The condition of the emigrants from Guadaloupe and la Réunion was fairly satisfactory, but that of the 783 brought back from Martinique by *La Ville de Saint Nazaire* was far from being so. They are described as "sickly destitute wretches, evidently sent away to India simply to die *en route* or on landing." The overcrowding of this vessel was brought to the notice of the Government of India, who considered that the number of emigrants carried was not excessive, having regard to the terms of the Décret of 27th March 1852. It was admitted, however, that those terms allowed overcrowding to an undesirable extent, and the Government of India expressed their intention of making a representation on the subject to Her Majesty's Secretary of State should a favorable opportunity occur.

(c) To the Straits Settlements.

The number of emigrants who left Karikal for the Straits Settlements during the nine months in question largely exceeded the number for 1884-85 (1,774 against 1,425); but the proportion of persons registered as British subjects by the Consular Agent is stated to have been much the same. 1,684 registered cooly emigrants embarked for the Straits from Negapatam against 1,358 in 1884-85. Besides these nearly 13,000 other persons proceeded to the Straits as free passengers, of whom only 882 received certificates as not belonging to the laborer class. Upwards of 10,000 persons returned from the Straits, the majority of whom were landed at Negapatam.

Other emigration.

Over 75 per cent. of the emigrants registered in districts for the several British colonies and Burma proceeded to Ceylon. With the exception of 1 emigrant who went from Vizagapatam, emigration to this island was exclusively confined to the districts of Madura and Tinnevelly. The total for these two districts is given by the Board of Revenue as 35,669. Emigration to British Burma shows a considerable increase as compared with the number shown in the report for the previous twelve months (7,616 against 5,993), but this increase is only apparent, for the Collector of Ganjam explains that 3,578 emigrants embarked in 1884-85 for Rangoon and Moulmein were accidentally omitted in the returns for that year. The correct figure for 1884-85 is therefore 9,571. The emigrants embarked from Vizagapatam included 1,281 coolies sent over for employment with the Burma field force.

General.

The number of emigrants who returned to India in 1884-85 and the previous year exceeded the number who left the country during the same period. For the nine months now under review the figures are, immigrants 39,673, emigrants (excluding persons proceeding to other parts of British India) 46,053 as detailed below, but the accuracy of some of the returns is doubtful:—

To Burma	7,616
To Ceylon	35,670
To Straits	1,684
To Guiana	1,083
Total ...	46,053

The charges of the department amounted to Rs. 25,859 against Rs. 34,161 in the previous twelve months.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION. (1885-86.)

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

I.—General Statistics.

The year under report, unlike the two preceding years which showed a decline, marks an advance both in schools furnishing returns to the department and in scholars attending them. The number of institutions of all classes was 16,014 against 15,587 in 1884-85, 16,139 in 1883-84, and 16,590 in 1882-83. The attendance on 31st March 1886 in all classes of institutions taken together was 455,837, which is an increase of 9,513 on the figures of 1882-83, of 8,051 on those of 1883-84, and of 24,986 on those of 1884-85. The diminution in the number of schools noticeable on a comparison of last year's figures with those of 1882-83 and 1883-84 is probably the result of the gradual collapse of petty, ill-managed institutions. Number of schools and scholars.

The totals of schools and scholars under different classes of institutions are given in the annexed summary, pupils being distinguished as usual according to stages of instruction :—

Classes of institutions.	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Arts colleges	30	2,515	30	2,688
Professional colleges	3	262	4	304
Upper secondary (high) schools for boys (English), including private schools	120	6,659	127	6,162
Lower secondary (middle) schools for boys (English and Vernacular)	476	22,065	460	23,032
Upper secondary (high) schools for girls (English), including private schools	26	160	22	95
Lower secondary (middle) schools for girls (English and Vernacular)	140	1,488	175	1,824
Primary schools for boys	14,139	365,081	14,494	383,878
Do. for girls	579	30,293	627	35,295
Normal schools for masters	48	1,155	43	1,131
Do. for mistresses	12	363	12	291
Professional and technical schools	14	810	20	1,137
	15,587	430,851	16,014	455,837

Of the schools on the 31st March 1886, 14,617 were classed as public * schools and 1,397 as private schools. On the corresponding date in 1885, there were 15,149 public and 438 private schools. The great increase under private schools is due partly to the transfer of schools not complying with the fee rules to their class, and partly to returns being obtained from a far greater number of indigenous schools. The attendance, it is satisfactory to note, is greater under both classes of institutions. In public schools it has risen from 423,463 to 432,978 and in private schools from 7,388 to 22,859.

The following table distinguishes schools and scholars according to agency. Except under aided schools, there is an increase under every class of institutions, while in attendance there is increase all round. The bulk of the increase in Distribution of schools according to agency.

* "Public schools" are all schools under the supervision of the Education Department whether managed by Government agency, by Local Boards, or by private persons.

schools and scholars appertains to unaided institutions, which include indigenous schools.

Classes of institutions.	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government or departmental institutions	141	8,574	143	8,908
Institutions under local bodies or committees	1,318	48,877	1,414	49,584
Aided institutions	9,172	274,339	8,897	280,530
Unaided institutions, including private schools	4,956	99,061	5,560	116,815
Total ...	15,587	430,851	16,014	455,837

Education in relation to population.

Districts and divisions are ranked in the following table according to proportion of pupils to population, which ranged from 1 in 14 in Madras to 1 in 138 in Vizagapatam :—

Districts and divisions.	Population.	Scholars connected with the department.		Proportion of pupils to population.	
		1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Districts.					
Madras	405,848	27,051	28,238	1 in 15	1 in 14
Tinnevelly	1,699,747	42,642	43,814	1 „ 40	1 „ 39
Nílgiris	91,034	1,765	1,923	1 „ 52	1 „ 47
Tanjore	2,130,383	35,147	39,410	1 „ 61	1 „ 54
Bellary	736,807	12,706	13,480	1 „ 58	1 „ 55
Kistna	1,548,480	25,709	27,471	1 „ 60	1 „ 56
Trichinopoly	1,215,033	16,281	21,555	1 „ 75	1 „ 56
Malabar	2,365,035	39,254	40,603	1 „ 60	1 „ 58
Chingleput	981,381	15,609	17,047	1 „ 63	1 „ 58
Madura	2,168,680	30,252	33,702	1 „ 72	1 „ 64
Ganjam	1,749,604	26,475	26,880	1 „ 66	1 „ 65
Godávari	1,791,512	26,584	23,279	1 „ 67	1 „ 77
South Arcot	1,814,738	20,564	23,119	1 „ 88	1 „ 78
South Canara	959,514	10,548	11,230	1 „ 91	1 „ 85
North Arcot	1,817,814	19,631	21,154	1 „ 93	1 „ 86
Coimbatore	1,657,690	17,165	18,281	1 „ 97	1 „ 91
Kurnool	709,305	6,671	6,918	1 „ 106	1 „ 103
Salem	1,599,595	13,540	14,923	1 „ 118	1 „ 107
Anantapur	599,889	5,504	5,472	1 „ 109	1 „ 110
Nellore	1,220,236	10,293	10,319	1 „ 119	1 „ 118
Cuddapah	1,121,038	8,871	8,968	1 „ 126	1 „ 125
Vizagapatam	2,485,141	18,589	18,051	1 „ 134	1 „ 138
Educational Divisions.					
Third (Madras, Chingleput, Nellore)	2,607,465	52,953	55,604	1 in 49	1 in 47
Fifth (Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly)	5,998,810	108,041	116,926	1 „ 56	1 „ 51
Sixth (Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Nílgiris, Malabar).	5,328,792	74,465	82,362	1 „ 72	1 „ 65
Second (Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool)	4,715,519	59,461	62,309	1 „ 79	1 „ 76
Seventh (South Canara)	959,514	10,548	11,230	1 „ 91	1 „ 85
Fourth (North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem) ...	5,232,147	53,735	59,196	1 „ 97	1 „ 88
First (Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godávari)	6,026,257	71,648	68,210	1 „ 84	1 „ 88

Educational condition of the great classes of the population.

The percentages of pupils under instruction to the total population of school-going age under each great class of the population are given in the subjoined summary. There was an increase of ·7 per cent. in the total number of boys and of ·3 per cent. in that of girls.

Classes.	Population of school-going age.*		Pupils under instruction.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians	2,745	2,165	3,704	3,132	136	145
Native Christians	48,791	51,254	25,208	12,211	52	24
Muhammadans	142,249	146,444	30,715	2,450	22	2
Hindus { Brahmans	82,667	84,243	60,019	8,936	73	11
Hindus { Vaisyas and Sudras	1,364,712	1,392,866	252,923	28,621	18	2
Hindus { Others	648,212	659,684	23,424	3,243	4	·5
Others	2,359	1,885	1,047	204	44	11
Total ...	2,291,735	2,338,541	397,040	58,797	17·3	2·5

* Considered to be 15 per cent. of the total population.

There was a decrease in the number of Brahman boys under instruction, the figure having fallen from 61,222 to 60,019, and an increase under all other heads except "others," where the decrease is probably the result of more correct classification. The number of girls under instruction has more than doubled in the last six years.

Of college pupils about two-thirds were of the richer and middle classes.* In secondary schools, 58 per cent. of the boys and 67 per cent. of the girls came from the poorer classes, while in primary schools 81 per cent. of girls and 85 per cent. of boys were of that class. Social position of pupils.

The annexed statement shows the principal languages studied by pupils. Increase will be noticed in the number of pupils, male and female, studying English, Tamil, Malayalam and Canarese:— Languages studied by pupils.

Languages.	Boys.		Girls.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
English	70,925	72,563	5,357	6,000
Tamil	184,197	199,147	24,108	29,847
Telugu	117,885	117,263	16,454	17,357
Malayalam	34,001	34,744	4,722	5,434
Canarese	17,119	17,762	1,261	1,375
Hindustani	5,887	5,644	1,124	1,317
Uriya	14,711	14,277	263	280
Sanskrit	5,618	6,572	39	12

The following summary gives the number of schools and scholars in municipalities and rural circles on the 31st March 1886:— Schools and scholars in Municipalities and Local Fund circles.

—	Schools.		Scholars.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Municipalities	1,849	1,985	105,604	111,460
Rural circles	13,738	14,029	325,247	344,377

The figures of 1885-86 show a general advance. In municipalities the number of schools rose by 7 per cent., and in rural circles by 2 per cent., while as regards attendance, rural circles, as well as municipalities, show an increase of 6 per cent. Nearly one-eighth of the schools furnishing returns to the department were situated in municipalities, and these account for about one-fourth of the total number of pupils.

The revenue from school fees during the decade ending with 1885-86 will be found in the following summary:— School fees.

Year.	Government institutions.		Institutions under management of Local Boards, and Committees under control of Government.		Public institutions under private management and private institutions.		Total.	
	Attendance on 31st March.	School fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School fees.	Attendance on 31st March.	School fees.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1876-77	10,317	1,22,422	33,009	36,431	244,622	5,45,237	287,948	7,04,090
1877-78	10,993	1,22,068	26,903	30,160	217,913	4,69,747	255,809	6,21,975
1878-79	11,279	1,33,921	29,688	34,189	196,871	4,80,193	237,838	6,48,303
1879-80	11,304	1,32,810	39,765	40,318	217,310	5,18,599	268,379	6,91,727
1880-81	11,668	1,42,488	39,548	40,804	276,592	6,40,022	327,808	8,23,314
1881-82	12,141	1,47,576	43,585	47,349	337,957	7,50,580	393,683	9,45,505
1882-83	11,936	1,62,299	48,507	58,626	385,881	8,22,687	446,324	18,43,612
1883-84	10,297	1,77,040	48,225	86,826	389,264	8,93,762	447,786	11,57,628
1884-85	8,598	1,50,001	48,792	1,33,065	373,461	10,00,074	430,851	12,83,140
1885-86	8,908	1,29,034	49,584	1,62,174	397,345	10,08,834	455,837	13,00,042

* Pupils whose parents have an income of Rs. 5,000 a year or upwards are considered to belong to the richer classes; those whose parents draw between Rs. 200 and Rs. 5,000 to the middle classes; the rest to the poorer classes.

If the fees collected in private and indigenous primary schools be left out in both years, the yield in public schools in 1885-86 was Rs. 4,11,389 against Rs. 4,36,252 in 1884-85, or a quarter of a lakh of rupees less, notwithstanding an increase of nearly 5,000 pupils. This result may, to a considerable extent, be traced to laxity in the collection of fees in several institutions consequent on the opening of adventure schools which have, for a time at least, a disturbing effect on the financial arrangements of previously existing institutions. The decrease in the fee-income of Government institutions is the result of the gradual transfer of secondary schools for boys to the management of Municipal Councils and District Boards.

Cost of Government and aided institutions.

The annexed table compares the percentages of fees to total cost, and the cost to Government of educating each pupil, in Government, Board, and aided institutions for boys:—

Institutions.		Government and Local Boards.					Aided.				
		Department.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to total cost.	Average cost to Government per pupil.	Department.	Total cost.	Fees.	Percentage of fees to total cost.	Average cost to Government per pupil.
			RS.	RS.		RS. A. P.		RS.	RS.		RS. A. P.
Arts colleges ... Under the management of the department.	College...		1,80,730	48,990	27·1	153 6 1	College...	1,83,995	60,278	32·8	36 7 5
	School ...		20,459	15,587	76·2	8 7 11	School ...	1,41,315	1,00,192	70·9	3 11 4
			2,01,189	64,577	32·1	108 3 9					
Under the management of Local Boards.	College...		4,278	950	22·2	104 9 5					
	School ...		5,886	5,681	96·5	3 8 8					
			10,164	6,631	65·2	14 2 1		3,25,310	1,60,470	49·3	10 10 2
Upper secondary schools for boys. Under the management of the department		...	30,064	13,508	44·9	24 10 2	...	3,08,313	1,76,653	57·3	4 15 1
Under the management of Local Boards		...	51,089	37,892	74·1	4 6 11					
Lower secondary schools for boys. Under the management of the department		...	11,221	853	7·6	64 0 0	...	2,32,613	1,20,307	51·7	1 13 9
Under the management of Local Boards		...	1,25,316	75,157	60·0	2 1 0					
Under the management of other committees—Lawrence Asylum		...	96,664	1,887	2·0	104 14 5					
Primary schools for boys. Under the management of the department		...	9,640	428	4·4	5 5 11	...	7,93,176	2,72,469	34·4	0 4 10
Under the management of Local Boards		...	2,23,496	40,664	18·2	0 8 3					

Progress of the grant-in-aid system.

The expenditure on grants-in-aid to institutions under private management during the past five years is compared in the annexed statement. The total outlay has risen from Rs. 5,48,791 in 1881-82 to Rs. 7,69,667 in 1885-86. The decrease under Local Funds as compared with 1884-85 is due to certain boards having refused, on financial grounds, to set aside more funds for education.

Years.	Payments made from			Total.
	Provincial funds.	Local funds (District circles).	Municipal funds.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1881-82	2,51,204	2,53,819	43,768	5,48,791
1882-83	3,11,285	3,01,099	59,115	6,71,499
1883-84	3,17,258	2,83,095	74,926	6,75,279
1884-85	3,65,801	2,76,938	1,01,677	7,44,416
1885-86	4,05,686	2,59,100	1,04,881	7,69,667

Feeding and clothing grants were given to European schools for the first time this year.

Local Fund operations.

District Boards were maintaining, at the close of the year, 1,292 schools attended by 40,635 pupils, against 1,193 schools with 39,868 pupils at the end of 1884-85. The net cost to the Local Fund Boards on account of these schools was Rs. 2,31,848 against Rs. 2,17,967 in the previous year. The fee revenue rose from Rs. 71,742 to Rs. 95,994. A sum of Rs. 22,367 was spent by District Boards on institutions maintained by the department, Rs. 2,59,100 on aided institutions in the shape of grants, and Rs. 99,460 on inspection, buildings and miscellaneous charges.

The entire net expenditure on education from Local Funds was Rs. 6,12,741 against Rs. 6,36,064 in 1884-85.

One hundred and twenty schools attended by 8,585 pupils were being maintained by Municipalities at the close of the year, against 122 schools with 8,577 pupils at the close of 1884-85. The net expenditure on account of these schools was Rs. 29,574. The fee income amounted to Rs. 64,017. In addition to the above sum, Municipalities spent during the year Rs. 15,942 on departmental schools, Rs. 1,735 on Local Fund schools, Rs. 1,04,881 on aided institutions in the shape of salary and other grants, and Rs. 23,367 on inspection and miscellaneous charges. The entire expenditure on education from Municipal funds was Rs. 1,75,561. Municipal operations.

The entire expenditure on education from Provincial funds is given in the statement appended :— Total expenditure on education from Provincial funds.

Charges.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Charges in connection with the office of the Director of Public Instruction		...	43,986	...	47,576
Charges in connection with the inspecting agency		...	2,58,603	...	2,68,856
Government colleges and schools under the management of the Educational Department, including charges met from fees and other receipts credited to Government.	General ...	3,44,471		3,16,376	
	Special ...	2,22,972		2,29,001	
			5,67,443		5,45,377
Scholarships in colleges and schools, training schools excepted.	General ...	8,639		9,642	
	Special ...	13,119		13,319	
			21,758		22,961
Grants-in-aid		...	4,10,440	...	4,82,113
Other expenditure—					
Book Department and registration		...	30,808	...	34,595
Purchase and collection of Oriental manuscripts		...	5,257	...	5,714
Adjustments on account of Europe stores, miscellaneous charges and refunds		...	14,053	...	12,456
Departmental examinations		...	430	...	649
Expenditure on Government educational buildings		...	53,838	...	40,168
Total ...		...	14,06,616	...	14,60,465
Deduct—					
Fees in colleges and schools		1,50,001		1,29,034	
Income on endowments credited to Government		2,342		2,342	
Departmental examination fees		290		530	
Book Department		41,231		37,806	
Sale-proceeds of the manufactures of the School of Arts		10,814		15,495	
Miscellaneous receipts		8,181		8,052	
Contribution from Local and Municipal funds		27,027		6,456	
			2,39,886		1,99,715
Net Total ...		...	11,66,730	...	12,60,750

The percentages of expenditure under the important heads are compared in the subjoined summary :— Expenditure from all sources.

Charges.	1884-85.	1885-86.
University education.		
Arts colleges	8·76	9·14
Professional colleges	1·33	1·49
School education, general.		
Secondary schools	34·45	22·67
Primary schools	31·52	40·76
School education, special.		
Training schools	3·41	3·45
Other special schools	3·78	3·69
Total ...	83·25	81·20
University	2·39	2·63
Direction	1·04	1·08
Inspection	7·60	7·56
Scholarships	·70	·73
Buildings	3·48	5·22
Miscellaneous	1·54	1·58
Total ...	16·75	18·80
Grand Total ...	100	100

II.—Controlling Agencies.

Inspectors' divisions.

The divisions of the 7 Inspectors of Schools remained the same during the year.

Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

The girls' schools in the North Arcot, Salem, and Coimbatore districts were transferred to the Inspectress of Girls' Schools in 1885-86, her entire charge being now divided into three ranges comprising 11 districts. The Inspectress is now assisted by 3 deputies.

Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

Three additional Deputy Inspectorships—2 of boys' and 1 of girls' schools—were constituted during the year, making at the close of 1885-86, 66 deputies in charge of boys' and 3 deputies in charge of girls' schools. Each Deputy Inspector examined, on an average, 254 schools and 5,368 pupils, against 269 schools with 5,326 pupils in the previous year. The number of days spent in examining schools and in office work rose, while there was a decrease in the number of days spent on circuit and in the distance travelled.

Inspecting schoolmasters.

Seven additional inspecting schoolmasters were appointed, raising the total number in the Presidency to 150. Of these, 1 was paid from Provincial, 26 from Municipal, and the rest from Local funds.

Superintendents of Hill schools.

The schools in the Agency tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam are under the supervision of officers designated Superintendents of Hill Schools. A similar officer was sanctioned for the schools in the Agency tracts of the Godávari district to take effect from the beginning of the current official year. These officers are under the direct control of the Special Assistants in charge of the Agency tracts.

Superintendents of schools and groups of schools.

As in the previous year there were 13 superintendents of groups of schools, 1 paid by the Ganjam Board, 1 by the Kimedi Estate, and 11 by Municipalities. The work done by these officers is similar to that devolving on inspecting schoolmasters.

III.—University Education.

Convocation for conferring degrees.

A convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees was held on Thursday the 25th March 1886. The Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery was conferred on Mrs. VanIngen of the Madras Medical College, who has the honor of being the first female graduate of the University. His Excellency the Governor, Chancellor of the University, delivered the usual address.

Changes in bye-laws.

Several important modifications were made during the year in the bye-laws relating to the Arts examinations. Hitherto candidates for the M.A. degree have been permitted to appear for examination in one branch only. But the question having been raised whether candidates who have passed the examination in one branch might be allowed to appear for examination in another branch, the bye-laws were altered so as to permit candidates to pass in two or more branches before proceeding to the degree of M.A. Sanction of Government was also accorded in May 1885 to certain changes adopted by the Senate in the bye-laws relating to the B.A. Examination, with a view to secure the following objects :—(1) the separation of the language examination from the examination in the optional branches, (2) the extension of study in the optional branches by permitting candidates to appear in two or more branches before proceeding to the degree, and (3) the creation of a modified form of pass examination by providing that candidates passing in the third class shall be arranged in alphabetical order. The amount of history required for the First Examination in Arts has been reduced in consequence of a representation made by heads of institutions and teachers. The rules relating to the certificates required under Section XII of the Act of Incorporation having been found to work badly, they have been revised so as to secure the maintenance of internal discipline in the several affiliated colleges, and at the same time protect the interests of students in those cases where they might possibly be endangered. The Senate did not resume consideration of the scheme of studies and examinations for the proposed B.Sc. degree; nor have the Faculty of Law submitted the report on the Law examinations which was alluded to last year.

New degree.

In October Government sanctioned the institution of a Degree of Licentiate in Teaching. Candidates for this degree will be examined in the following branches

of knowledge: (I) Principles of Education, (II) History of Education, (III) Methods of Teaching and School Management, and also as to their practical skill in the management of a class and in teaching.

The Caldwell College, Tuticorin, which had been a second-grade college since 1880, was affiliated up to the standard of the Bachelor of Arts Examination; and the Lutheran Mission High School, Guntúr, up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts. The Teachers' College, Madras, formerly the Government Normal School, was affiliated in connection with the newly-instituted Degree of Licentiate in Teaching. The total number of affiliated institutions has risen to 45. Affiliated institutions.

The fees from candidates amounted to Rs. 1,29,294, and books and certificates yielded Rs. 6,220. The charges, including remuneration to examiners and superintendents, amounted to Rs. 1,16,001, resulting in a saving of Rs. 19,513. At the close of the year, the University had a cash balance of Rs. 22,140, besides Rs. 20,000 in Government promissory notes. University Fee Fund.

The total of the endowments belonging to the University on the 31st March was Rs. 57,300. A prize for law, and 2 medals for mathematics (or Sanskrit) and language were added during the year. All the scholarships and prizes were duly awarded, with the exception of the Governor's and the Johnston of Carnsalloch scholarships and Rajah Sir T. Madhva Rau's prizes for 1885-86. University endowments.

As compared with the previous year, the number of candidates registered for the examinations held by the University rose from 6,855 to 7,991, the number examined from 6,737 to 7,846, the number passed from 2,226 to 2,634. The percentage of successful candidates falls short, however, of the figures of 1882-83 and 1883-84. University examinations.

The results of the Matriculation Examination will be noticed under Secondary Education. The following table shows the number of candidates examined and the number passed at the higher examinations :—

Nature of examinations.		Examined							Passed						
		Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions in native states.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Madras Government institutions.	Government institutions in native states.	Board institutions.	Aided institutions.	Unaided institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Arts.															
Master of Arts ...	1884-85.	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
	1885-86.	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Bachelor of Arts ...	1884-85.	123	39	...	171	3	18	354	68	15	...	80	1	5	169
	1885-86.	173	72	...	201	2	26	474	64	23	...	71	...	5	163
F.A. Examination ...	1884-85.	302	174	...	413	95	27	1,011	118	61	...	158	24	7	368
	1885-86.	355	218	5	576	156	44	1,354	131	78	2	182	59	4	456
Law.															
Master of Laws ...	1884-85.	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	1885-86.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bachelor of Laws ...	1884-85.	57	...	...	...	...	...	57	24	...	...	...	...	...	24
	1885-86.	72	...	...	...	...	...	72	36	...	...	...	...	...	36
Medicine.															
Second M.B. and C.M.	1884-85.	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	..	...	...	...	2
	1885-86.	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
First M.B. and C.M.	1884-85.	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	..	...	...	...	3
	1885-86.	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Preliminary Scientific Examination.	1884-85.	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
	1885-86.	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Second L.M.S. ...	1884-85.	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
	1885-86.	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
First L.M.S. ...	1884-85.	47	...	...	...	...	...	47	29	...	...	...	...	...	29
	1885-86.	84	...	...	...	...	...	84	47	...	...	...	...	...	47
Engineering.															
Bachelor of Civil Engineering.	1884-85.	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
	1885-86.	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	1884-85.	562	213	...	584	98	60	1,517	261	76	...	238	25	22	622
	1885-86.	724	290	5	777	158	87	2,041	305	101	2	253	59	19	739

It will be observed that there has been an increase both in the number of candidates examined and in the number passed as compared with the figures of the preceding year, the number of examinees having risen from 1,517 to 2,041, and the number of passes from 622 to 739. The success attained on the whole does not, however, compare favorably with that of the previous year, the percentage of passes to examinees having fallen from 40 to 36. In each of the Arts examinations there is a lower percentage of passes, the fall being most marked in the B.A. Examination. Both the Law examinations show considerable improvement. With the exception of the Second M.B. and C.M. and the Preliminary Scientific, the examinations in Medicine show a decrease in the proportion of passed candidates. In Civil Engineering the number of successful candidates was only 3 out of 8 against 7 out of 11 in 1884-85.

Relative success of the different classes of institutions in the F.A. and B.A. Examinations.

The number of candidates for the F.A. Examination has increased in all classes of institutions, the largest relative increase appertaining to unaided institutions. The percentage of passes under unaided institutions was 38, against 37 under Madras Government institutions, 36 under Government institutions in Native States, and 32 under aided institutions.

In the B.A. Examination all classes of institutions, with the exception of unaided colleges, show an increase in the number presented, the largest increase being under Government institutions in Native States. As regards the proportion of passes, Madras Government institutions take the lead, having passed 37 per cent. of their candidates, against 32 per cent. in Government institutions in Native States and 35 per cent. in aided institutions.

(a) *Arts.*

M.A. Degree Examination.

For the M.A. Degree Examination 15 candidates were registered, 14 examined, and 8 passed, 1 in Language, 5 in Biology, and 2 in Mental Philosophy and Sociology.

Classes of the community represented at the B.A. and F.A. Examinations.

The following summary gives the classes of the community represented at the B.A. and F.A. Examinations of the last two years :—

Classes.	B.A. Examination.				F.A. Examination.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Number passed.	Percentage to total.	Number passed.	Percentage to total.	Number passed.	Percentage to total.	Number passed.	Percentage to total.
Brahmans	103	60·9	117	71·8	258	70·1	321	70·4
Other Hindus	42	24·9	30	18·4	63	17·1	91	20·0
Muhammadans ...	2	1·2	4	2·5	2	·6	5	1·0
Native Christians ...	18	10·6	11	6·7	29	7·9	30	6·6
East Indians	4	2·4	...	...	9	2·4	7	1·6
Europeans	...	...	1	·6	7	1·9	1	·2
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·2
Total ...	169	100	163	100	368	100	456	100

Under Brahmans there is an increase in the proportion of passes in both examinations, while under other Hindus there is a decrease in the B.A. and an increase in the F.A. Examination. The number and the percentage of successful Muhammadan graduates and under-graduates increased, and the proportion of Native Christians declined in both the examinations.

Attendance in colleges for general education.

Annexed is a statement of Arts colleges with the attendance in each during the last three years :—

Colleges, General.	Term fee.	Number on the rolls at the end of 1883-84. Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Total.	1884-85. Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Total.	1885-86. Reading for Degree.	Reading for F.A.	Total.
ENGLISH.										
FIRST-GRADE COLLEGES.										
(Educating to the B.A. Standard.)										
Departmental.	RS.									
Presidency College	31	160	105	265	183	112	295	146	94	240
Kumbakónam do.	31	55	154	209	58	151	209	59	163	222
Rajahmundry do.	25	23	55	78	26	77	103	27	132	159
Aided.										
Madras Christian College ...	25	183	241	424	218	319	537	237	336	573
Doveton Protestant do. ...	30	3	18	21	...	19	19	6	22	28
Tanjore St. Peter's do. ...	25	20	69	89	22	84	106	24	89	113
Tuticorin Caldwell do. ...	25	...	29	29	...	29	29	8	31	39
Trichinopoly St. Joseph's do. ...	25	44	129	173	34	165	199	54	181	235
Trichinopoly S.P.G. do. ...	25	32	104	136	21	89	110	26	110	136
Unaided.										
H.H. The Maharajah's College, Vizianagrum	25	6	51	57	7	42	49	13	48	61
Total ...	...	526	955	1,481	569	1,087	1,656	600	1,206	1,806
SECOND-GRADE COLLEGES.										
Departmental.										
Berhampore College	25	...	16	...	...	23	...	...	26	...
Bellary do. (closed) ...	...	...	19	...	...	24	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore do.	30	...	30	...	...	28	...	...	22	...
Madura do.	25	...	68	...	...	73	...	...	75	...
Calicut do.	30	...	61	...	...	68	...	...	111	...
Mangalore do.	30	...	48	...	...	48	...	...	44	...
Board.										
Salem College	25	...	15	...	...	24	...	...	39	...
Aided.										
Vizagapatam Hindu College ...	25	...	19	...	...	24	...	...	21	...
Cocanada Pithápuram Rajah's College.	25	...	19	...	...	23	...	...	21	...
Masulipatam Noble do.	25	...	31	...	...	31	...	...	27	...
St. Mary's do.	25	...	10	...	...	6	...	...	3	...
Cuddalore St. Joseph's do.	25	...	10	...	...	18	...	...	29	...
Negapatam Wesleyan Mission do.	25	...	29	...	...	49	...	...	30	...
Tranquebar Lutheran Mission do.	25	...	7	...	...	6	...	...	5	...
Tinnevelly C.M.S. do.	25	...	30	...	...	25	...	...	26	...
Tinnevelly Hindu do.	25	...	48	...	...	54	...	...	74	...
Coimbatore do.	25	...	62	...	...	85	...	...	78	...
Mangalore St. Aloysius' do.	25	...	28	...	...	40	...	...	45	...
Unaided.										
Guntúr American Lutheran Mission College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
Pachaiyappa's College	...	...	88	...	...	127	...	...	130	...
Calicut Kerala Vidyasala	25	...	56	...	...	83	...	...	57	...
Total ...	...	...	694	..	...	859	...	...	882	...
Grand Total, English Colleges ...	...	526	1,649	2,175	569	1,946	2,515	600	2,088	2,688

Owing to the re-opening of B.A. classes in the Doveton Protestant College, and the opening of B.A. classes in the Caldwell College, Tuticorin, the number of first-grade colleges rose from 8 to 10. The number of second-grade colleges was

20, against 22 in the preceding year. The second-grade college at Bellary was closed on the 31st December last, while the American Mission School, Guntúr, was raised to the secondary collegiate grade. The entire attendance rose from 2,515 at the close of 1884-85 to 2,688, or by about 7 per cent. The decline in the number of Arts students at the Presidency College is due chiefly to the abolition of the junior department, which formed a feeder to the college.

(b) *Law.*

Law Class, Presidency College.

The general results of the B.L. and M.L. Examinations have already been stated. The Law Department of the Presidency College worked satisfactorily during the year. The attendance rose from 127 to 141, and the department left a credit balance after meeting the increased cost of its upkeep. The continuance of the present arrangement, adopted in 1884, for a further period of two years has been sanctioned by Government.

(c) *Medicine.*

Medical College, Madras.

The results of the several University examinations in Medicine have been already noticed. The work of the Medical College will be dealt with in a separate section.

(d) *Engineering.*

College of Engineering, Madras.

Eight pupils appeared for the B.C.E. Examination from the College of Engineering, of whom 3 were successful, against 7 out of 11 in the previous year. The strength of the present senior division of the First Department is 10 and of the junior 8. The progress of the students as tested by the sessional examination is favorable. The student who stood first in the senior division received an appointment in the higher grade of the Public Works Department.

(e) *Training.*

Teachers' College, Madras.

The Madras Normal School was reorganised and affiliated to the University of Madras for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching, under the designation of the "Teachers' College." Nine graduates were being prepared for the L.T. degree.

IV.—Secondary Education.

(a) *High or Upper Secondary Schools for Boys.*

Number and strength of high (upper secondary) schools for boys.

The number of high schools for boys was 119 against 116 in 1884-85, but the total attendance fell from 23,780 to 22,873, the decrease extending to all departments, save the lower secondary. The number of pupils in the high school departments proper fell from 6,475 to 5,989, or by 486. This falling off must be attributed mainly to the comparatively unfavorable results of the Middle School examination of December 1885, in which the percentage of passes fell from 59 in 1884-85 to 33 in 1885-86. The diminished numbers in the upper and lower primary sections are apparently the effect of the gradual abolition of elementary classes in rising high schools, as well as of the migration of pupils to primary schools proper to evade payment of fees at enhanced rates under the Notification of 1884.

Distribution of high schools according to agency.

The annexed summary gives the distribution of high schools according to agency :—

—	1884-85.	1885-86.
Government Schools	16	9
Local Board do.	10	17
Aided do.	79	75
Unaided do.	11	18
Total ...	116	119

The abolition of the high school department of the Rajahmundry College, and the transfer of the Chicacole, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Salem, and Canna-

more high schools to municipal management, have led to a reduction in the number of Government high schools.

The general results of the Matriculation Examination for the last two years are compared in the following statement :— Matriculation Examination.

General results.		Public institutions under the Madras Government.	Public institutions maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.	Public institutions in Native States.	Public institutions receiving aid.	Other public institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Examined	1884-85	462	60	355	2,216	1,019	1,103	5,215
	1885-86	327	213	344	2,251	1,168	1,502	5,805
Passed — 1884-85 ...	First class ...	48	7	32	117	51	12	267
	Second class ...	184	21	90	651	258	132	1,336
	Total ...	232	28	122	768	309	144	1,603
1885-86 ...	First class ...	39	22	36	157	48	19	321
	Second class ...	126	82	129	693	311	233	1,574
	Total ...	165	104	165	850	359	252	1,895
Percentage of passes.	1884-85	50	47	34	35	31	13	31
	1885-86	50	49	48	38	31	17	33

From the above it will be observed that the total number of candidates examined rose by 11 per cent. and the number of passes by 18 per cent. The improvement was not in numbers only, but also in quality, the number of first-class passes having risen by 20 per cent. The Madras Government institutions passed 50 per cent. of their pupils, and the public institutions under Local Boards and in Native States followed them very closely. The aided institutions passed only 38 per cent. of their students, which is, however, an improvement over the figure of the preceding year, 35.

Particulars are given below as to the classes of the community represented at the Matriculation examination for the past two years. The percentage of total passes rose from 58 to 62 under Brahmans, but fell under all other classes, except "Others," which last year was composed entirely of Parsees. The decline is most conspicuous under Muhammadans :—

Classes.	1884-85.			1885-86.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of total passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of total passed.
Brahmans	3,036	937	58·4	3,337	1,184	62·5
Other Hindus	1,554	415	25·9	1,778	453	23·9
Muhammadans	128	41	2·6	126	31	1·6
Native Christians	334	144	9·0	373	156	8·2
East Indians	94	41	2·6	112	40	2·1
Europeans	57	23	1·4	70	25	1·3
Others	12	2	·1	9	6	·3

This examination was attended by 63 schools, against 48 in 1884. There were 1,532 pupils presented against 1,091 pupils in the previous year. But the number of passes fell from 640 to 481, which reduced the percentage from 58·7 to 31·4. Comparative examination of the Fifth Class.

(b) *Middle or Lower Secondary Schools for Boys.*

The table below exhibits the number and strength of lower secondary schools for boys, English and Vernacular. English schools have decreased by 31, but the attendance has risen from 10,280 to 10,620. In the primary departments attached to the English middle schools there has been a slight fall in attendance, which is probably due to the migration of pupils from these schools to results schools to Number and strength of middle schools for boys.

evade payment of higher rates of fees. Under vernacular schools there has been considerable increase both in number and in attendance.

	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Number of schools.	Attendance in Middle department.	Number of schools.	Attendance in Middle department.
English Schools.				
Government schools	3	68	2	82
Local Board do.	127	3,621	117	3,522
Aided schools under private management...	252	5,034	222	5,862
Unaided do. do. ...	52	1,557	62	1,154
Total ...	434	10,280	403	10,620
Vernacular Schools.				
Government schools	...	...	...	...
Local Board do.	3	14	...	...
Aided schools under private management...	21	112	30	233
Unaided do. do. ...	5	25	7	33
Total ...	29	151	37	266
Grand Total ...	463	10,431	440	10,886

Revision of the middle school examination rules.

Several important changes were made in the scheme of the Middle School Examination. Industrial and commerical branches were introduced, and greater prominence was given to science and the fine arts. Male candidates have to come up in five and female candidates in four branches, three of which must be—(*a*) Compulsory language, (*b*) Geography, Map-drawing and Indian History, and (*c*) Arithmetic. For their remaining two branches, male candidates may bring up either—(1) Mathematics and second language, or (2) Mathematics and Science, or (3) Mathematics and Drawing or Modelling, or (4) Drawing or Modelling and an Industrial branch,* or (5) Two of the sub-divisions of the Commercial branch. The options (2), (3) and (4) are open to pupils of recognized science, arts and industrial schools, respectively; while (5) is open to pupils of recognized commercial classes. Female candidates for their optional branch may bring up needle-work, or any of the other branches, except such industries as are unsuitable for girls and one or two other subjects which they can bring up only as extra. Besides the above, other changes were made, such as making translation a separate subject, raising the minima for certain subjects, and raising the general average of marks for a pass.

The results of the Middle School Examination are given under the head of Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.

Comparative examination of the lower fourth class.

The number of schools that presented pupils for this examination was 160 against 170 in 1884-85. The number of candidates examined was 3,149 against 3,160 and the number of passes 1,747 against 1,610.

(c) *High Schools for Girls.*

Number and strength of high schools for girls.

Omitting the Remount Depôt school at Matigiri, now classed as a boys' school, there were 25 high schools for girls at the beginning of 1885-86. Five of these were closed as high schools during the year and 2 new ones were opened. Thus, at the close of the year, the number of high schools had fallen to 22. The fall in strength was even greater than that in the number of schools. At the close of the year the high school classes contained only 95 pupils against 152 at the close of 1884-85. This result is to be attributed mainly to the comparatively disastrous results of the last Middle School Examination.

41 out of 73 pupils passed the Higher Examination for Women, against 22 out of 61 in 1884-85.

* Industrial Branches are—(*a*) Wood-engraving, (*b*) Carpentry, (*c*) Ironsmith's work, (*d*) Jeweller and Silversmith's work, (*e*) Printing, (*f*) Tailoring, (*g*) Boot and shoe-making, (*h*) Telegraphy.

(d) *Middle Schools for Girls.*

Unlike high schools, middle schools for girls advanced in number as well as in strength. There were on the 31st March 1886 153 schools, with 1,315 pupils in the middle and 10,435 pupils in the primary department, against 139 schools, with 994 pupils in the middle and 8,715 pupils in the primary department, on the corresponding date in 1885. The average attendance of each school rose from 70 to 77. Nearly one-third of the schools and 40 per cent. of the pupils belonged to the Presidency division, which includes the town of Madras. Number and strength of middle schools for girls.

(e) *Standard Examinations.*

The statement below compares the number of pupils that were presented and passed for the fifth, sixth and seventh results standards. There was a good increase in the number of pupils passed for the fifth and sixth standards, but in the seventh standard, there was a decrease in the number of examinees and passes under both boys and girls, due to the unfavorable results of the Middle School Examination of December 1885. Results of the fifth, sixth and seventh standard examinations.

Standards.		Pupils presented.		Pupils passed.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Fifth	1884-85	2,061	268	1,431	223
	1885-86	2,215	360	1,547	318
Sixth	1884-85	1,196	66	573	53
	1885-86	1,363	90	757	86
Seventh	1884-85	1,189	21	606	20
	1885-86	989	11	348	10

(f) *Private Schools.*

There were 30 private schools of the secondary grade at the close of the year against 18 in the previous year. Of these, 8 had classes corresponding to those of a high school. 2 of the 8 were Sanskrit high schools and 1 was an Arabic high school. The remaining 5 appear as private schools on account of their non-compliance with the rules of the department in the matter of fees. Private secondary schools.

V.—Primary Education.

The following statement gives the number of public and private primary schools for boys and girls, and the attendance in these schools and in the primary classes of secondary schools. It is gratifying to note that there has been a large increase all round. Under boys' schools the attendance in primary schools proper rose by 6 per cent. and that in all primary classes by 5 per cent. Under girls' schools the increase was more marked, being 16 and 17 per cent., respectively. Number and strength of primary schools.

Schools.	Number of schools.		Number of pupils in primary schools proper.		Number of pupils in primary schools proper and in primary classes of secondary schools.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Primary schools for boys	14,128	14,491*	338,921	358,439	365,081	383,884
Do. for girls	578	627	20,210	23,483	30,243	35,295
Total ...	14,706	15,118	359,131	381,922	395,324	419,179
Increase ...	412		22,791		23,855	

The progress of primary education in the Hill tracts of the Northern Circars has been noticed in Chapter I under the head of Godávari and Vizagapatam agencies. Primary schools in the Agency tracts.

* Of these 13,127 are "public" and 1,364 "private" schools.

Government Muhammadan combined schools, Madras.

Of the 13 combined schools for Muhammadans on the 31st March 1885, 7 were closed during the year chiefly for want of attendance. It is under consideration to substitute 1 or 2 good combined schools with an efficient staff for the comparatively large number of weak and ill-managed schools now in existence.

Local Board schools.

The number of District Board schools rose from 1,014 to 1,131 and their strength from 30,252 to 31,747. The increase in schools is due to 94 schools in Ganjam aided on the combined system having been returned as Board schools this year, probably on account of the Board taking credit for the fees. In the 3rd, 4th and 5th divisions there was a decrease in schools and scholars. The total attendance would have been less but for the inclusion of the Ganjam combined schools. The number of girls in District Board schools rose from 3,230 to 3,891.

The Municipal schools numbered 72 attended by 3,440 pupils, against 80 schools with 4,444 pupils on the 31st March 1885. The percentage of decrease in pupils was thus greater than that in schools. All the Municipal primary schools in the North Arcot and Madura districts have disappeared, while four schools were started in the municipalities of the Malabar district. The number of girls in Municipal schools fell from 129 to 63.

Schools aided on the combined system by Local Boards.

The statement below compares the number and the attendance of schools aided on the combined system by District Boards and Municipalities. As remarked in a preceding paragraph, the schools in Ganjam (94) have been removed to the list of Board schools. In the other districts there was more or less of increase. The total number of schools was 688 against 717. In spite of this fall, the attendance rose from 27,299 to 28,607, the average strength of each school having increased from 38 to 42.

—	Schools		Pupils	
	On 31st March 1885.	On 31st March 1886.	On 31st March 1885.	On 31st March 1886.
District Boards (21)	663	623	24,443	24,957
Municipalities (48)	54	65	2,856	3,650
Total ...	717	688	27,299	28,607

Aided and unaided elementary results schools.

Schools for boys, aided and unaided, fell from 7,526 and 4,253 in 1884-85 to 7,292 and 3,865, respectively; but the attendance in aided schools rose from 187,220 to 191,727, while in unaided schools it fell from 4,253 to 3,865. There was a decrease of 7 schools (310 to 303) and 387 pupils (11,401 to 11,014) under aided schools for girls. This is due to some of them having been constituted secondary schools. The number of unaided schools for girls rose from 165 to 184 and the attendance from 3,740 to 5,520.

Number of schools that presented and passed pupils under the first four standards.

11,405 schools against 11,619 in the previous year presented pupils for the first four result standards and 11,180 schools passed pupils against 11,351. The annexed table shows the number of candidates and passes in each standard. The aggregate number of boys presented was 155,644 or 4,936 less than in the previous year, and the number of passes was 114,324 or 960 less. There was thus an improvement in the proportion of passes which extended to every standard.

—	Pupils presented.			Pupils passed.			Percentage of passes.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
First standard	63,421	7,284	70,705	47,187	5,496	52,683	74
Second do.	48,168	4,495	52,663	36,544	3,636	40,180	76
Third do.	31,543	2,498	34,041	22,115	1,943	24,058	70
Fourth do.	12,512	1,254	13,766	8,478	1,029	9,507	68
Total ...	155,644	15,531	171,175	114,324	12,104	126,428	74
Compare 1884-85 ...	160,580	13,735	174,315	115,284	10,729	126,013	72·5

The number of girls presented rose from 13,735 to 15,531, and the number of passes from 10,729 to 12,104. The percentage of passes for girls remained stationary under the first and second standards, fell from 80 to 78 under the third standard, and rose from 80 to 82 under the fourth. In each of the four it was better than that for boys.

The number of Government primary schools for girls rose from 22 to 30, and the attendance from 1,188 to 1,807. The improvement in attendance is very marked. Government girls' schools.

Of girls' schools maintained by Municipalities, there were 15 at the close of the year against 11 at the close of the previous year, and the attendance rose from 403 to 937. Municipal girls' schools.

The number of Local Fund girls' schools fell from 27 to 19 and the attendance from 1,039 to 604, owing to the transfer of the Board schools in South Arcot and Salem to Government management. Of the remaining schools, 17 are situated in the Godávari and 2 in the Bellary district. Local Fund girls' schools.

The number of aided and unaided salary grant schools for girls increased from 38 to 59 and the total number of pupils from 2,707 to 3,003. The increase in the number of schools is mainly the result of the opening of home education classes by the Free Church of Scotland Mission, the girls meeting in one house being regarded as constituting a school. Aided and unaided salary schools for girls.

VI.—Schools for Special or Technical Training.

The following is a summary of schools for special and technical training:— Number and strength of schools for special or technical training.

Classes of schools.	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Training schools for masters	48	1,155	43	1,131
Do. for mistresses	12	363	12	291
School of Arts	1	162	1	176
Schools of Medicine	5	197	5	184
Do. of Engineering	1	106	1	167
School of Agriculture	1	96	1	90
Commercial school	...	...	1	153
Industrial schools	5	179	10	295
Ordnance Artificers' school	1	70	1	72
Total ...	74	2,328	75	2,559

(a). *Training Schools.*

Including the school department of the Teachers' College, the number of normal schools for masters fell from 48 to 43, owing to the abolition of the Government normal classes at Gunupur, Narsápur and Bhadráchalám, and the closing of the Yellamanchilli and Tiruvátúr Local Fund schools and the Chittoor American Mission Normal schools. A Local Fund Normal school has recently been opened at Palamcottah. Training schools for masters.

For the last Special Upper Primary Examination 833 pupils appeared from these schools, and 467 pupils passed.

The number of trained teachers who obtained employment or joined their appointments during the year was 511.

The number of normal schools for mistresses remained the same as in the preceding year, viz., 12. Two of the schools in the list of 1884-85 were closed; but two new schools were opened. The strength of the normal departments, however, fell from 363 to 291. Training schools for mistresses.

The Grant-in-aid Code of 1885 laid down certain rules for the recognition of normal schools of the several grades—collegiate, secondary and primary. Under these rules no student can be admitted into a recognized normal school without having passed the general education test of the grade. This regulation affected normal schools for mistresses more than it did those for masters, there being in the former many pupils whose general education qualifications were too low, and who had in consequence to be relegated from the normal to the practising department.

Other restrictions were laid down in the Code all with a view to improve the efficiency of training schools, or to provide that Government money should not be thrown away on persons who obtain normal training without any fixed intention of becoming teachers. A temporary falling off in the numbers was, therefore, to be expected. In the circumstances it can hardly be regarded as a matter for regret.

(b) *School of Arts, Madras.*

The progress of this institution will be found separately noticed under the section "Arts and Sciences."

(c) *Schools of Medicine.*

There were five medical schools as in the previous year, but the attendance fell from 197 to 184. The decrease extends to four out of the five schools, the exception being the school at Tanjore.

76 against 86 pupils were studying in the school department of the Madras Medical college, 5 being female students. In the last primary examination for the Apothecary grade, 16 out of 17 passed, and in the final examination 25 passed out of 26. Further particulars will be found under the section "Medical College."

The Auxiliary Medical School, Ráyapuram (Madras), had 45 pupils on the rolls against 47 at the close of the preceding year. In the final examination for the Hospital Assistant grade, all the pupils presented by this school passed with two exceptions. The Local Board Medical schools at Nellore and Madura and the "Prince of Wales' School" at Tanjore showed good results, though there was a considerable decrease of students in the first-named institution.

(d) *School of Civil Engineering.*

The school department of the Madras College of Engineering had 167 pupils on the rolls against 106 on the 31st March 1885 and 73 on the 31st March 1884. Thus, in two years, the strength has more than doubled.

(e) *Schools of Agriculture.*

During the year under review, a scheme was submitted to Government for the re-organization of the Agricultural College, Saidápet, with a view to adapt the instruction imparted in the institution to the requirements of the new technical education scheme. The sanction of the Secretary of State was awaited at the close of the year. There were 92 pupils in the college at the beginning of the year and 86 at its close. All the nationalities of Southern India were represented, but the number of Muhammadans fell from 12 to 6. Two students were sent from British Burma.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 813, or nearly 200 rupees more than in the previous year, but the expenditure was Rs. 42,139. With the impulse, which is sure to be given to agricultural education by the technical education scheme, it may be anticipated that, along with other special institutions, the college will year by year contribute a larger share to meet expenses.

(f) *Commercial School.*

The Trustees of Pachaiyappa's College have inaugurated a commercial school in connection with their central institution in Madras. It contained 153 pupils at the close of the year.

(g) *Industrial Schools.*

Number and strength of industrial schools.

The recognition of industrial schools by the Grant-in-aid Code, and the liberal provisions therein made for their encouragement, have led to the increase of such schools from 5 to 10, the attendance having risen from 179 to 295. The industries in which pupils are trained and for which grants are given are,—

(i) Carpentry,	(iv) Rattan-work,	(vii) Book-binding,
(ii) Blacksmiths' work,	(v) Tailoring,	(viii) Lace-making, and
(iii) Printing,	(vi) Boot and shoe making,	(ix) Weaving.

The 5 old schools are situated at Madras, Ramnad,* Nazareth * (Tinnevelly district), Erukatancheri * (Tanjore district), and Tanjore, and the 5 new ones at Dindigul, Nazareth * (for girls), Wálajábad,* Trichinopoly * (girls), and Masulipatam.

An industrial section where lace-making is taught has also been opened in the Hobart school for Muhammadan girls in Madras, but it has not been sufficiently separated from the rest of the institution to send up separate returns.

(h) *Ordnance Artificers' School.*

On the 31st March 1886, there were 72 students on the rolls of the school against 70 on the same date in 1885. There were 31 admissions and 29 withdrawals during the year. The school worked satisfactorily.

VII.—Scholarships.

8 scholarships of Rs. 15 each per mensem are now awardable on the results of the F.A. Examination, and 18 scholarships of Rs. 10 each per mensem awardable on the results of the Matriculation Examination. They are distributed as follows:—

—	15 Rupees Scholarships.	10 Rupees Scholarships.
For Muhammadans	3	6
For women	2	4
For the classes included in Article 6, Chapter II, of the Code	2	6
For Uriyas	1	2

The change is favourable to Muhammadans and Uriyas. The scholarships reserved for women were intended to induce some of them to seek collegiate education; but, as there are no colleges specially designed for them, it is not likely that this portion of the scheme will be brought into effect for some time. Of the 26 scholarships, only 12 were awarded in the current year.

Under Chapter VI of the Grant-in-aid Code several aided colleges were able to institute scholarships with the help of a Government grant.

Scholarships in girls' schools.

The number of girls that received scholarships connected with Government schools was 133 against 59, and the amount expended was Rs. 1,174 against Rs. 817 in the previous year. The expenditure on scholarship in Local Board girls' schools from Local funds amounted to Rs. 34. The Grant-in-aid Code provides for the institution of stipendiary scholarships in secondary aided schools.

Expenditure on scholarships.

The total amount expended on stipendiary scholarships, excluding the outlay in training schools for masters and mistresses which forms part of the ordinary expenditure of those institutions, was Rs. 32,070 against Rs. 29,436 in 1884-85.

VIII.—General.

Book department.

To the stock valued at Rs. 1,02,215 at the close of the previous year fresh stock of the value of Rs. 55,678 was added, thus raising the entire value to Rs. 1,57,893. The value of books disposed of during the year was Rs. 55,797 leaving the value at the close of the year at Rs. 1,02,096. The sale-proceeds of books amounted to Rs. 37,805 and the charges for printing and establishment aggregated Rs. 30,792.

School and public libraries.

The libraries of the Government colleges and schools continued to be maintained in good order. On the abolition of the Bellary college, which took place during the year, the portion of its splendid library which was considered suitable for a high school was made over to the Municipality, and the remaining books were at the close of the year awaiting distribution among Government colleges. Liberal provision has been made in the Grant-in-aid Code for grants to school and public libraries.

Museums and exhibitions.

The only museums attached to Government institutions are the museum of the school of arts and the one recently formed in the Presidency college. The

* These institutions are maintained by Missionary bodies.

school of arts obtained favourable mention for the contributions it made to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition recently held in London.

Supply of teaching agency.

As already mentioned the normal pupils in training institutions are now required to enter into an agreement binding themselves to serve as teachers for a definite period, and the educational qualification for admission has been raised. Though these restrictions press rather hard at first and require to be applied with discretion, they cannot fail to be productive of good in the long run. Of the 21,075 teachers in public schools of all kinds, 16,726 are still uncertificated and unpassed.

Expenditure on education.

The entire expenditure on education, including grants to institutions like the Lawrence asylum and the Bellary orphanage, which are not debited to "Education" in the Accountant-General's returns, was Rs. 44,89,305, of which Rs. 12,74,946 came from Provincial revenues, Rs. 6,12,741 from Local funds, Rs. 1,75,561 from Municipal funds, Rs. 14,29,336 from fees, and the balance, Rs. 9,96,721, from endowments, subscriptions, and other sources. 8·49 per cent. of the expenditure was devoted to superintendence (direction and inspection), 10·44 per cent. to superior education, and 62·3 per cent. to secondary and primary education. The balance (18·77 per cent.) was expended on special and technical schools, scholarships, buildings, and miscellaneous items.

Education Commission.

The following is a summary of steps taken during the year to give effect to the recommendations of the Education Commission—(1) Indigenous schools, lists of which are maintained by Inspecting schoolmasters, are visited and every help given to masters to improve them. High class indigenous schools have not applied for recognition or grant; but the heads of such institutions are being communicated with. (2) The curriculum of primary schools has been revised to include subjects of practical use. (3) The school fee notification provides for the levy of fees in Board schools and also for liberal scholarships. (4) There was an increase in the number and strength of night schools as explained above. (5) All the Government secondary and primary schools have been transferred to District Boards and Municipal councils, excepting those in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godávari, the Saidápet, Chittoor and Guntúr high schools, the Madrasa-i-Azam, and the Mailapur school intended for Muhammadans. (6) The scholarship scheme was revised and scholarship grants instituted in aided colleges and high schools. (7) Liberal provision is made in the new code for the development of Muhammadan and European education.

MEDICAL COLLEGE. (1885–86.)

At the opening of the session of 1885-86, there were 226 students (of whom 87 were Europeans and Eurasians, 23 Native Christians, and 34 Brahmins) against 215 in the previous year. The increase is all the more gratifying in that it appertained to every branch of the institution. It is also noteworthy that every class of the community was represented. With the exception of 9 female students and those in the Chemist and Druggist class, all had passed some University examination. Several students, male and female, have joined from Bengal and Bombay. From death, illness and other causes the strength of the college fell to 214 by the close of the session. 2 students proceeded to Europe to prosecute their studies.

Senior department.

Out of 116 students of the first or senior department, who went up for the University examinations, 71, or a percentage of 61·2, passed as shown below:—

—	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage passed.
First L.M. and S.	84	47	55·9
Second do.	14	9	64·3
Preliminary Scientific	5	3	60
First M.B. and C.M.	9	8	88·9
Second do.	4	4	100
Total ...	116	71	61·2

There having been many failures in anatomy, increased attention and time have been given to that subject. 2 present and a former student of the college took the M.A. degree in biology. In November 1885 Government ordered that vacancies in the Warrant Medical branch should be filled up in future only by medical graduates—a measure sure to increase the popularity of the college. 3 former students have obtained commissions in England, 2 in the Royal Navy and 1 in the Army Medical Department.

There were 71 male and 5 female students in the second department, in which education is gratuitous and from which apothecaries have been hitherto recruited. This department will cease to exist two years hence, a change not to be regretted, as the system of gratuitous education will cease with it and a higher qualified body of medical students will fill the positions hitherto held by those passing out of the department. The results of the primary and final examinations were highly satisfactory. There was 1 failure out of 4 examined for the druggist diploma. Second department.

7 lady students entered the college on the opening of the session in October last, thus increasing the number under training to 14. Of these, 1 is qualifying for the M.B. and C.M. degree, 4 for the L.M. and S. degree, and 9 for the Medical Practitioner's certificate. On the whole the lady students have made good progress in their studies and are favourably reported on by their teachers. Lady students.

A new dissecting house, which is a great improvement on the sheds which were accidentally burnt down in April 1885, was completed and handed over for use. A tiffin-room for Hindu students and additions to the college building will, it is hoped, be put in hand before long. An annual gold medal for midwifery has been founded by Mr. P. S. Ramasawmy Mudalyar, C.I.E., in commemoration of the Marquis of Ripon's visit to Madras in 1884. General.

The gymnasium is in a satisfactory condition and the average attendance good. The condition of the library and museum is also satisfactory. A Volunteer Company was formed by the European and Eurasian students during the year. Its present strength is 51.

The aggregate expenditure was Rs. 67,496 and the receipts by fees Rs. 17,104, showing an excess of Rs. 2,199 over the previous year. With the abolition of the second department there will be an annual saving of Rs. 14,000, now paid in stipends. Financial.

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM. (1885-86.)

The strength of the school on the 1st April 1885 was 298; 51 boys were admitted and 63 left during the year, leaving 286 on the rolls on the 31st March 1886. This number is 44 below the normal strength of the boys' school, and includes 4 boys on sick certificate. Of those who left 1 entered the Lawrence Asylum Press and 17 the Government Telegraph Department; 8 enlisted in European regiments; 1 was sent to the Industrial School; 1 died (from typhoid fever); and 10 were returned to their parents as being over age. Of the boys remaining at the end of the year 99 were of European and 187 of Eurasian parentage. 35 were orphans and 121 fatherless. 25 of the total number were Roman Catholics. There are only 63 boys over 14 years of age; when from these are taken the telegraph, the band, and the gymnastic classes, there are none left for other industries. Of 8 boys over sixteen 5 are in the telegraph class and 2 of them are expected to enter the department shortly. The 8 lads who had passed the final examination for the Telegraph Department, as noted in the last annual report, left last April, and 9 others entered the department at the close of the year under review. The strength of the telegraph class at present is 27, which is in 2 divisions. The 2 lads mentioned in the last annual report, who were receiving instruction—one in tailoring and the other in carpentry—left during the year, and these classes have been closed, as there are no boys available. The band class now numbers 33 members. Three divisions, numbering 45 each, were put through a course of gymnastics for a period of 3 months each. The total receipts for Male branch.

the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,872 and there was an opening balance of Rs. 3,031. The expenditure was Rs. 96,664, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 10,239. The receipts and expenditure in 1884-85 amounted to Rs. 1,06,020 and Rs. 1,20,571, respectively. There has been an increase in expenditure under education, chiefly for books and band instruments; and under household, owing to a fresh supply of blankets for school and hospital use. On the other hand the expenditure under clothing and victualling has been less. The average cost per boy for the year 1885-86 was Rs. 284-14-0, which is Rs. 9 less per head than in the previous year, but Rs. 15 more than the average for the past 8 years, a result to be expected, considering that the same establishment has to be maintained notwithstanding that the number of boys has been decreasing for several years past.

Female branch.

The strength of the girls' school on the 1st April 1885 was 59; there were 10 admissions and 4 departures during the year; thus the number on the rolls on the 31st March 1886 was 65. 51 of these were of European and 14 of Eurasian parentage, and 7 of the total number were Roman Catholics. 12 of the girls were orphans and 29 fatherless. Of 3 girls sent up for the Special Upper Primary examination, 1 passed in the first class. 5 girls appeared for the Peter Cator Scripture examination, lower grade, and all passed. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 20,377 and the opening balance was Rs. 9,997. The total expenditure was Rs. 17,238, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 13,136. The average cost per girl was Rs. 247-14-8, which is Rs. 22-7-0 more than in the previous year, but about Rs. 18 less than the average for the past 8 years. The increased cost has been chiefly under bedding, a fresh supply of woollen bed rugs and blankets having been obtained from England, and sheeting and dungary from Calicut.

Garden, live stock, carts, plantations, &c.

The expenditure under all heads for the year has been Rs. 3,854 and the actual cash receipts Rs. 2,370; but taking into account the value of free supplies and cart-hire, the receipts may be estimated at Rs. 4,883, which will give a balance to credit of Rs. 1,029. 841 lbs. of tea were obtained from the tea garden.

Health.

The health of the girls' school has been very satisfactory and that of the boys fairly good. The total admissions to hospital from both branches were 204, or 57 per cent. of the average annual strength, against 67 per cent. in 1884-85. There were 5 cases of typhoid fever, 1 of which proved fatal.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS. (1885–86.)

The following examinations were held during the year 1885-86:—(1) The Special Test examinations in May, (2) for the grade of Civil Medical pupil in August, (3) for the grade of Native Medical pupil in August, (4) for Officers of the Salt Department in November, (5) the Middle School examination in December, (6) the Special Upper Primary examination and the Higher Examination for Women in December, (7) for Matriculated candidates in handwriting in December.

Special Test examinations.

For these examinations 3,577 candidates registered their names, 3,097 were examined, and 1,035, or 33 per cent. of those examined, passed. The corresponding numbers for 1884-85 were 3,729 registered, 3,209 examined, and 1,067 passed. There has been a considerable falling off in the number of candidates for the Judicial Tests, probably owing to the fact that candidates who pass the examinations are not now eligible for admission as pleaders in district and other courts. The increase in the number of candidates for the Revenue Higher Grade is considered to be due to the concession made to Government servants, allowing them to appear for this test up to 1889 without passing the F.A. examination.

Police Test.

The results of the Police Test examination are very unsatisfactory. Out of a total number of 78 candidates who were registered, 51 appeared and only 6 passed.

Medical examinations.

In the examinations for admission to the grades of "Civil Medical Pupil" and "Native Medical Pupil," 88 and 23 candidates appeared, respectively, against 128 and 123 in the previous year. The results have not been reported to Government.

For the Salt Test examinations 570 candidates appeared, of whom 294 passed, against 516 and 391, respectively, in 1884-85. Salt Tests.

7,775 male and 336 female candidates registered their names; of these, 2,551 males and 89 females passed. The subjoined statement compares the results of the year under review with those of the previous year :— Middle School examination.

—	Males.				Females.			
	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.	Registered.	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of passes.
1884-85	8,269	8,082	4,704	58	282	276	191	69
1885-86	7,775	7,564	2,551	34	336	324	89	27

The very considerable falling off in the number of those who passed in 1885-86 is reported to be due to the higher minimum now required for a pass in certain subjects and in the aggregate marks to be obtained. The failure is reported to have been chiefly in arithmetic and translation. Of the 21 candidates who appeared from the school of arts in industrial branches, 3 passed in wood-engraving, 13 in drawing, and 1 in modelling. The following statement shows the classes of the community to which the candidates belonged :—

—	Registered.		Examined.		Passed.		Percentage of passes.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Brahmans	3,841	2	3,726	2	1,393	1	37	50
Hindus (other than Brahmans).	2,714	11	2,653	9	736	2	28	22
Europeans	83	99	79	94	26	18	33	20
East Indians	219	123	208	121	73	30	35	25
Native Christians	595	99	586	96	252	38	43	40
Muhammadans	315	...	305	...	68	...	22	...
Parsees	6	2	6	2	2	...	33	...
Burmese	2	...	1	...	1	...	100	...
Total ...	7,775	336	7,564	324	2,551	89	34	27

Only 1 Brahman female appeared and passed. No Muhammadan females appeared. As regards the optional subjects in which the candidates appeared, mathematics was taken up by the largest number. For the first time candidates appeared in music, carpentry and telegraphy.

1,527 male and 657 female candidates registered their names, of whom 693 males and 282 females passed. 8 Muhammadan and 6 Brahman females appeared, of whom 5 and 1, respectively, passed. This is the first time that Muhammadan females have presented themselves for this examination. Special Upper Primary examination.

218 candidates were registered, of whom 123 passed. Europeans, Eurasians, and Native Christians formed the great bulk of the candidates. Higher Examination for Women.

For this examination 1,208 candidates appeared and 456 passed, against 1,204 and 443 respectively in 1884-85. Examination of Matriculates in Handwriting.

The receipts and charges in connexion with the commission for 1885-86 were in round numbers Rs. 62,482 and Rs. 59,123, respectively, showing a surplus of Rs. 3,359. In 1884-85 receipts amounted to Rs. 64,734 and charges to Rs. 65,053. Receipts and charges.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS. (1885.)

The total number of works registered during 1885 was 872 (753 books and 119 periodicals) against 818 in the previous year. Of these, 340 were original works, 453 republications, and 79 translations. The following statement shows the various subjects treated of:—

Number.	Subject.	Books published in English.	Books published in the vernacular languages spoken in the province.	Books published in the classical languages of India.	Books published in more than one language.	Total.
1	Art	4	5	...	...	9
2	Biography	...	4	...	...	4
3	Drama	...	10	1	...	11
4	Fiction	...	20	1	...	21
5	History	10	7	...	...	17
6	Language	26	56	5	39	126
7	Law	17	12	...	...	29
8	Medicine	6	7	...	5	18
9	Miscellaneous	47	47	4	...	98
10	Poetry	4	52	4	2	62
11	Politics	3	2	...	...	5
12	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science)	...	3	...	...	3
13	Religion	14	348	44	11	417
14	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	6	16	...	2	24
15	Science (Natural and other) ...	17	7	1	3	28
16	Voyages and Travels	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	154	596	60	62	872
1	Original works	104	185	6	45	340
2	Translations	14	65	...	...	79
3	Republications	36	346	54	17	453
	Total ...	154	596	60	62	872

The number of publications is above the average for the last 10 years under the heads Art, History, Language, Law, Miscellaneous, Politics, Religion and Science (Natural and Mathematical); there is a decline under Drama, Fiction, and Poetry; while under the 4 remaining heads Biography, Medicine, Philosophy, and Travels, the difference is inappreciable. The number of "original works" and "translations" is far greater than the average under the same heads for the 10 preceding years, while the number of republications is 15 per cent. less. As usual religious books form by far the largest class. Educational works show an increase of 4 per cent. over the average for the 8 preceding years. Several useful works, the most important of them being written by graduates of the Madras University, were produced under Industrial Art, Medicine, Science, Philosophy and Language. The steady increase of periodicals, from 55 in 1883 to 74 and 119 in 1884 and 1885, respectively, and the high percentage of English school books, law books, and periodicals by native authors, show that the educated natives are taking a fair share in trying to supply what are believed to be the literary, social and political wants of the day. The publication of keys, paraphrases, compendiums, notes, vocabularies, &c., issued with the avowed object of helping candidates to pass examinations, is not, however, a matter for unmixed congratulation from an educational or scholastic point of view. A fact worthy of mention is the appearance of a book in the Badaga dialect hitherto unknown in the published literature of this Presidency. The number of copyrights registered during 1885 was 172, which is the largest on record. The provisions of the law, with respect to the proprietary right in books, seem to be better understood than before in British territory, but they are violated by native printers beyond it, especially in the French settlement of Karikal, withi mpunity, pirated editions of Government school-books in particular having been largely published there for sale in this presidency.

VERNACULAR PRESS. (1885.)

The following is a statement of the newspapers and magazines published in the Madras Presidency during the year 1885 :—

Languages in which published.	Class and particulars of publication.																	
	General and political.						Scientific and literary.						Religious.					
	Daily.	Bi or tri weekly.	Weekly.	Fortnightly or tri-monthly.	Monthly.	Total.	Daily.	Bi or tri weekly.	Weekly.	Fortnightly or tri-monthly.	Monthly.	Total.	Daily.	Bi or tri weekly.	Weekly.	Fortnightly or tri-monthly.	Monthly.	Total.
English	4	3	10	...	2	19	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	3	4
(Diglott.)																		
English and a Vernacular ...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	4	6
Vernaculars.																		
(Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese, and Hindustani)	1	3	14	6	1	25	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	1	7	10

Of the English papers 8 are conducted by natives ; the most important of these is the "Hindu," a tri-weekly political paper, with a circulation of 1,300 copies. Among the vernacular papers, the principal are the *Santosha Séti*, a Tamil monthly publication, and the *Svadesa Mitran*, a weekly political paper.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Madras School of Art. (1885-86.)

The total number of students on the rolls rose from 162 to 176, though the number of girls fell from 31 to 20. The number of European and Eurasian pupils fell from 63 to 57, but under all other classes of the community there was improvement, especially under Vaisyas and Sudras. Fees, however, show a decrease of Rs. 153, owing to a falling off in the attendance in division I where the fee is high (8 rupees per mensem). 66 pupils obtained certificates during the year, and the results of the Middle School examination, Industrial branches, were very good. Mr. Holder, the assistant appointed by the Secretary of State, joined the institution in April. This increase in the teaching power, coinciding as it does with the introduction of the scheme for the development of technical instruction in this presidency, will, it is hoped, bring about a marked improvement in the scope and character of the school. 3 pupils obtained employment during the year as draughtsmen. 7 apprentices left after having completed their training, 2 had to be dismissed, and 10 have been newly entertained. The work done at the school has been both varied and of a high quality. The exhibits sent to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition obtained favorable mention from the Exhibition authorities. The manufacturing department was active throughout the year. The discovery of kaolin at Kadgoody and the successful experiments with new colors for pottery decoration will, it is hoped, lead to further improvement in this direction. The museum, which has had additions made to it and received valuable gifts during the year, now forms a very important portion of the school. The visitors numbered 76,564 or 31,000 over the number of the previous year. A reading room has been set apart for the students and a selection made from the library for their especial use.

There was an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the receipts from sales, which is attributed to the work done for the London Exhibition. The actual receipts, excluding stock and outstandings, amounted to Rs. 50,122 against Rs. 32,730 in

1884-85. The value of stock and outstandings was Rs. 7,908 against Rs. 10,884 at the close of the previous year. The amount in favor of the school on the 31st March 1886 was Rs. 24,208, or about Rs. 9,000 more than at the commencement of the year.

Government Central Museum. (1885-86.)

Visitors. The total number of visitors to the museum was 311,462, being 38,494 more than in 1884-85. Of these 57·07 per cent. were males and 42·92 females as against 56·08 and 43·92, respectively, in the previous year. The average attendance of gosha ladies on the days set apart for them was 98 against 53 in the previous year.

Indian and Colonial Exhibition. The ordinary work of the museum was interrupted by the formation of a collection of art wares, jewellery, trade products, &c., of South India for the Madras court of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. The sanction of Government was obtained to the retention of a number of the exhibits for the museum at the close of the exhibition.

Ethnology and antiquities. A number of Buddhist sculptures from 2 small topes at Eusofzai were presented to the museum through Major H. H. Cole. A collection of impressions of the seals of South Indian dynasties was commenced. An ancient Dutch manuscript was presented by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

Herbarium. The herbarium-keeper was mainly employed in making a collection of raw products for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, but he also systematically arranged a number of Indian and exotic plants. 61 plants were collected in Vellore.

Library. The number of visitors to the library was 5,563 against 5,172 in the preceding year. 860 books were added to it during the year.

Natural history. The additions to the collection of mammalia numbered 27 and included a lion, which died in the People's Park. The total number of birds acquired was 626, of which the greater number were collected by Mr. Davison, whose services were engaged for a period of 8 months. A large number of fish was added, collected for the most part during the Superintendent's tour on the west coast. A large number of specimens were, as usual, added to the collections of crustacea, insecta, and mollusca, including shells of the pearl oyster at various stages of growth, presented by Mr. H. S. Thomas.

Numismatics. The systematic arrangement of the silver and copper coins was commenced, and manuscript catalogues were prepared. During the year 1,411 coins were presented to the museum, including a Rama tanka presented by Mr. T. M. Scott and a gold coin of the Gupta era by the Madras Literary Society.

Popular lectures. Lectures were given by the Superintendent on sponges and corals and by Mr. C. Michie Smith on cyclones. These were well attended by Europeans and Native students.

Oriental Manuscripts Library. (1885-86.)

Arrangements were made during the year for conducting the archæological survey of this presidency, and the Curator, Dr. Oppert, was relieved of the duty of going on tour in search of Sanskrit manuscripts. The allotment of Rs. 3,200 made for the discovery and preservation of the records of ancient Sanskrit literature was transferred to the archæological survey, and orders were passed by Government to increase Dr. Oppert's contingent allowance for work connected with the collection and publication of Sanskrit manuscripts. The financial transactions of the year show that the allotment of Rs. 3,200 was almost entirely utilized. The amount spent in the purchase of manuscripts was double that expended during the preceding year, while an increased amount also appears to have been spent in transcription. Dr. Oppert made 4 tours during the year, visiting the Chingleput, Coimbatore, Salem, Bellary, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam districts. The number of manuscripts

catalogued during the year was 24,800 against 22,000 in 1884-85. The total number catalogued during the last 3 years has been 58,600. 70 manuscripts were transcribed from originals by copyists against 44 in the preceding year. The number of manuscripts purchased was 300 against 259 in 1884-85, and the number presented 60 against 27. The library had 936 visitors against 820 in the preceding year. Of these 409 were readers, 220 copyists, and 307 ordinary visitors. A "Sanskrit and Vernacular Text Publication Society" has been founded under Dr. Oppert's auspices, and generous support accorded to it by native princes and noblemen. Only 4 books and publications were presented to the library during the year.

Madras Observatory. (1885.)

The volume of "Telegraphic Longitude Determinations in India" and the 2 volumes of "Hourly Magnetical Observations" made at Singapore between 1841 and 1845 and at Madras between 1851 and 1855, which were mentioned as ready for issue in the last report, were widely distributed in 1885.

Meridian circle observations.

The Astronomer's attention was chiefly directed to the necessary preliminary investigations for the publication of the results of the meridian circle observations from 1862 up to the present time. Although, as stated in previous reports, the reductions have for some years past been kept practically up to date, *i.e.*, so far as the calculation of mean right ascensions and polar distances from the original observations, there was much yet to be done in the way of investigation of the correction to assumed latitude, that arising from flexure of the instrument, and the numerous small errors inevitable in the most carefully-made series of observations and reductions extending over so many years. Copies of the original meridian circle reductions were made from 1862 up to 1877 (those for the remaining 8 years being still in hand) with a view to their being safely deposited in England, available for reference when required. The formation of the star ledgers or collection of separate results for each star in order of right ascension, and the deduced catalogues of mean positions for each year, are works which cannot be entrusted to native assistants, and must be done by the Astronomer himself throughout. These were completed for the years 1862, 1863 and partly for 1864, and will form the first of the 8 volumes about to be published, and for which press copies were in hand at the close of the year under review. The star ledgers for the next 3 years, 1865 to 1867, are also in progress for the second volume of the new series. Except for ordinary time observations, and determination of the position of the few comparison stars required for observations with the equatoreals, the meridian circle will be little used until publication of its past results is accomplished. Only 352 complete positions of stars were taken with it in 1885, making 52,074 during the past 24 years, and completing all that are required for the final star catalogue in hand.

Discovery of the new planet "Vera."

A new planet, discovered on February 4th, was observed on 21 nights in February and March, and a telegram was sent to Professor Krueger of Kiel to secure its recognition and further observation in Europe. The reduced results of all the observations were at once communicated to Government, and were published in the *Berliner Astronomisches Jahrbuch* and also in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, the leading astronomical periodical of Europe. The new planet, named Vera, was the 245th of the group of minor planets between Mars and Jupiter and the sixth independently discovered at Madras.

Other extra meridional pursuits.

Besides the discovery of Vera, the planet Sylvia was observed on 3 nights in April; and Eva, not observable in Europe, was also found and observed in October. Little else was done with the equatoreals owing to pressure of the more important preparations for publication of the meridian circle results.

Public time provisions.

Madras mean time has been transmitted daily at 4 P.M. to all Government telegraph offices in India, since February 1873, with sufficient accuracy for all ordinary purposes of the postal, telegraph and railway services. True local time is indicated at Madras in 3 ways, viz., by gun-fire, by a semaphore, and by

controlled electrical clocks. The Fort time signal gun has been fired by means of electrical currents from the observatory twice daily, viz., at noon and 8 P.M., since October 1870, and is generally correct within a small fraction of a second. Occasional failures, due to faulty friction tubes and other causes, are unavoidable, and 40 such occurred in 1885, leaving 690 out of 730, or 94½ per cent., of successful signals during the year. A semaphore, attached to the Marine office flag-staff, is dropped by electrical currents at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M., and seems to be preferred by many of the ship captains for chronometer rating to the gun-fire. A clock with a 3-foot dial, under electrical control by the standard mean-time regulator at the observatory, also shows true time to the shipping from the Custom House, facing the pier, but is too small for such a position. A second similar clock, set up at the new General Post and Telegraph Offices in December 1884, was of little use for want of proper attendance. A third clock awaits erection at the Public Works Office, Chepâk, on the South Beach. Suggestions have been submitted to Government upon the subject, which, if approved, will it is hoped render the working of the 3 clocks satisfactory, but this has only been partially the case hitherto even with the one at the Marine office.

Meteorology.

The Madras meteorological register was continued in the form adopted since the year 1861, and the results were communicated to the Meteorological Reporter, Madras, besides being published in a supplement of the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in the 2 leading local newspapers. Daily weather telegrams were despatched about noon to Simla during the official season there, and to Calcutta and Bombay throughout the year. No extraordinary meteorological occurrence occurred in 1885. Rain returns from 217 Revenue Board stations were tabulated and printed in the local gazette, only such registers being accepted as were furnished from stations supplied with gauges tested at the observatory. Rain-gauges were also tested and supplied to 101 new stations from which correct returns were not previously available.

Madras Meteorological Department. (1885.)

The number of observatories under the control of this department continued the same as at the end of last year, viz., 2 second-class and 15 third-class stations, exclusive of the one at Madras. 4 candidates were initiated in the duties of meteorological assistants and appointed to out-stations. 12 observatories were inspected during the year, 8 by the Meteorological Reporter to this Government, and 4 by the Reporter to the Government of India. The Meteorological Reporter states that, except at Masulipatam, there has been a steady improvement in the work and general conditions of the observatories. The assistants have evinced greater interest in the performance of their duties, and the records and reductions have been executed with greater accuracy and punctually submitted to the head office. Most of the thermometer sheds have been re-thatched and a new one was constructed at Mercara during the year. All the barometers and thermometers lately issued to the various observatories have been duly compared with the official standards at Calcutta. A set of portable standard instruments has been supplied for the use of the Reporter during inspection tours. Daily weather telegrams of the 10 A.M. readings were sent to Calcutta or Simla from all the observatories except Amini Divi.

The Meteorological Reporter's office establishment having been increased to 5 assistants, there is now no difficulty in keeping the work up to date. During the year under report no extra work was undertaken, but special attention was given to clearing up the few remaining arrears. The work of the office consisted, besides the ordinary daily routine, of the careful scrutiny and revision of the records and registers received from the observatories at which the assistants reduce their own observations; the examination and reduction of the records from third-class observatories; making copies of the registers for transmission to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India; and supplying information and returns requested by other Government officials.

The following tables show the mean annual meteorological results and the extreme meteorological records for 1885 as registered at the various observatories.

Mean annual meteorological results for 1885.

Stations.	Barometric pressure.	Vapour tension.	Solar heat in vacuo.	Temperature in shade.	Daily range.	Relative humidity.	Daily velocity of wind.	Rainfall on ground.	
	INCHES.	INCHES.	DEGS.	DEGS.	DEGS.	CENTS.	MILES.	INCHES.	DAYS.
Amini Divi (Laccadives).	29·887	·878	140·9	80·3	10·4	85	...	51·17	82
Bangalore ...	26·938	·520	130·3	73·1	19·8	64	150	39·75	77
Bellary ...	28·371	·542	141·0	80·1	23·3	53	164	29·03	60
Cochin ...	29·892	·816	127·4	80·0	12·2	80	...	140·86	173
Coimbatore ...	28·367	·686	142·5	77·8	19·2	72	94	20·20	88
Cuddapah ...	29·425	·658	148·5	82·9	19·0	59	...	28·75	63
Kurnool ...	28·933	·647	148·2	80·5	22·6	63	...	30·94	76
Madras ...	29·864	·787	140·9	81·0	15·3	74	165	47·88	93
Madura ...	29·436	·761	144·4	82·0	19·6	69	89	26·24	74
Mangalore ...	29·814	·804	145·8	79·3	12·7	81	80	123·95	149
Masulipatam ...	29·847	·810	144·1	80·7	16·0	77	155	40·24	75
Mercara ...	26·246	·563	142·7	67·1	15·5	85	114	127·81	177
Negapatam ...	29·872	·817	144·4	81·7	10·7	75	52	57·45	76
Rajahmundry.	29·741	·704	...	81·0	16·9	66	...	41·17	91
Salem ...	28·956	·735	134·4	80·2	23·6	71	78	47·37	89
Secunderabad.	28·059	·548	140·9	77·7	20·4	59	152	40·82	109
Trichinopoly ...	29·629	·734	143·1	82·4	19·6	67	50	24·46	55
Wellington ...	24·242	·399	125·3	61·1	17·1	74	71	61·91	154

Extreme meteorological records for 1885.

Stations.	Highest reading of sun maximum.		Highest reading of shade maximum.		Lowest reading of shade minimum.		Greatest velocity of wind.		Heaviest fall of rain.	
	DEG.	On	DEG.	On	DEG.	On	MILES.	On	INCH.	On
Amini Divi (Laccadives)..	168·8	Oct. 30	94·0	May 6	69·0	Nov. 23	...	...	3·38	June 17
Bangalore ...	147·6	May 13	96·6	May 1	52·9	Jan. 27	365	June 23	4·80	Sept. 13
Bellary ...	159·7	Sept. 28	107·9	April 21	54·2	Dec. 5	399	Aug. 19	3·44	Sept. 15
Cochin ...	138·7	Dec. 1	92·7	April 3	67·2	Jan. 22	...	...	5·56	July 23
Coimbatore ...	153·9	July 17	100·8	May 1	58·7	Jan. 27	288	June 27	1·52	May 27
Cuddapah ...	170·6	Sept. 12	108·3	May 4	59·4	Dec. 5	...	...	2·86	Dec. 18
Kurnool ...	170·7	May 2	110·8	May 4	47·9	Dec. 5	...	...	3·70	July 10
Madras ...	160·7	Mar. 25	101·9	July 26	62·0	Jan. 26	383	Nov. 2	6·00	Nov. 16
Madura ...	162·1	Sept. 7	105·1	May 5	65·0	Feb. 2	221	July 3	1·65	Oct. 29
Mangalore ...	159·5	Sept. 13	93·6	Jan. 21	64·7	Jan. 22	196	June 9	9·10	July 1
Masulipatam ...	161·9	July 8	101·8	July 7	61·8	Jan. 16	352	Dec. 16	3·85	Nov. 3
Mercara ...	159·0	April 18	88·3	May 1	50·6	Feb. 18	474	June 29	5·40	Aug. 12
Negapatam ...	159·4	Aug. 10	99·2	June 28	64·2	Feb. 2	296	Dec. 3	9·06	Nov. 16
Rajahmundry.	...	...	103·7	April 24	58·4	Dec. 4	...	...	3·55	Dec. 19
Salem ...	148·6	Mar. 10	104·5	May 5	57·8	Feb. 2	198	Mar. 10	9·85	Sept. 8
Secunderabad.	161·9	April 23	105·1	May 4	49·4	Dec. 5	534	June 26	3·79	Nov. 3
Trichinopoly ...	160·5	Feb. 19	104·6	May 19	61·9	Feb. 3	134	Jan. 16	3·11	Sept. 8
Wellington ...	142·4	Sept. 11	80·1	May 3	34·2	Jan. 14	348	Nov. 16	5·58	Nov. 11

Government Architecture. (1885-86.)

There was no architectural work carried out during the year 1885-86, to which special reference need be made. The last important building constructed was the new Ophthalmic Hospital at Madras which was noticed in the last administration report.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1885-86.)

THE archæological survey in this Presidency continued to be under the direction of Mr. A. Rae.

Bellary.

The month of April 1885 was occupied with the continuation of the survey of the fine Chálukyan temples in the south-west of the Bellary district mentioned in last year's report. In the beginning of May, the staff returned to Madras, and remained there till August finishing up the previous season's field work. During this time, the pandit attached to the party was engaged on inscription work at Conjeeveram and other places in the Chingleput district. He collected a large amount of material, which should prove useful for historical and palæographical purposes.

Chingleput and North Arcot.

On the 4th August Mr. Rae proceeded on tour through the Chingleput and North Arcot districts. In the former a number of interesting Chola temples were surveyed, and in the latter some caves were visited. The survey of these formed the most important part of the work done during the tour, as an examination of their architectural features proved them to be early works of the Pallava class, thereby giving hope to the further discovery of other works of importance among the numerous excavations on hand in the district. The tour was terminated at the end of August by the completion of the survey of the Pallava temples of Conjeeveram.

Anantapur.

The staff remained at head-quarters till the beginning of December, engaged in finishing drawings, &c. They then proceeded to Gooty, from whence they marched by road through various places in the taluk to Penukonda. The result of this tour through the Gooty and Anantapur taluks showed them to be, with a few exceptions, singularly devoid of objects of archæological interest. None of the temples entered in the official lists seem to be anterior to the Vijayanagar period, and they are generally very plain. This portion of the country is, however, rich in examples of hill forts, which are well worthy of a future survey. Mr. Rae made notes of and copied a number of copper-plate grants at various places on the route and several stone inscriptions. Penukonda was reached on the 23rd December 1885, and a survey of the remains there commenced. The buildings are very extensive, including a palace, numbers of temples, mosques, tombs, &c., and, being in style closely allied to the structures at Vijayanagar, are historically and archæologically interesting. The mythological series of sculptures covering the "Isvara and Ramasvámi" temples are excellent examples of design and execution. All the surrounding places of note in the Penukonda taluk were visited, and surveys made where desirable. The numerous stone inscriptions in Penukonda were copied, as also were a number of copper-plates hitherto unnoted. The party then moved to the large temple at Lépáksha. This temple is important in many respects, and contains some beautiful scroll, floral, and figure sculptures in the best period of Vijayanagar art. The floral carvings are numerous and varied, and are, Mr. Rae considers, sufficiently good to supply *motifs* to designers in the present day.

The next move was to Purá to meet Dr. Burgess, Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India. Several places of interest were visited on the way, including Hindupur, Madaksíra, Kambadur, Kalyándrúg, and Raidrug. At Kambadur there are three temples, all of which are built in the Jaina style. Two are deserted, and are being ruined by shrubs; the third is the most ornate and is in use as a *Siva* temple. This building is called the "Chola" temple by the villagers. It is, however, not Chola in style, but Chálukyan with a combination

of Jaina features not usually found in the other black stone temples in these districts. It is built partly in granite and partly in black stone; all the sculptures being in the latter material. A series of sculptured panels on the parapet surrounding the *máhámandapam* are very striking. At first sight they call to mind the Amarávati marbles. They are however Jaina, interspersed with Siva figures. This temple is rather an interesting discovery, as its architecture would lead to the supposition that the Chálukyan style, so peculiar to Dharwar and Maisúr, had not only extended its influence to the buildings in the taluks bordering the former province on the Tungabhadra river, but had also spread into the Madras districts on the Maisúr border.

The camp then moved on to Harihar, and the large Chálukyan temple * at that place was surveyed in detail. Mr. Rae next proceeded through several places in the Harpanahalli taluk, including Hullwagle, Nilgunda and Bágali. At this latter place there are no fewer than 6 Chálukyan temples, all more or less complete. The largest and most perfect of the temples is the *Kallesvara*, having in its plan quite a number of shrines. Its architecture is very curious, and exhibits some beautiful and minutely cut work. A fine open *mahámandapam* with a colonnade of piers, each of different design, stands in front. In it are a large number of black stone images, perfect in design and equalling similar work in metal. An important feature in this temple is the incorporation in its details of several features somewhat after those seen on some of the Pallava temples of Kanchivaram. These, however, from their style do not appear as if they had been executed by Pallava workmen, but seem rather the work of Chálukyas, who, having been south to Kanchivaram and seen the temples there, had returned and endeavoured to imitate some of the leading features of the southern architecture, and apply them in this temple. For this reason, apart from the artistic beauty of the structure, the temple is very important and fully merits the complete survey it received. One of the piers in the *mahámandapam*, without any image of any sort carved on it, is worshipped by the people as an incarnation of Brahma. Bellary.

This terminated the year's work. The survey party at the end of the year consisted of 8 draftsmen—5 permanent and 3 temporary—and a pandit who was mainly engaged in translating the mass of collected inscriptions. A number of coins were also collected and tabulated by him.

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* "To one who has not seen any of these Chálukyan temples," says Mr. Rae in one of his reports, "it is difficult to give an exact idea of what they are like. They are sometimes literally covered with the most delicate ornament, each stone being a work of art by itself. They are as different as possible from the coarse work found in most of the principal temples further south; but being generally small shrines, the several authorities in charge have not the requisite funds to keep them in repair, the consequence is that the most of those I have seen are fast going to ruin. Most of them are free from whitewash, but when this is the case it is usually because the people have not the money to expend on it."

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL FUNDS UNDER ACT V OF 1884. (1885-86.)

On the 1st April 1885, the Madras Local Boards Act—V of 1884, which superseded the Madras Local Funds Act—IV of 1871, was introduced into all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, in which the City of Madras Municipal Act I of 1884 was in force. From this date the control over Local Funds formerly exercised by the Board of Revenue was assumed by Government. The administration of local affairs was vested in District Boards, each consisting of a president and not less than 24 members, all revenue officers in charge of divisions of the district being members *ex officio*. Under present arrangements the Collectors of districts continue to be presidents of these boards, but the proportion of official members has been reduced from one-half to one-fourth of the total strength. The new Act further provides for each District Board having a number of Sub-divisional or Taluk Boards and Village Unions subordinate to it. A "union" may consist of one or more revenue villages, and is as a rule directly subordinate to the board of the taluk in which it is situated. Each Taluk Board is to consist of a president and of not less than 12 members, the revenue officer in charge of the division being the *ex-officio* president, and the proportion of official members being fixed at one-third of the total strength. Each Panchayet or Union Board is to consist of not less than 5 members (including the headmen of the villages constituting the union who are *ex-officio* members) and one of these is to be appointed chairman. During the year under review the necessary steps were taken for the formation of Taluk Boards and Panchayets in 16 districts, but these local bodies did not commence to work till the next year (1886-87). Rules were framed for the guidance of Local Boards and their agents and officers in matters connected with the carrying out of the provisions of the new Act, but they were not finally sanctioned until after the close of the year.

Taxes and Receipts.

The cess on land continued to be levied at the rate of 2 annas per rupee of the annual rent value in Malabar, and at one anna in the other districts, except Godávari where it was 9 pies only. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals passing along roads were levied at 189 places in 17 districts. The new Act empowers the levy of house-tax in unions, and the enforcement of this provision was under consideration at the close of the year. The total receipts of District Boards, including the opening balance of Rs. 18,44,840 and Rs. 13,501, the receipts under debt heads, amounted, as shown below, to Rs. 78,99,027 against Rs. 77,41,534 in the previous year :—

——	1884-85.	1885-86.
	RS.	RS.
Opening balance	22,94,945	18,44,840
Receipts under debt heads	7,242	13,501
Grants from Provincial funds	1,76,024	1,92,216
Contributions from Special funds	2,34,948	2,50,095
Revenue from rates and taxes	44,10,139	49,66,111
Fees collected in Local Fund schools	70,549	96,351
Contributions from municipalities and private individuals	61,314	54,721
Income from endowments	3,27,670	3,14,669
Miscellaneous receipts	1,58,703	1,66,523
Total ...	77,41,534	78,99,027

The following are the purposes for which grants were obtained from Provincial funds :—

	Rs.
For roads	1,02,000
For schools	45,711
For hospitals and dispensaries	6,531
For choultries	20,974
For general purposes	17,000
Total ...	1,92,216

The grants for roads were made to the District Boards of South Arcot (Rs. 20,000), South Canara (Rs. 10,000) and the Nílgiris (Rs. 72,000). The grants for choultries were paid to the Anantapur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Madura, Nílgiris, Salem, and Tinnevelly Boards in lieu of emoluments from lands which were originally assigned to the choultries by their founders, but have been resumed by Government. The grant for general purposes was paid to the Boards of South Canara (Rs. 5,000) and the Nílgiris (Rs. 72,000) in consideration of the paucity of their funds.

The increase of 5½ lakhs under rates and taxes was the net result of an increase of Rs. 4,85,725 under land cess and of Rs. 70,247 under tolls. The former was mainly due to the favorable character of the season and to punctuality of collection, and the latter to the opening of additional toll-gates in the districts of South Arcot and Cuddapah. The increase under school fees is ascribed to the adoption of the new scale of fees and to the larger attendance of pupils. The receipts from endowments were Rs. 13,000 less than in the preceding year, the decrease being mainly due to the transfer in the year under review of the grants from Government on account of hospitals, dispensaries, and choultries from this head to that of "Allotments from general revenues."

The total expenditure, including charges under debt heads, amounted to Rs. 58,41,742, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,57,285 at the end of the year. The outlay under the principal heads as compared with 1884-85 is shown below :— Expenditure.

—	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public works	31,93,297	30,74,913
Public Works establishments	5,77,241	5,62,638
Tools and plant	41,845	37,610
Contributions to Provincial funds, Municipalities, &c.	96,457	1,22,088
Education	6,87,744	7,00,796
Medical and sanitary purposes, ...	10,77,522	10,84,597
General establishments, contingencies, &c.	2,15,626	2,37,033
Debt heads	4,298	22,067
Total ...	58,94,030	58,41,742
Balance ...	18,44,840	20,57,285
Total ...	77,38,870	78,99,027

Of the sum of Rs. 30,74,913 shown under public works, Rs. 7,78,200 were spent on the construction of new roads, school-houses, dispensaries, &c., and Rs. 22,96,713 on the upkeep of existing roads and avenues and on the repair of buildings in charge of the District Boards.

The following statement shows the outlay on roads and the number of miles of road newly constructed and maintained in the several districts :— *Roads.*

Districts.	New works.		Repairs.	
	Number of miles of road newly constructed.	Expenditure.	Number of miles of road maintained.	Expenditure.
	MILES.	Rs.	MILES.	Rs.
1. Anantapur	...	...	835	44,078
2. Arcot, North	14	10,393	1,522	1,60,508
3. Arcot, South	...	6,080	978	1,64,875
4. Bellary	44	15,323	438	60,673
5. Canara, South	...	29,865	856	62,155
6. Chingleput	1	291	683	1,23,750

Districts.	New works.		Repairs.	
	Number of miles of road newly constructed.	Expenditure.	Number of miles of road maintained.	Expenditure.
	MILES.	RS.	MILES.	RS.
7. Coimbatore	...	15,571	1,179	1,27,577
8. Cuddapah	55	7,210	1,174	1,02,298
9. Ganjam	...	13,330	668	91,282
10. Godavari	45	1,18,216	692	76,052
11. Kistna...	20	74,723	700	1,05,690
12. Kurnool	8	1,278	550	45,278
13. Madura	2	30,045	1,085	1,26,244
14. Malabar	...	88,423	1,403	1,57,973
15. Nellore	6	35,071	629	58,671
16. Nilgiris	7	47,367	351	37,906
17. Salem	5	5,756	1,186	1,24,028
18. Tanjore	15	70,513	1,448	1,73,159
19. Tinnevelly	65	54,614	1,109	1,10,989
20. Trichinopoly	4	8,402	616	85,035
21. Vizagapatam	...	57,261	823	1,05,035
Total ...	291	6,89,732	18,925	21,43,256

Local Fund public works were as heretofore supervised by the separate engineering establishments maintained by the District Boards.

Dispensaries and Vaccination.

Including 4 dispensaries newly opened and 1 transferred from a private body during the year, there were 225 such institutions against 220 at the close of 1884-85. The cost of their maintenance was Rs. 2,64,900 against Rs. 2,96,648 in the preceding year, and the number of patients treated in them is compared below with that in the preceding two years :—

Years.	Number of in and out patients treated.
1883-84	979,791
1884-85	1,052,655
1885-86	1,141,971

The steady increase in the numbers resorting to these institutions for relief testifies to their growing popularity.

The vaccine staff, consisting of 592 vaccinators and probationers supervised by 46 Deputy Inspectors, performed 621,160 operations, of which 569,058 proved successful, against 611,032 and 575,178, respectively, in 1884-85. The percentage of successful cases thus fell from 94 to 92 in the year under review; but the cost per successful case remained the same, viz., Annas 4. The expenditure on sanitation amounted to Rs. 2,46,651 against Rs. 2,57,571 in the previous year and was incurred for the following purposes :—

	RS.
Improvement of water-supply	47,802
Do. of village site	15,062
Scavengering establishments	1,56,727
Sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals	10,311
Other sanitary outlay	16,749
Total ...	2,46,651

Education.

Full information regarding the progress of education in Board and aided schools will be found in Chapter VII.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MOFUSSIL. (1885-86.)

The District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, came into force on the 1st of April 1885; superseding the Towns' Improvement Act, III of 1871. With the old Act the offices of President (always held by the Collector) and Vice-President have ceased to exist, the executive administration being now vested in a single officer styled the Chairman, and the terms "council" and "councillors" have been substituted for "commission" and "commissioners." The number of *ex-officio* members was reduced to 1 (the Revenue Divisional officer), the Collector having no longer a seat as such, and that of official members from one-half to one-fourth of the total strength of the council, the minimum of which was for the first time fixed at 12.

The number of municipalities actually working continued to be 47; 9 new municipalities were constituted during the year, but they did not begin to work till

1886-87. There was an increase in the total number of councillors which rose from 714 to 813; of these, 47 were members *ex officio*, 469 nominated, and 297 elected, against 82, 456, and 176, respectively, in 1884-85. Including official members elected by the rate-payers, there were in the councils 205 officials and 608 non-officials against 271 and 443, respectively, in the previous year. Classifying the members according to race, there were 177 Europeans and Eurasians and 636 Natives against 224 and 490, respectively, in 1884-85. The elective system of appointing councillors was in force in 31 towns, of which 4 exercised the privilege for the first time during the year. One town (Nellore), to which the privilege had been granted, did not exercise it. 40 of the 47 municipalities exercised the privilege of electing their chairman.

Receipts.

The following abstract shows the receipts from various sources in 1885-86 as compared with those of the previous year:—

Receipts.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	RS.	RS.
Tax on buildings and lands	4,27,803	4,43,248
Arts and profession tax	1,45,894	1,58,359
Tax on vehicles and animals and registration of carts.	1,15,323	1,21,018
Tolls and ferries	2,96,878	3,00,576
License fees	19,289	16,899
Total income from taxation ...	10,05,187	10,40,100
Rent of markets, &c.	65,378	70,238
Rent of other buildings and gardens	30,438	47,167
Fines	20,381	19,375
Miscellaneous	2,70,034	2,09,010
Fees from private scavengering, &c.	25,782	25,770
Contribution from Provincial or Local funds ...	1,45,206	1,61,103
Total income ...	15,62,406	15,72,763
Opening balance	1,92,310	2,51,615
Grand Total ...	17,54,716	18,24,378

The total receipts of the year were in excess of those of 1884-85 by Rs. 10,357, the result chiefly of an increase under (*a*) tax on buildings and lands, (*b*) tax on arts, (*c*) tax on vehicles, animals and carts, (*d*) rents of markets, buildings, gardens, &c., and (*e*) contributions from Provincial and Local funds, counterbalanced by a large decrease under "Miscellaneous."

Incidence of taxation.

The following statement shows the incidence of taxation, including and excluding tolls, in each municipality:—

Name of municipality.	Population (1881 census).	Income from taxation.	Incidence of taxation, including tolls.	Incidence of taxation, excluding tolls.	Name of municipality.	Population (1881 census).	Income from taxation.	Incidence of taxation, including tolls.	Incidence of taxation, excluding tolls.
		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Anantapur ...	4,907	6,526	1 5 3	0 10 11	26. Nellore ...	27,505	18,710	0 10 10	0 7 9
2. Adóni ...	22,441	15,954	0 11 5	0 9 8	27. Ongole ...	9,200	7,729	0 13 5	0 10 3
3. Bellary ...	53,460	48,231	0 14 5	0 11 8	28. Vellore ...	37,491	26,149	0 11 2	0 7 5
4. Conjeeveram..	37,275	22,228	0 9 6	0 8 4	29. Wálajápet ...	10,387	7,408	0 11 5	0 8 1
5. Coimbatore ...	38,967	27,419	0 11 3	0 6 11	30. Salem ...	59,631	37,895	0 10 2	0 7 7
6. Erode ...	9,864	7,163	0 11 7	0 8 5	31. Chidambaram.	19,837	11,033	0 8 11	0 7 4
7. Karúr ...	9,205	7,815	0 13 7	0 7 9	32. Cuddalore ...	43,545	27,095	0 9 11	0 6 10
8. Cuddapah ...	18,982	28,134	1 7 9	0 11 4	33. Mangalore ...	32,099	25,530	0 12 9	0 11 7
9. Berhampore.	23,599	15,030	0 10 2	0 5 6	34. Kumbakónam .	50,098	39,141	0 12 6	0 7 5
10. Chicacole ...	18,302	7,624	0 6 8	0 4 8	35. Mannárgudi ...	19,409	15,659	0 12 11	0 7 5
11. Cocanada ...	32,707	29,513	0 14 5	0 10 5	36. Máyavaram ...	23,044	16,212	0 11 3	0 8 2
12. Ellore ...	25,092	15,792	0 10 1	0 6 8	37. Negapatam ...	53,855	50,067	0 14 11	0 11 8
13. Rajahmundry	24,555	18,937	0 12 4	0 8 2	38. Tanjore ...	54,745	33,082	0 9 8	0 5 9
14. Guntúr ...	19,646	26,403	1 5 6	0 10 9	39. Palamcottah ...	17,964	11,777	0 10 6	0 6 6
15. Masulipatam.	35,056	28,690	0 13 1	0 8 2	40. Tinnevelly ...	23,221	16,593	0 11 5	0 8 3
16. Kurnool ...	20,329	18,795	0 14 10	0 9 1	41. Tuticorin ...	16,281	18,408	1 2 1	0 11 1
17. Dindigul ...	14,182	9,340	0 10 6	0 5 8	42. Srírangam ...	19,773	12,730	0 10 4	0 9 6
18. Madura ...	76,847	55,988	0 11 8	0 7 11	43. Trichinopoly ...	84,449	54,689	0 10 4	0 7 11
19. Calicut ...	57,085	44,597	0 12 6	0 11 5	44. Anakápalle ...	13,341	4,893	0 5 10	0 5 10
20. Cannanore ...	26,386	16,692	0 10 1	0 8 2	45. Bimlipatam ...	8,582	7,958	0 14 10	0 6 8
21. Cochin ...	15,698	11,242	0 11 5	0 11 5	46. Vizagapatam...	30,291	34,987	1 2 6	0 8 2
22. Pálghat ...	36,339	19,220	0 8 6	0 5 2	47. Vizianagrum...	22,577	18,422	0 13 1	0 7 2
23. Tellicherry ...	24,581	20,077	0 13 1	0 11 9					
24. Coonoor ...	4,778	10,652	2 3 8	2 3 8					
25. Ootacamund.	12,335	31,871	2 9 4	2 9 4	Total ...	1,339,943	10,40,100	0 12 5	0 8 10

The average incidence in 1884-85 was Annas 12 with, and Annas 8-6 without, tolls.

Charges. The following statement shows the several heads of municipal expenditure in 1885-86 as compared with those of the previous year :—

Charges.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Percentage of expenditure. 1884-85.	Percentage of expenditure. 1885-86.
	RS.	RS.		
Public works—				
Roads	1,74,064	1,99,369		
Drainage	18,885	19,853		
Water-supply	44,923	40,091	24·4	27·9
Buildings	83,389	1,12,865		
Miscellaneous	22,021	23,002		
Public Works establishment	21,003	23,396		
Total, Public works ...	3,64,285	4,18,576		
Education	2,13,753	2,11,173	14·3	13·8
Sanitation—				
Hospitals and dispensaries	1,77,806	1,64,180		
Vaccination	13,522	13,383	41·2	38·6
Registration of births and deaths	8,439	8,887		
Conservancy	4,01,237	3,87,709		
Lighting and Miscellaneous—				
Lighting	59,473	59,408		
Watering roads	1,228	1,303	10·4	10·0
Miscellaneous	1,14,478	1,08,272		
Interest and repayment of debt	15,722	14,676	2·1	1·9
Contribution to Local or Provincial funds	19,391	25,674		
Supervision and management, &c.	1,13,767	1,19,193	7·6	7·8
Total ...	15,03,101	15,32,434		
Balance	2,51,615	2,91,944		
Grand Total ...	17,54,716	18,24,378		

The increase under Public Works occurred chiefly under "Communications" and "Buildings."

One college (at Salem) and a few high schools were made over to municipalities, with their consent, in the course of the year, the Government paying, in the majority of cases, the grants admissible under the Grant-in-aid Code. Education in municipalities has already been fully noticed in Chapter VII.

Nearly every municipality maintains one or more dispensaries for which it receives in most cases a grant from the District Board. In Coonoor the hospital belongs to Government. 16,001 in-patients and 618,704 out-patients were treated in these institutions during the year. This subject as well as vaccination, vital statistics, and sanitation, has already been noticed in Chapter VI. Except in Coonoor and Ootacamund, which employ a paid chairman and secretary, respectively, the municipal establishments are, on the whole, of an inexpensive kind.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS TOWN. (1885-86.)

Financial. The receipts and charges of the year were as follows :—

Receipts.

	RS.
Opening balance { in fixed deposit	36,313
Opening balance { in cash	42,699
Total ...	79,012
Revenue and receipts—	
(a) Taxation	8,33,355
(b) Rents	42,635
(c) Fines and fees	13,192
(d) Contributions from Provincial funds ...	30,156
(e) Profits on workshops and stores ...	7,971
(f) Miscellaneous	49,724
Total ...	9,77,033
Loan	2,72,784
Grand Total ...	13,28,829

Charges.

	RS.
Public works	4,80,415
Education	13,796
Sanitation and medical services	3,12,193
Miscellaneous (lighting, markets, parks, &c). ...	75,131
Supervision and management	1,24,243
Pensions	4,193
Debt charges (Interest and Sinking fund) ...	1,33,282
Total expenditure ...	11,43,253
In suspense account	49,346
Closing balance { in fixed deposit	70,000
Closing balance { in cash	66,230
Total ...	1,36,230
Grand Total ...	13,28,829

The loan was raised for the continuance of the Black Town drainage works. The nominal capital was 3 lakhs. Rs. 18,000 were obtained at 5 per cent. and the balance at 6 per cent.

The only work under construction was a new bridge at Cossappett (Purse-waulkum). The bridge is expected to cost Rs. 5,306. The work had arrived at springing level at the end of the year, and the amount which had been expended on it at that date was Rs. 2,417. Communications—*New works.*

Only 33 miles of roads were re-formed in 1885-86 against 49 miles in 1883 and 50 in the fifteen months 1884-85. The cost was Rs. 89,650. The cost of ordinary repairs to roads amounted to Rs. 25,762. The total expenditure for re-form and maintenance, including repairs to culverts, miscellaneous works, &c., was Rs. 1,38,020, but this included Rs. 12,283 paid for arrears of 1884-85. Communications—*Maintenance.*

The Municipal offices are very deficient in the necessary accommodation for the proper transaction of business, and in order to get space to extend them new stables were purchased. The chief buildings repaired were slaughter-houses, Vepery market, latrines, and burial and burning grounds; total expenditure Rs. 8,482. Buildings.

The net amount spent on the Black Town drainage scheme during the year was Rs. 1,46,307 against the budget grant of Rs. 1,57,770. The total amount spent up to date has been Rs. 5,75,939. The total estimate is Rs. 8,07,500. The amount expended on ordinary drainage maintenance was Rs. 4,880. Drainage.

Much time was devoted during the year to a scheme for the improvement of the water-supply, and the detailed report and estimate were in the hands of the Commissioners before the end of the year, but had not been discussed. The works of that portion of the scheme sanctioned, consisting of off-take tower, machinery, valves, and culvert with a double line of 24-inch diameter pipes through it, were completed during the year. The expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 36,739, making the total expenditure to date, including purchase of bungalow and land at Red Hills (Rs. 10,689), Rs. 87,050. Water-supply.

The Red Hills tank was under restoration until November, and from May to that date the whole of the supply to the city had to be pumped from the lake to raise the water high enough to allow it to flow down the delivery channel. The net cost of the pumping (after deducting value of plant) amounted to Rs. 34,765. Rs. 6,160 were also due to ryots, for loss of crops caused by the necessity for appropriating the Koratoor tank temporarily for the city supply, but the money was not paid during the year. During some months the supply to the city was scanty, and the quantity supplied was 951,463 cubic feet short of that supplied during 1884-85. The channel and distribution pipes received the usual care and attention. A few extensions were made, chiefly to the People's Park and the new fishing village at Triplicane.

Aid was given by the Municipality to elementary education in poor schools, and was, as usual, in the form of results grants. The payments so made during 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 10,898 against Rs. 10,108 in 1884. The cost of establishment remained the same. The total sum spent on education was Rs. 13,796. The number of poor schools under inspection was 209 with 10,335 pupils, of whom 3,407 were in mission schools. The Municipal Normal school opened on the 6th February 1884 was abolished on 31st March 1886, as it was held that Municipal funds might be expended to greater advantage on other objects. Education.

The Municipality supported the Triplicane hospital and the Black Town dispensary during the year and also made the following contributions—to the General Hospital (Rs. 20,000), to the Medical College (Rs. 4,647), and to the St. Thomé dispensary, which is supported by voluntary contributions (Rs. 300). The Triplicane hospital, including repairs and additions to buildings, cost Rs. 12,171; and the Black Town dispensary Rs. 5,383. At the former 21,878 out-patients and 822 in-patients were treated and at the latter 12,508 out-patients. Hospitals and dispensaries.

Vaccination.

The amount expended on vaccination amounted to Rs. 11,989. 38,589 persons were vaccinated, and 37,049 or 96 per cent. of these cases were successful against a percentage of 83·6 per cent. in 1884-85. The cost per case is rather high, viz., Annas 5-2, but it will in a short time be feasible to reduce the staff which, on the first introduction of compulsory vaccination (in June 1884), was necessarily larger than will subsequently be required. Out of the persons vaccinated, 17,097 were under one year old, the number being in excess of the births registered during the year (15,996). The number of cases vaccinated in 1884-85 (fifteen months) was 66,507, but 50 per cent. of the cases vaccinated in that year were operated upon in the streets and houses, whereas now vaccination free of charge is only possible at depôts. The small-pox epidemic has happily disappeared, the number of cases having fallen from 4,074 to 16.

Vital statistics.

The number of births in 1885-86 was 15,996 or 40·1 per 1,000, against 16,025 or 40·5 per 1,000 in 1884-85 (twelve months). The deaths were 14,293, or at the rate of 35·8 per 1,000 against 42·7 of the previous year and 38·8 the average of ten years. The deaths from the different causes registered are shown below :—

	Deaths during 1885-86.
Small-pox	16
Measles	147
Fevers	3,482
Dysentery	1,628
Diarrhœa	994
Cholera	22
Other diseases	8,004
Total ...	14,293

Conservancy.

The total expenditure on conservancy as compared with 1884 (twelve months) was Rs. 2,52,735 against Rs. 2,53,093. The Triplicane sewer was thoroughly cleaned at a cost of Rs. 814. Open latrines were supplied with sand at a cost of Rs. 1,801, while killing pariah dogs, a measure carried out annually by the police, cost Rs. 512.

Sewage farms.

There are now 12 sewage farms in operation, a new one having been started at Poodoopett during the year. There was a loss during the year over all the farms of Rs. 1,734, chiefly due to Black Town and Poodoopett farms, in both of which, being new, the returns were inconsiderable in proportion to the expenditure.

Lighting.

At the beginning of the year there were 2,889 lamps and at the end 3,186, showing 297 to have been erected during the year. The expenditure on lighting, including keeping lamps and burners in order, was Rs. 26,030.

Public parks.

The expenditure on the *People's Park* during 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 17,980, and the receipts to Rs. 8,538. The cost to the Municipal fund was, therefore, Rs. 9,442. The receipts included Rs. 2,000, the grant from Provincial funds for the up-keep of the zoological collection. A committee was appointed during the year to consider the question of improving the park, but had not made their report at the end of the year. The Madras Fair was held in the park from 30th December 1885 to 2nd January 1886, when the Commissioners gave the use of the electric light.

The receipts from the *Napier Park* during the year amounted to Rs. 2,329, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,761. This figure includes an amount of Rs. 880 which in previous years had been debited to Napier Park pumping-station, but which this year is properly shown as a charge against the park. Had this amount not been debited, the park would, as usual, have had a balance in its favor.

Avenues.

The avenues consisted at the end of March 1886 of 12,248 trees. The number of young trees requiring to be watered was 3,821, of which 879 were planted during the year.

Repayment of debts.

The repayment of interest and accumulation of sinking funds were as follows :—

—	Amount of loan.	Interest.	Sinking fund.	Total sinking fund accumulated.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Water works loan of 1869-73 ...	14,30,000	57,200	28,600	4,90,830
Debenture loan of 1879 ...	20,000	1,200	357	2,304
Water supply extension loan of 1882	2,50,000	12,375	5,000	21,338
Drainage loan of 1882	1,00,000	5,125	2,000	8,556
Do. of 1883	3,00,000	15,000	6,000	15,607
Do. of 1885	3,00,000	425	...	...
Total ...	24,00,000	91,325	41,957	5,38,635

ECCLESIASTICAL. (1885-86.)

General.

The number of Government chaplains was the same as in the previous year, viz., 38 chaplains of the Church of England and 4 of the Church of Scotland. 8 of the former and 1 of the latter were on furlough at the close of the year. Vizianagrum was removed from the list of those stations which are entitled to chaplains and became an out-station of Vizagapatam. 2 chaplains and 2 Roman Catholic priests accompanied the expeditionary force to Burma. Of the former one was absent for three months, the other had not returned at the end of the year. Besides the regular chaplains, 15 clergymen of the Church of England and 19 priests of the Church of Rome, including the Vicar Apostolic of Madras, were in receipt of allowances from Government in the Civil and Military departments on the 31st March 1886. The total expenditure under the head Ecclesiastical amounted to Rs. 4,00,701 against Rs. 4,00,622 in 1884-85. The expenditure in each religious denomination is shown in the Appendix (Chapter IX).

Church of England.

On the 31st March 1886, the number of clergymen in the diocese of Madras was 224, of whom 130 were natives, and 33 European and Eurasian missionaries. The total number exceeds that of last year by 2.

Ordinations.

There were 4 ordinations during the year—2 by the Bishop of Madras, 1 by Bishop Caldwell, and 1 by Bishop Sargent. In all 1 European and 6 natives were admitted to deacon's orders and 2 European and 9 native deacons were made priests.

Confirmations.

The number of persons confirmed in the year was 4,864, viz., 799 Europeans and Eurasians and 4,065 natives.

Consecrations.

A cemetery at Salem was consecrated.

Visitation.

Towards the end of July, the Bishop visited Wellington and Coonoor; and in the latter part of 1885, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Vellore and out-stations, Kurnool, Bellary, Raichore, Aurungabad, Berar and Secunderabad. In January and February 1886 he visited Mallapuram, Calicut, Vayitri, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Cochin, Quilon, Trivandrum, Palamcottah, Tuticorin, North Tinnevelly, Madura, Tranquebar, Cuddalore and Pondicherry.

Voluntary contributions.

Offertories and other voluntary gifts made through the clergy by Europeans and Eurasians, in church or otherwise, amounted to Rs. 1,41,615. The corresponding amount last year was Rs. 1,27,441. At the close of the official year there were 7 clergymen in the diocese ministering to European and Eurasian congregations, who were supported by voluntary contributions, with aid from Government.

STATIONERY DEPÔT. (1885-86.)

The value of stock at the beginning of the official year 1885-86 was Rs. 3,25,298, and that of the articles received during the year Rs. 5,55,700, making a total value of Rs. 8,80,998. The issues during the year amounted to Rs. 4,50,374.

The value of the stock in hand was thus Rs. 4,30,624, or somewhat less than a year's consumption. The following statement compares the receipts and issues for the past five years :—

—	Receipts.	Issues.
	RS.	RS.
1881-82	3,95,208	2,71,246
1882-83	1,31,437	4,22,328
1883-84	4,33,546	5,24,680
1884-85	4,35,447	4,95,732
1885-86	5,55,700	4,50,374
Average	...	4,32,872

The issues of 1885-86, though less than those of the preceding year by Rs. 45,358, were still above the average. Twenty different descriptions of country articles, the aggregate cost of which was Rs. 2,11,029, were substituted during the year for similar European articles. The net saving thus effected is estimated at Rs. 15,322. In some cases, however, the Indian articles cost more than the English. This will be provided against in future. Pen-knives of Indian manufacture not having been found good, their supply has been ordered to be discontinued. Fewer supplemental indents were received in this year. The issue of French foolscap paper to public offices has been discontinued and printing paper has been substituted for it. The country paper procured and supplied is of two sorts, that manufactured in Madras and that obtained from the Bally mills. It is used chiefly for covers. The following statement shows the value of stationery supplied to the several departments :—

Departments.	Value of stationery issued in		
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Government Secretariat—			
Public department	833	3,137	2,714
Revenue do.	1,344	183	760
Military do.	481	971	480
Public Works department	758	1,507	1,038
Judicial—			
High Court, District and Sub-Judges ...	48,801	22,533	36,895
Revenue—			
Board of Revenue and Collectors, &c. ...	1,92,195	1,39,920	1,89,660
Police—			
Inspector-General, Commissioner, and Superintendents of Police	16,739	13,586	10,811
Jails	1,728	2,263	876
Registration department	43,098	34,865	30,085
Ecclesiastical do.	230	286	370
Public Works do.	32,033	40,558	29,940
Army and regimental schools	8,622	2,385	2,215
Miscellaneous offices	1,42,764	1,54,038	1,17,818
Sales	10,247	9,587	9,627
Miscellaneous issues, such as adjustments, &c.	24,807	69,913	17,085
Total ...	5,24,680	4,95,732	4,50,374

The receipts by sales, &c., during the year amounted to Rs. 19,228 against Rs. 15,753 in 1884-85. The cost of the department, exclusive of the value of stationery purchased, was Rs. 29,270 in 1885-86 against Rs. 26,478 in 1884-85.

GOVERNMENT PRESS. (1885-86.)

Value of work and expenditure.

The total value of the work done in the various branches of the Government Press during the year amounted to Rs. 3,27,925 with an expenditure of Rs. 2,44,003 as shown in the following profit and loss statement :—

Charges.	RS.	A.	P.	Receipts.	RS.	A.	P.
To salaries and overtime	1,55,971	10	4	By value of printing work	2,36,679	1	0
„ contingent charges	2,817	13	9	„ do. of binding do.	57,970	6	6
„ service postage	8,537	8	6	„ do. of stereotyping and letter-casting	5,652	7	3
„ value of stores used in press and binding departments	14,849	14	8	„ do. of roller-casting	2,179	8	0
„ value of paper issued from the Press stores	25,443	11	0	„ do. of paper	25,443	11	0
„ depreciation of stock	26,119	1	9				
„ house-rent	4,560	0	0				
„ value of convict labor	5,559	2	0				
„ repairs, &c.	144	9	0				
	2,44,003	7	0				
Profit ...	83,921	10	9				
Total ...	3,27,925	1	9	Total ...	3,27,925	1	9

The outturn, including the value of paper issued from Press stores, was Rs. 11,825 less than in the previous year. There was a decrease in the expenditure of Rs. 5,678, and also a decrease in the profit (Rs. 83,921 against Rs. 90,068). Owing partly to the transfer of the direct control of local boards to the Government office, a very large reduction was effected in the cost of printing the proceedings of the Board of Revenue. Large reductions were also effected in the cost of printing the proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department and the departments under the Chief Secretary, and a slight reduction in the printing of the Military department. On the other hand, there was an increase of Rs. 657 in the printing of the Revenue Secretariat, and a considerable increase in that of the Accountant-General, the Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue, and the Conservators of Forests. The value of work done and expenditure incurred in the composing, press, and machine departments, shows a steady decrease as compared with the figures for the two preceding years.

Printed matter.

As compared with the previous year, the number of impressions struck off increased by 1,883,320 (49,869,637 against 47,986,317). There was a large decrease in the number of pages of original matter printed (149,852 against 174,089), but a slight increase in that of remade-up matter (15,921 against 15,767). The cost per page of pica foolscap was Rs. 1-2-5, or 1 anna 7 pies more than in 1884-85.

Binding, letter-casting, and stereotyping.

In the binding department the value of work turned out exceeded that for the previous year by Rs. 11,334, and the expenditure was considerably larger in consequence (Rs. 24,051 against Rs. 13,591). The increase occurs mainly in the amount and cost of work done for the Commissioner of Salt and Abkári Revenue and the Conservators of Forests. In the letter-casting and stereotyping department there was a slight increase in the value of work done as well as in the expenditure incurred.

Penitentiary branch.

The value of work done in the Penitentiary branch was almost the same as in the previous year (Rs. 63,657 against Rs. 63,593), and the expenditure slightly in excess (Rs. 32,415 against Rs. 32,155).

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS. (1885.)

The net outturn of the press for 1885 was Rs. 1,11,458 against Rs. 1,14,250 in 1884, after deducting plant, &c., supplied to the branch press at Ootacamund. Of the outturn, Rs. 23,328 remained uncollected at the close of the year. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 1,780. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,29,850, and the disbursements to Rs. 1,27,210, inclusive of payments made on account of the branch, as against Rs. 1,29,142 and Rs. 1,42,898 respectively during 1884. In consequence of expenditure incurred in connection with the opening of the branch and on improvements to the press premises, the press was unable to contribute its usual quota to the Lawrence Asylum. At the commencement of

1885 there were 18 apprentices in the press. The complement of 20 was made up during the year. The boys' health has been good, and their conduct is reported by the Superintendent to have been satisfactory.

DISTRICT PRESSES. (1885-86.)

The subjoined statement shows the value of work turned out in each district and the receipts and charges, as compared with those of the previous year :—

Districts.	1884-85.			1885-86.		
	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	11,528	3,824	4,833	11,557	3,629	4,183
Vizagapatam	6,159	1,407	2,706	6,930	1,626	4,019
Godávari	6,895	4,686	4,065	6,403	3,301	4,334
Kistna	5,303	2,993	3,069	5,561	2,897	4,058
Nellore	8,751	894	3,896	7,803	1,235	3,891
Cuddapah	6,355	1,680	4,019	5,965	2,727	3,230
Anantapur	7,413	507	4,116	6,135	2,217	3,699
Bellary	9,086	2,202	7,249	9,255	5,600	3,112
Kurnool	7,570	2,416	3,021	8,363	3,863	3,052
Chingleput	5,523	790	2,947	5,705	1,174	3,458
North Arcot	8,101	3,314	4,521	9,299	4,430	6,318
South Arcot	9,193	2,454	3,249	10,326	2,156	4,216
Tanjore	11,346	6,351	6,378	12,048	6,048	5,807
Trichinopoly	7,220	1,823	2,957	8,018	5,087	4,290
Madura	6,461	3,071	2,113	8,379	5,559	5,270
Tinnevelly	7,959	3,886	4,141	7,817	6,817	4,164
Coimbatore	9,449	2,208	4,342	8,497	2,741	3,305
Nílgiris	2,558	803	4,399	2,356	435	3,305
Salem	8,083	1,220	4,146	8,327	2,300	3,579
South Canara	7,248	2,889	3,253	6,829	2,648	3,129
Malabar	11,868	1,940	5,211	11,945	2,762	4,731
Total ...	1,64,069	51,358	84,631	1,67,518	69,252	85,150

The value of work done during the year amounted to Rs. 1,67,518, being an increase of Rs. 3,449; or 2·1 per cent., as compared with 1884-85. This is made up of a gross increase of Rs. 8,272 in 13 districts and of a gross decrease of Rs. 4,823 in 8 others. The bulk of the increase occurred in Madura, North Arcot and South Arcot. In the first-named district it was due to the value of work done having been calculated at Government rates, whereas in the preceding year it was calculated at the lower rates tendered by the late contractor. In the other districts the increase was due to a larger amount of matter having been published, chiefly in connection with Forests and Local and Municipal Boards. The decrease in the 8 districts referred to was generally due to a smaller number of patta forms and abkári notifications having been printed during the year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 69,252 against Rs. 51,358 in 1884-85, being an increase of Rs. 17,984, or 34·84 per cent. The increase occurred in all the districts except Ganjam, Godávari, Kistna, South Arcot, Tanjore, Nílgiris and South Canara, and was due chiefly to the sale of Acts and patta forms. The charges amounted to Rs. 85,150, showing an increase of Rs. 519 over those of the preceding year. The variations, however, in some of the districts are large. In Vizagapatam, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Madura there was an increase of Rs. 1,313, Rs. 1,797, Rs. 1,333, and Rs. 3,157, respectively, and in Bellary a decrease of Rs. 4,137. The increase in the first 3 districts was due chiefly to the purchase of press materials; that in Madura partly to payments made to the contractor for work done by him in the previous year, and partly to the re-entertainment of the press establishment in consequence of the district press contract having been cancelled. The decrease in Bellary was due to the fact that the charges of 1884-85 were abnormally swelled by the purchase of a large stock of press materials, and also to the introduction, in the year under report, of the system of sending gazettes to village officers through heads of villages instead of by post.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1885.)

The amount of work done differed but slightly from that performed in 1884. There was a decrease of 17 in the total number of cases, but a slight increase in the number of articles examined. The following table shows details :—

—	—	Number of cases.		Number of articles received for examination.	
		1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Medico-legal	Suspected poisoning	135	128	482	466
	Do. blood stains	27	27	119	84
	Do. seminal stains	4	1	7	4
Cattle cases	Suspected poisoning	86	112	196	287
Miscellaneous examinations.	Government departments and private parties	578	545	578	547
	Total ...	830	813	1,382	1,388

Fewer cases of suspected poisoning were dealt with during the year and fewer articles examined, but the percentage of detection of poisons was 50·0 against 46·6 in 1884, a result due, no doubt, to more careful observance by district officers of the rules laid down by Government in May 1883. Several suspicious cases are, however, mentioned in which no poison could be detected, and in some of which it may be presumed that the rules were not as carefully observed as they should be. In class A (Cases in which death was suspected to be due to poison and in which viscera or evacuations were examined) there were 81 cases, in 47 of which poison appears to have been detected. 36 cases are shown under inorganic and 11 under organic or vegetable poisons. In class B (Cases in which no viscera or evacuations were received for examination, but in which suspected food was examined) out of 47 cases received, poison was detected in 17. Of these 11 are shown under inorganic and 6 under organic poisons. Altogether the total number of persons affected in the 64 cases of detected poisoning was 117, and the number of deaths 29, of which 22 were caused by inorganic and 7 by organic poisons. Arsenic appears to have been used in 38 cases, mercury in 7, and arsenic and mercury combined in 2. The vegetable poisons used were strychnine, aconite, oleander, plumbagin, Calotropis gigantea, Lebedicropsis orbicularis, and picrotoxin, each in a single case, datura in 3, opium in 4, and unidentified poisons in 2. Ganja was also discovered in 2 cases. Medico-legal investigations. (a) Human poisoning.

As in the previous year, 27 cases were investigated, in 17 of which blood was detected. (b) Blood stains.

Only 1 case was submitted from Madura, spermatozoa being detected in 2 out of the 4 analyses made. (c) Seminal stains.

There was an increase of 26 in the number of cases examined over that of the previous year. Poison was detected in 74 per cent. of these cases against 65 per cent. in 1884, and with the exception of 2 cases, arsenic was used in every instance. The districts sending up most cases of this nature were Anantapur, Bellary, Godávari, Kistna, and Tanjore. Cattle poisoning.

There was a slight decrease in the number of analyses made for Government departments, municipalities, &c., as well as in the number of analyses made for private firms or persons. 78 samples of water were analysed, chiefly for sanitary purposes. The analysis of samples of salt for the Salt Department constitutes a growing feature in the work of the Chemical Examiner, and has recently necessitated special additions to his establishment. Miscellaneous section.

EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE. (1885-86.)

The following table shows the number of Muhammadans in superior service on 1st April 1886. Their total number is 6,105, including 2 Statutory Civilians who are Acting Head Assistant Collectors. The highest paid appointment held

by a Muhammadan is that of Presidency Police Magistrate on Rs. 800 a month. Out of the 6,105 Muhammadans shown in the list no less than 5,438 are serving in the Police Department. The number in the Revenue and Judicial Departments was 132 and 269, respectively. The number of Muhammadans admitted to superior service in the several departments during the official year 1885-86, excluding police constables below the first grade, was 38. It will be observed that, while the total proportion of Muhammadans in Government service is nearly three times in excess of their ratio to the general population, this excess occurs altogether in appointments of less than Rs. 250 per annum. Of the higher appointments Muhammadans have considerably less than the population test would give them.

Salary. Annual.	Total number of appointments.	Total number of appointments held by Muhammadans.	Percentage of Muhammadans employed.	Percentage of Muhammadans to total population.
Rupees 250 and less	28,650	5,793	20·2	6·2
,, 250 to 500 ...	3,247	182	5·6	
,, 500 to 1,000 ...	1,950	68	3·5	
,, 1,000 to 2,500 ...	1,096	45	4·1	
,, 2,500 to 5,000 ...	372	14	3·7	
,, 5,000 to 10,000 ...	254	3	1·2	
Total ...	35,569	6,105	17·16	6·2

PART III.—APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

(1)—*Statement showing the area cultivated and uncultivated during the year* 1885-86.

Districts.	Whether Government, Inam or Zemindary.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Deduct.			Net area dealt with in this return.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.			Forest.
			Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.		Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	Government	1,434,880	...	825,580	825,580	609,300	337,042	28,174	365,216	71,379	120,211	191,590	52,494
	Inam	167,040	...	19,345	19,345	147,695	111,095	7,666	118,761	17,936	10,998	28,934	...
	Zemindary	3,754,240	...	3,754,240	3,754,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,356,160	...	4,599,165	4,599,165	756,995	448,137	35,840	483,977	89,315	131,209	220,524	52,494
Vizagapatam	Government	1,193,269	...	1,003,878	1,003,878	189,391	97,566	20,442	118,008	10,078	50,472	60,550	10,833
	Inam	50,891	...	...	...	50,891	30,395	20,156	50,551	...	340	340	...
	Zemindary	9,630,720	...	9,630,720	9,630,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10,874,880	...	10,634,598	10,634,598	240,282	127,961	40,598	168,559	10,078	50,812	60,890	10,833
Godavari	Government	2,307,938	...	436,867	436,867	1,871,071	624,299	273,868	898,167	185,177	429,963	615,140	357,764
	Inam	546,796	...	46,156	46,156	500,640	348,014	122,175	470,189	364	18,499	18,863	11,588
	Zemindary	2,121,045	...	2,121,045	2,121,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,975,779	...	2,604,068	2,604,068	2,371,711	972,313	396,043	1,368,356	185,541	448,462	634,003	369,352
Kistna	Government	3,570,384	...	144,362	144,362	3,426,022	1,495,760	383,537	1,879,297	327,805	854,810	1,182,615	364,110
	Inam	667,696	...	...	...	667,696	439,293	204,087	643,380	...	24,316	24,316	...
	Zemindary	1,183,360	...	1,183,360	1,183,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,421,440	...	1,327,722	1,327,722	4,093,718	1,935,053	587,624	2,522,677	327,805	879,126	1,206,931	364,110
Nellore	Government	2,432,079	...	94,080	94,080	2,337,999	719,299	203,422	922,721	386,205	503,330	889,535	525,743
	Inam	712,881	...	...	...	712,881	317,839	216,324	534,163	52,653	79,349	132,002	46,716
	Zemindary	2,448,000	...	2,448,000	2,448,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,592,960	...	2,542,080	2,542,080	3,050,880	1,037,138	419,746	1,456,884	438,858	582,679	1,021,537	572,459
Cuddapah	Government	4,844,212	...	...	...	4,844,212	1,093,234	81,711	1,174,945	587,297	3,081,970	3,669,267	Not available.
	Inam	737,868	...	...	...	737,868	433,053	203,049	636,102	12,854	88,912	101,766	
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	5,582,080	...	...	...	5,582,080	1,526,287	284,760	1,811,047	600,151	3,170,882	3,771,033	
Anantapur	Government	2,805,120	...	297,541	297,541	2,507,579	897,788	94,838	992,626	1,012,033	280,379	1,292,412	222,541
	Inam	755,840	...	129,215	129,215	626,625	371,793	244,307	616,100	...	10,005	10,005	520
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,560,960	...	426,756	426,756	3,134,204	1,269,581	339,145	1,608,726	1,012,033	290,384	1,302,417	223,061
Bellary	Government	2,763,204	103,040	...	103,040	2,660,164	1,238,667	51,480	1,290,147	1,056,827	103,514	1,160,341	209,676
	Inam	822,076	...	...	...	822,076	567,239	240,102	807,341	...	4,276	4,276	10,459
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,585,280	103,040	...	103,040	3,482,240	1,805,906	291,582	2,097,488	1,056,827	107,790	1,164,617	220,135

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—*continued.*

(1)—*Statement showing the area cultivated and uncultivated during the year* 1885-86—continued.

Districts.	Whether Government, Inam or Zemindary.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Deduct			Net area dealt with in this return.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.			Forest.
			Feudatory and Tributary States.	Area for which returns are otherwise not available.	Total.		Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Kurnool	Government	4,001,114	163,200	5,120	168,320	3,832,794	1,060,646	40,325	1,100,971	519,574	614,472	1,134,046	1,597,777
	Inam	988,326	...	...	...	988,326	746,133	186,995	933,128	55,198	...	55,198	...
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,989,440	163,200	5,120	168,320	4,821,120	1,806,779	227,320	2,034,099	574,772	614,472	1,189,244	1,597,777
Madras	Government	16,891	...	16,891	16,891	Particulars not separately available.							
	Inam	665		665	665								
	Zemindary	764	...	764	764								
	Total ...	18,320	...	18,320	18,320								
Chingleput	Government	1,312,819	...	...	...	1,312,819	490,400	97,429	587,829	155,242	457,982	613,224	111,766
	Inam	265,142	...	...	...	265,142	110,859	153,116	263,975	1,167	...	1,167	...
	Zemindary	239,876	...	239,876	239,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,817,837	...	239,876	239,876	1,577,961	601,259	250,545	851,804	156,409	457,982	614,391	111,766
North Arcot	Government	2,411,716	...	...	...	2,411,716	640,468	109,193	749,661	344,761	1,077,590	1,422,351	239,704
	Inam	191,779	...	...	...	191,779	102,237	48,819	151,056	7,524	33,199	40,723	...
	Zemindary	2,198,425	...	2,198,425	2,198,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,801,920	...	2,198,425	2,198,425	2,603,495	742,705	158,012	900,717	352,285	1,110,789	1,463,074	239,704
South Arcot	Government	3,075,711	...	109,779	109,779	2,965,932	1,171,165	117,751	1,288,916	887,291	591,823	1,479,114	197,902
	Inam	160,129	...	...	...	160,129	83,180	32,668	115,848	29,841	14,440	44,281	...
	Zemindary	23,680	...	23,680	23,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,259,520	...	133,459	133,459	3,126,061	1,254,345	150,419	1,404,764	917,132	606,263	1,523,395	197,902
Tanjore	Government	1,484,645	...	...	...	1,484,645	947,767	116,577	1,064,344	94,493	310,327	404,820	15,481
	Inam	623,882	...	...	...	623,882	240,428	180,826	421,254	52,802	144,164	196,966	5,662
	Zemindary	191,633	...	191,633	191,633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,300,160	...	191,633	191,633	2,108,527	1,188,195	297,403	1,485,598	147,295	454,491	601,786	21,143
Trichinopoly	Government	2,324,442	704,640	...	704,640	1,619,802	824,793	189,496	1,014,289	274,151	323,253	597,404	8,109
	Inam	233,638	...	...	...	233,638	118,046	52,768	170,814	19,730	43,094	62,824	...
	Zemindary	476,800	...	476,800	476,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,034,880	704,640	476,800	1,181,440	1,853,440	942,839	242,264	1,185,103	293,881	366,347	660,228	8,109
Madura	Government	2,043,222	...	262,344	262,344	1,780,878	801,295	97,603	898,898	415,529	374,291	789,820	92,160
	Inam	217,898	...	...	...	217,898	122,508	29,541	152,049	51,187	14,662	65,849	...
	Zemindary	3,370,240	...	3,370,240	3,370,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,631,360	...	3,632,584	3,632,584	1,998,776	923,803	127,144	1,050,947	466,716	388,953	855,669	92,160

Tinnevelly	Government	2,231,918	...	...	...	2,231,918	1,045,981	376,456	1,422,437	110,882	362,443	473,325	* 336,156
	Inam	269,842	...	...	...	269,842	172,813	60,119	232,932	5,162	31,748	36,910	...
	Zemindary	956,160	...	956,160	956,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,457,920	...	956,160	956,160	2,501,760	1,218,794	436,575	1,655,369	116,044	394,191	510,235	336,156
Coimbatore	Government	4,556,562	...	692,742	692,742	3,863,820	1,957,799	344,313	2,302,112	506,427	463,660	970,087	591,621
	Inam	337,172	...	...	...	337,172	233,586	82,271	315,857	7,870	13,445	21,315	...
	Zemindary	100,826	...	100,826	100,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,994,560	...	793,568	793,568	4,200,992	2,191,385	426,584	2,617,969	514,297	477,105	991,402	591,621
Nilgiris	Government	612,506	...	...	...	612,506	61,386	80,547	141,933	12,442	404,808	417,250	53,323
	Inam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	612,506	...	...	...	612,506	61,386	80,547	141,933	12,442	404,808	417,250	53,323
Salem	Government	3,547,680	...	...	...	3,547,680	1,099,855	77,198	1,177,053	648,467	425,520	1,073,987	1,296,640
	Inam	259,743	...	...	...	259,743	89,956	25,621	115,577	41,341	102,825	144,166	...
	Zemindary	1,135,725	...	1,135,725	1,135,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,943,148	...	1,135,725	1,135,725	3,807,423	1,189,811	102,819	1,292,630	689,808	528,345	1,218,153	1,296,640
South Canara	Government	2,484,688	...	...	...	2,484,688	365,626	29,666	395,292	90,686	873,575	964,261	1,125,135
	Inam	12,592	...	...	...	12,592	10,330	1,049	11,379	...	1,213	1,213	...
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,497,280	...	...	...	2,497,280	375,956	30,715	406,671	90,686	874,788	965,474	1,125,135
Malabar	Government	3,673,719	...	...	...	3,673,719	832,790	91,811	924,601	Details not available.		2,621,518	127,600
	Inam	10,987	...	...	...	10,987	10,830	157	10,987			...	...
	Zemindary	3,614	...	3,614	3,614	...	...	...	...			...	...
	Total ...	3,688,320	...	3,614	3,614	3,684,706	843,620	91,968	935,588	Details not available.		2,621,518	127,600
Grand Total	Government	55,128,719	970,880	3,889,184	4,860,064	50,268,655	17,803,626	2,905,837	20,709,463	7,696,746	11,704,393	22,022,657	7,536,535
	Inam	8,032,883	...	195,381	195,381	7,837,502	4,659,627	2,111,816	6,771,443	355,629	635,485	991,714	74,945
	Zemindary	27,835,108	...	27,835,108	27,835,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	90,996,710	970,880	31,919,673	32,890,553	58,106,157	22,463,253	5,017,653	27,480,906	8,052,375	12,339,878	23,013,771	7,611,480

* Given by the Collector as 355,558.

NOTE.—The total area for each district and the areas for Government and inam villages and zemindaries in Ganjam have been adopted from the latest figures furnished by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey. In the case, however, of inams in all the other districts and of zemindaries in Godávari, Tanjore, South Arcot, Coimbatore, and Malabar, the area given in the Collector's returns has been adopted.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—*continued.*

(2)—*Character of the surface for the year* 1885-86.

Nature of different tracts.	Names.	Area in square miles.	Total area in square miles.	Situation of each tract.	Whether in British or Native territory.	Remarks.
			Nil.			

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—*continued.*

(3)—*Climate for the year* 1885.

Places at which observations were taken.	Rainfall.				Temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.			Remarks.
					May.				July.				December.							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total for the year.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean maximum.	Mean minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.	DEG.				
Amini Divi (Laccadives) ...	1·74	37·20	12·23	51·17	91·3	79·5	94·0	74·8	85·4	75·4	89·2	71·8	84·9	74·4	87·2	69·5	...	8	8	
Bangalore	7·47	15·13	17·15	39·75	92·1	70·3	96·6	65·7	81·6	65·4	85·6	62·4	78·1	60·9	81·7	53·9	2	5	5	
Bellary	2·48	13·46	13·09	29·03	101·7	76·2	106·3	69·4	91·3	74·5	95·5	70·2	83·9	60·5	90·7	54·2	1	8	6	
Cochin	10·30	91·90	38·66	140·86	89·1	77·7	91·3	73·2	82·0	73·2	85·7	71·2	87·6	74·6	91·4	71·4	1	9	7	
Coimbatore	3·69	7·75	8·76	20·20	97·1	75·1	100·8	70·4	85·6	69·8	90·5	66·1	85·0	69·4	88·9	60·9	3	7	7	
Cuddapah	2·63	14·16	11·96	28·75	103·8	82·9	108·3	71·3	93·8	77·5	100·6	72·0	84·2	68·1	89·1	59·4	3	6	6	
Kurnool	1·39	19·11	10·44	30·94	104·8	80·0	110·8	71·0	90·8	74·0	98·8	70·9	84·9	62·0	89·5	47·9	1	7	6	
Madras	0·67	12·58	34·63	47·88	93·9	79·5	99·0	74·4	96·7	79·7	101·9	76·0	83·3	71·7	86·0	64·1	3	7	6	
Madura	1·68	7·66	16·90	26·24	101·8	74·9	105·1	71·8	97·6	77·0	100·9	73·5	82·4	71·4	86·2	66·4	2	4	4	
Mangalore	0·56	111·14	12·25	123·95	90·6	78·6	91·8	75·6	83·1	73·8	87·8	70·8	87·7	72·2	92·3	66·1	...	9	6	
Masulipatam	3·09	21·56	15·59	40·24	96·0	79·7	99·3	76·7	92·8	77·3	101·8	71·8	82·8	69·7	85·9	62·4	3	7	9	
Mercara	8·37	108·88	10·56	127·81	82·6	64·1	88·3	60·1	69·2	62·4	73·6	59·9	74·9	59·7	78·1	53·6	1	10	8	
Negapatam	0·20	7·52	49·73	57·45	91·4	81·2	94·0	77·4	92·7	78·4	98·6	75·3	81·4	73·9	85·1	69·3	5	7	7	
Rajahmundry	4·78	25·59	10·80	41·17	93·1	78·8	102·1	68·9	90·2	77·9	100·9	74·1	84·5	67·3	88·9	58·4	4	6	6	
Salem	4·33	22·98	20·06	47·37	100·4	75·2	104·5	68·8	94·9	70·9	100·4	68·8	86·6	66·0	90·0	58·8	1	5	4	
Secunderabad	3·66	25·84	11·32	40·82	99·7	76·8	106·1	69·1	86·7	72·4	95·4	68·1	79·0	60·1	84·6	49·4	2	7	6	
Trichinopoly	1·06	8·48	14·92	24·46	101·2	79·4	104·6	75·7	97·3	77·0	100·5	74·3	84·6	71·3	89·6	66·7	4	9	8	
Wellington	5·36	20·39	36·16	61·91	75·5	58·4	80·1	54·7	71·4	58·2	75·5	53·6	66·7	51·7	75·8	42·5	2	8	7	

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

(4)—*Native States for the year* 1885-86.

Name of state.	In subsidiary alliance.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
1. Travancore	In subsidiary alliance ...	In money, Rs. 8,10,652 per annum.	2,401,158	Rs. 66,78,705 (last year).	1,360 infantry, 60 cavalry, and 30 artillery with four guns, drummers, fifers and band not included.	None	Pepper, cardamoms, cocoanut, areca-nut, tamarind, coffee, jack, tapioca and yams, rice, horse-gram, green-gram, dholi, gingelly and laurel-nut, teak and other timber. *Manufactures.* *Oils.*—Cocoanut, gingelly, lemon-grass and laurel-oils. Jaggery and molasses, salt, arrack, cotton cloths and yarn, pottery, coir yarn, coir rope and coir-matting. *Mines.*—None regularly worked, but plumbago is found.
2. Cochin	In subsidiary alliance ...	In money Rs. 2,00,000.	600,278 souls according to the census taken in 1881.	Rs. 16,28,381-12-5 ...	318 men	None	Paddy, cocoanut, coffee, pepper, timber, cardamoms, areca-nuts, hides, cocoanut-oil, mats, coir yarn, coir mats, grass mats.
3. Pudukota	Feudatory	None	302,127	About Rs. 6,45,000 ...	3,596 including village police.	None	Paddy. Other grains, such as varagu, &c. Kani, or ochre and iron, besides granite. Earth-salt.
4. Banganapalle ...	In subsidiary alliance	None	30,754	Rs. 2,86,247	None	None	"Jonna" (Holcus sorghum), "sajja" (Holcus spicatus), korra (Panicum Italicum), "arika" (Paspalum frumentaceum), indigo, cotton, mangoes, oranges, country cloth, lacquered ware, and a small diamond mine.
5. Sandur	Feudatory	None	10,532	Rs. 42,000	None	None	Cholam, tobacco, sugar-cane, jaggery, and betel-leaves.

(5)—*Native chiefs and principal male members of their families for the year* 1885-86.

Name of individual and state and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sannad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1. TRAVANCORE STATE.									
Name.—His Highness Rama Varma.	The Maharajah (regnant) ...	*Caste.*—Kshetrya. *Race.*—Race of Sheraman Perumal. *Religion.*—Hinduism.	28	...	Rules the country.	Yes; the right of adopting nieces to perpetuate the line.	Descent in the female line.	All those mentioned in column 1 are heirs to the throne.	
His Highness Ravi Varma * ...	.....		50		Private life.				* The Maharajah's uncle is of unsound mind.
Do. Kerala Varma ...	The Elaya Rajah (nephew) ...		21	...	Do.				
Do. Rama Varma ...	The 1st Prince (do.) ...		18	...	Do.				
Do. Martanda Varma ...	The 2nd do. (do.) ...		14	...	Under tuition.				
Family Name.—Thripathathu Swaroopam.									

2. Cochin State.								
Name.—His Highness Rama Vurmah of Perimpadappu Swaroopam.	Rajah	*Caste.*—Kshetrya ... *Religion.*—Hinduism.	50	Private tuition in Malayalam and Sanskrit.	In governing the country.	Holds sannad authorizing adoption.	Succession devolves on the eldest male members of the family according to Malabar law.	Has male heirs.
3. Pudukota.								
Name.—His Highness Rajah Ramachandra Tondiman Bahadur.* *Family Name.*—Pudukota Tondiman.	Independent	*Caste.*—Kallar ... *Religion.*—Siva sect.	57	Speaks and writes English well; has had fair education, but has not kept up his studies thoroughly.	Not studious; fond of shikari.	Yes	Yes	Has one by adoption.
Principal male member of the ruling family—Balasubramania Ragoonatha Tondiman, nephew of His Highness the Rajah.	Has a jaghire which descended to him from his father, the late brother of His Highness the present Rajah.	Do.	23	Being educated in the Presidency College at Madras. Has matriculated.	A student ...	...	.....	.....
4. Banganapalle.								
Saiyid Fathi 'Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Nawab of Banganapalle State, nephew and son-in-law of the late Nawab Saiyid Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur.	Nawab of Banganapalle ...	Mussalman of Shi'a sect and Saiyid.	37	By private tutor...	In administering his state.	Has male issues, nearest relative is taken for the state.	Yes	Has two sons, by name Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur and As'ad 'Ali Khan Bahadur.
Saiyid Murtaza 'Ali Khan Bahadur, younger brother of the present Nawab.	Under the control of the Nawab ...	Do. ...	33	Do. ...	Reading ...	.....	.....	...
Saiyid Ghulam 'Ali Khan Bahadur, son of the present Nawab.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	12	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	...
Saiyid As'ad 'Ali Khan Bahadur, son of the present Nawab.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	6	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	...
5. Sandur.								
Ramachandra Vittul Rao Sahib, descended from Mallaji Rao Ghorepudy, an officer in the army of the Beejapur state.	Rajah	Mahratta	38	Privately.	In administering his state.	Adoption allowed under Lord Canning's sannad.	.....	None.
Bala Sahib ... ... *Family Name.*—Ghorepudy.	Brother	Do.	29	Do. ...	Inspector of Sandur Police.	.....	.....	Do.

* Died 15th April 1886, and was succeeded by his grandson Marathanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur.

C.—(6)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY

Districts.			Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
Ganjam.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,369	1,749,604	Berhampore ... 23,599	6,938
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	15				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindary Divisions	6				
	Agency	Agency Judge	1				
		Hill Munsifs	7				
Vizagapatam.	Civil	District Judge	1	16,992	2,481,284	Vizagapatam ... 30,291	12,982
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	5				
		Sub-Magistrates	22				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	5				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindary Divisions	23				
	Agency	Agency Judge	1				
		Assistant Judges	3				
		District Munsifs	7				
Godávari.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,772	* 1,795,369	Cocanada ... 28,856	2,612
		Sub-Judges	2				
		District Munsifs	7				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	22				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindary Divisions	12				
	Agency	Agency Judge	1				
		Assistant Judges	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars	4				
Kistna.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,471	1,548,480	Masulipatam ... 35,056	1,940
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	26				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	13				
Nellore.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,739	1,220,236	Nellore 27,505	1,901
		District Munsifs	3				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindary Divisions	13				
Cuddapah.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,722	1,121,038	Cuddapah ... 18,982	1,343
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	15				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	11				
Anantapur.	Civil	Sub-Judge	1	5,564	599,889	Anantapur ... 4,907	944
		District Munsifs	3				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	7				
Bellary.	Civil	District Judge	1	5,441	726,275	Bellary 53,460	1,572
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	2				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	12				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	8				
Kurnool.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,541	678,551	Kurnool ... 20,329	789
		District Munsifs	3				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	13				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	8				
Madras.	Civil		1	29	405,848	Madras ... 405,848	21
	Criminal	Presidency Magistrates	2				
	Revenue		1				

* Includes 3,857, the population of the Dutsarti and Gudutheru

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1885-86.

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil ... 13 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 16 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 4 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 Special Magistrate (3rd class). 2 29	110	22	1,218	7,03,584	11,39,777	14,37,033
Civil ... 18 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... 22 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 3 Magisterial Benches 3 35	76	9 in the plains and 25 in the hills.	1,796	9,00,300	13,91,999	20,16,992
Civil ... 15 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 2nd-class Magistrates ... 27 3rd-class Magistrates ... 2 Magisterial Benches ... ... 3 Agency Magistrates ... ... 5 Special Magistrate 1 44	90	13	1,232	11,81,891	45,55,744	56,75,980
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other Magistrates ... ... 33 Magisterial Benches ... ... 3 Fort Magistrate (2nd class) ... 1 42	150	18	1,093	5,62,445	46,09,951	53,74,853
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 21 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 6 Magisterial Benches 11 43	70	36	1,171	5,32,786	25,19,636	28,85,747
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 19 3rd-class Magistrates ... 7 31	110	80	1,054	5,25,813	21,27,137	25,96,526
Civil ... 3 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Special 1st-class Magistrate 1 Other Magistrates ... ... 18 Magisterial Bench 1 24	70	25	524	2,32,959	7,57,681	10,58,448
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 2nd-class Magistrates ... 19 3rd-class Magistrate ... ... 1 Magisterial Benches (3rd class) 3 27	84	39	715	4,98,316	12,55,520	18,81,309
Civil ... 4 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other 1st-class Magistrates ... 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 15 3rd-class Magistrates 6 28	70	27	1,059	5,69,218	13,89,181	18,65,263
Civil ... 9 Revenue ... 2	Four	5	2	888	15,93,222	1,52,724	25,99,553

Muttas transferred from the Vizagapatam district.

C.—(6)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY IN

Districts.	—		Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
Chingleput.	Civil	District Judge	1	2,841	981,381	Saidápet ... 10,290	2,074
		District Munsifs	3				
		Small Cause Judge	1				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Cantonment Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	6				
North Arcot.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,503	1,817,814	Chittoor ... 5,809	3,444
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	20				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindary Divisions	16				
South Arcot.	Civil	District Judge	1	5,093	1,814,738	Cuddalore ... 43,545	3,230
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	8				
Tanjore.	Civil	District Judge	1	3,594	2,130,383	Tanjore 54,745	3,551
		Sub-Judges	3				
		District Munsifs	11				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	5				
		Sub-Magistrates	21				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	5				
		Tahsildars	9				
Trichinopoly.	Civil	District Judge	1	3,641	1,215,033	Trichinopoly ... 84,465	1,634
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	10				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	5				
Madura.	Civil	District Judge	1	8,799	2,168,680	Madura ... 73,807	5,459
		Sub-Judges	2				
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	19				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge of Zemindary Divisions	13				
Tinnevelly.	Civil	District Judge	1	5,403	1,699,747	Tinnevelly ... 23,221	1,621
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	9				
Coimbatore.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,804	1,657,690	Coimbatore ... 38,967	1,558
		District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	17				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	10				
Nilgiris.	Civil	Sub-Judge	1	957	91,034	Ootacamund ... 12,335	39
		District Munsif	1				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrate	1				
		Sub-Magistrates	3				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officer	1				
		Deputy Tahsildars	3				
Salem.	Civil	District Judge	1	7,724	1,599,595	Salem 50,012	4,590
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub-Magistrates	19				
	Revenue	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	9				

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1885-86—*continued.*

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Cantonment Magistrates ... 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 12 3rd-class Magistrates ... 5 Magisterial Benches ... 4 Special Magistrate 1 28	32	16	617	12,08,344	18,79,827	23,48,664
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 22 3rd-class Magistrates 8 35	45	25	1,292	8,66,972	27,59,866	36,05,221
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 27 3rd-class Magistrate ... ... 1 Magisterial Benches 2 35	90	19	1,092	7,78,286	36,11,405	42,73,266
Civil ... 15 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 5 2nd-class Magistrates ... 24 3rd-class Magistrates ... 5 Special Magistrates ... ... 4 Magisterial Benches 5 44	60	21	1,312	12,97,215	41,06,472	57,05,672
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 15 3rd-class Magistrate 1 20	46	34	805	5,71,747	18,58,893	22,58,956
Civil ... 9 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... 25 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 Special Magistrates (3rd class). 2 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 35	20	10	1,112	8,98,350	24,68,272	31,40,312
Civil ... 7 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 Special Magistrates ... ... 5 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 22 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 4 Magisterial Benches 4 41	24	10	927	6,91,431	30,58,496	36,57,439
Civil ... 6 Revenue ... 6	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 25 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 2 Magisterial Benches ... ... 3 Asst. Magistrate (3rd class) ... 1 36	80	14	886	9,46,862	28,72,271	36,07,192
Civil ... 2 Revenue ... 2	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrate ... ... 1 Other 1st-class Magistrates ... 2 2nd-class Magistrates ... 2 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 3rd-class Magistrates 1 9	20	10	179	2,66,409	1,29,869	4,03,375
Civil ... 5 Revenue ... 5	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 4 Other 1st-class Magistrate ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 23 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 6 Magisterial Benches ... ... 2 Special Magistrates 5 42	45	19	1,083	6,75,880	21,53,838	28,70,787

C.—(6)—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY IN

Districts.	—		Number of sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
South Canara.	Civil ...	District Judge	1	3,902	959,514	Mangalore ... 32,099	1,282
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal ...	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	2				
		Sub-Magistrates	11				
	Revenue ...	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	2				
		Tahsildars	5				
Malabar.	Civil ...	District Judges	2	5,763	2,365,035	Calicut 57,085	428
		Small Cause Judge	1				
		Sub-Judges	4				
		District Munsifs	18				
	Criminal ...	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	8				
		Sub-Magistrates	23				
	Revenue ...	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	6				
		Tahsildars	9				
		Total ...	...	140.664	30,827,218	...	59,952

NOTE 1.—The areas of districts have been adopted from the latest figures furnished by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

2.—The population has been adopted from the census report of 1881; the figures relating to Sandúr, Banganapalle and Pudukóta have been excluded from those for Bellary, Kurnool and Trichinopoly, respectively.

3.—The total land revenue and the total gross revenue entered in columns 14 and 15 are exclusive of Rs. 6,863 and Rs. 145,44,326, respectively, for which districtwar particulars are not known. The latter sum is composed of land revenue, Rs. 6,863; opium and intoxicating drugs, Rs. 49,225; excise on spirits, Rs. 52; assessed taxes, Rs. 207; salt, Rs. 144,82,272; stamps, Rs. 5,639; and Sea Customs, Rs. 68. The salt revenue according to *divisions* was as shown below :—

Divisions.	Revenue. RS.
1. Chicacole division (Ganjam and Vizagapatam)	27,53,049
2. Masulipatam division (Godávari and Kistna)	12,76,829
3. Nellore division (part of Kistna and Nellore)	15,53,790
4. Chingleput division (part of Nellore, Madras and Chingleput)	52,75,587
5. Negapatam division (South Arcot and Tanjore)	18,34,149
6. Tinnevelly division (Madura and Tinnevelly)	16,57,082
7. Calicut division (South Canara and Malabar)	1,31,335
8. Arcot	314
9. Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	137
Total ...	144,82,272

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1885-86—*continued.*

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
					RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil ... 8 Revenue ... 4	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 2 Other 1st-class Magistrate* ... 1 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 11 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 6 Magisterial Bench ... ... 1 Special Magistrate (1st class). 1 Special Magistrates (3rd class). 3 — 26	79	21	592	4,52,994	12,57,324	16,50,787
Civil ... 25 Revenue ... 7	District Magistrate ... ... 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 8 Other 1st-class Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class Magistrates ... ... 27 3rd-class Magistrates ... ... 13 Magisterial Benches ... ... 5 — 58	32	17	1,496	12,70,397	18,31,956	30,04,972
285	716	...	...	22,143	1,72,25,221	4,78,86,934	6,39,27,347

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D.—POPULATION.

(7)—*For the year* 1885-86.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.			Population.							Number per square mile.	Classification of population.					
				Adults (above twelve years of age).		Children (under twelve years of age).		Age not stated.		Total.		Christians.					Hindus.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of dwellings of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Natives.	Others.	Not stated.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ganjam ...	Particulars not available.	Particulars not available.	278,081	471,523	495,051	267,468	268,391	432	436	1,503,301	484	126	222	774	...	415	1,495,229
Vizagapatam ...			370,785	587,688	592,759	309,202	300,352	226	241	1,790,468	515	163	394	982	...	1,863	1,766,840
Godávari ...			317,323	573,113	595,608	310,249	301,308	164	171	1,780,613	273	250	409	2,580	...	646	1,737,855
Kistna ...			268,849	525,906	512,533	254,576	255,246	106	113	1,548,480	183	52	73	15,967	...	20,102	1,425,013
Nellore ...			233,059	434,421	423,022	180,798	181,780	113	102	1,220,236	140	33	320	17,289	...	3,152	1,138,031
Cuddapah ...			247,186	416,410	394,181	153,497	156,835	63	52	1,121,038	128	42	282	4,592	...	1,151	1,017,211
Anantapur ...			119,128	224,419	209,726	80,985	84,668	48	43	599,889	117	14	56	431	...	356	558,585
Bellary ...			142,117	270,734	255,064	97,843	102,498	73	63	726,275	127	536	71	1,120	...	2,402	653,072
Kurnool ...			142,642	255,414	244,395	88,395	90,214	62	71	678,551	90	52	35	5,830	...	5,538	591,199
Madras ...			48,286	144,476	148,717	55,652	56,900	42	61	405,848	15,031	3,205	12,659	22,428	14	1,325	315,527
Chingleput ...			142,182	331,191	321,206	161,401	167,511	34	38	981,381	345	1,683	1,174	13,804	...	113	939,314
North Arcot ...			279,328	622,011	614,446	285,253	295,912	90	102	1,817,814	251	115	446	8,398	...	1,059	1,717,595
South Arcot ...			243,773	616,082	607,737	289,619	301,156	70	74	1,814,738	372	84	375	35,678	...	3,434	1,721,614
Tanjore ...			374,532	688,991	757,045	337,443	346,690	94	120	2,130,383	583	168	677	75,509	...	1,904	1,939,421
Trichinopoly ...			201,180	400,756	434,315	185,622	194,197	56	87	1,215,033	341	177	371	58,261	...	2,631	1,119,434
Madura ...			395,096	685,610	779,040	346,999	356,788	98	145	2,168,680	258	176	377	84,061	...	286	1,942,820
Tinnevelly ...			366,597	554,543	598,267	271,261	275,500	83	93	1,699,747	315	125	566	138,716	...	1,539	1,468,977
Coimbatore ...			354,920	541,862	576,078	264,913	274,647	84	106	1,657,690	211	274	272	10,111	...	2,669	1,606,343
Nilgiris ...			17,844	38,111	27,187	12,852	12,861	13	10	91,034	95	1,698	1,012	5,462	2	314	78,970
Salem ...			311,393	542,597	572,494	235,811	248,541	75	77	1,599,595	209	180	445	15,782	...	160	1,531,855
South Canara ...			171,432	316,086	331,141	156,080	156,063	70	74	959,514	246	120	127	14,667	...	43,301	797,430
Malabar ...			404,968	778,443	806,819	395,583	383,746	248	196	2,365,035	410	1,558	1,524	20,172	...	19,942	1,669,271
Total ...			5,430,701	10,020,387	10,296,831	4,741,502	4,811,804	2,344	2,475	29,875,343	249	10,831	21,887	552,614	16	114,302	27,231,606
Banganapalle ...			6,552	11,945	11,605	3,535	3,666	3	...	30,754	121	...	...	9	...	...	24,793
Sandur ...			2,173	3,839	3,751	1,459	1,483	...	...	10,532	64	2	...	3	...	6	9,000
Pudukota ...			58,449	96,109	110,381	46,697	48,930	4	6	302,127	274	1	...	11,371	...	...	281,809
Total ...			67,174	111,893	125,737	51,691	54,079	7	6	343,413	226	3	...	11,383	...	6	315,602
Agency Tracts specially censused. — Ganjam ...			58,565	382	35	7	11	*129,653	*116,215	246,303	47	3	...	5	...	6	245,945
Agency Tracts specially censused. — Vizagapatam ...			152,681	675	603	313	302	†356,746	†336,034	694,673	49	5	2	...	...	1	693,634
Agency Tracts specially censused. — Godávari ...			2,410	104	22	12	10	5,327	5,424	10,899	13	...	3	2	...	3	10,879
Total ...			213,656	1,161	660	332	323	491,726	457,673	951,875	48	8	5	7	...	10	950,458
Grand Total ...			5,711,531	10,133,441	10,423,228	4,793,525	4,866,206	494,077	460,154	31,170,631	221	10,842	21,892	564,004	16	114,318	28,497,666

	Males.	Females.
* Includes Adults ...	78,424	70,788
Juveniles ...	51,228	45,427
Total ...	129,652	116,215

	Males.	Females.
† Includes Adults ...	212,920	212,668
Juveniles ...	143,826	123,366
Total ...	356,746	336,034

D.—POPULATION—*continued.*

(7)—*For the year* 1885-86—continued.

Districts.	Classification of population—*continued.* Muhammadans.	Buddhists and Jains.	Others.	Occupation. Male adult agriculturists.	Male adult non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Number of emigrants registered during the 9 months ending 31st December 1885.	Immigration during the 9 months ending 31st December 1885.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Ganjam	5,729	270	536	270,988	468,435	1, Ooriyah (748,904) ; 2, Telugu (692,344) ; 3, Savara (31,465) ; 4, Khond (20,344) ; 5, Hindustani (7,019).	4,271	2,140
Vizagapatam	19,372	695	159	415,732	481,384	1, Telugu (1,726,095) ; 2, Ooriyah (21,460) ; 3, Khond (12,761) ; 4, Hindustani (12,138)	3,405	3,223
Godávari	38,786	17	70	372,670	510,856	1, Telugu (1,715,772) ; 2, Hindustani (30,216) ; 3, Khond (25,025)	...	...
Kistna	87,161	8	104	336,346	444,242	1, Telugu (1,451,954) ; 2, Hindustani (78,800) ; 3, Yerukala (5,914) ; 4, Lambadi (5,565)	...	...
Nellore	61,344	...	67	267,836	347,496	1, Telugu (1,141,504) ; 2, Hindustani (50,010) ; 3, Tamil (22,451)	...	...
Cuddapah	97,749	...	11	279,401	290,569	1, Telugu (1,013,368) ; 2, Hindustani (78,706) ; 3, Canarese (9,077) ; 4, Yerukala (6,224) ...	...	...
Anantapur	40,239	203	5	156,794	148,658	1, Telugu (699,674) ; 2, Canarese (502,711) ; 3, Hindustani (94,846)	...	...
Bellary	68,246	758	70	178,495	190,155	4, Mahratti (14,169) ; 5, Tamil (11,351) ; 6, Lambadi (7,219)	...	...
Kurnool	75,875	6	16	145,128	198,743	1, Telugu (619,000) ; 2, Hindustani (69,257) ; 3, Canarese (8,113)	...	...
Madras	55,298	164	228	3,904	196,266	1, Tamil (239,108) ; 2, Telugu (94,330) ; 3, Hindustani (46,410) ; 4, English (17,099)	276	1,657
Chingleput	25,034	229	30	217,765	274,861	1, Tamil (730,271) ; 2, Telugu (221,434) ; 3, Hindustani (18,382) ; 4, Canarese (5,010)	...	...
North Arcot	82,438	7,761	2	442,353	465,001	1, Tamil (987,029) ; 2, Telugu (733,845) ; 3, Hindustani (50,266) ; 4, Canarese (25,225) ; 5, Mahratti (11,662).	65	...
South Arcot	48,289	5,261	3	472,759	433,012	1, Tamil (1,572,445) ; 2, Telugu (196,727) ; 3, Hindustani (28,244) ; 4, Canarese (11,556) ...	54	1,407
Tanjore	112,058	627	19	432,425	594,103	1, Tamil (1,991,279) ; 2, Telugu (85,670) ; 3, Putnool (16,078) ; 4, Mahratti (14,421) ; 5, Hindustani (12,309) ; 6, Canarese (7,122).	2,355	...
Trichinopoly	34,104	39	16	299,178	287,256	1, Tamil (1,017,153) ; 2, Telugu (146,983) ; 3, Canarese (26,736) ; 4 Hindustani (15,221)	513	141
Madura	140,948	9	3	491,335	541,372	1, Tamil (1,728,703) ; 2, Telugu (307,329) ; 3, Canarese (84,128) ; 4, Putnool (30,510) ; 5, Hindustani (12,850).	21,108	14,596
Tinnevelly	89,767	...	57	340,955	484,932	1, Tamil (1,438,767) ; 2, Telugu (233,844) ; 3, Canarese (12,490) ; 4, Hindustani (7,497)	15,353	15,631
Coimbatore	37,855	131	35	351,209	455,650	1, Tamil (1,086,077) ; 2, Telugu (344,271) ; 3, Canarese (201,296) ; 4, Hindustani (18,396)	98	...
Nilgiris	3,531	...	45	21,433	29,543	1, Canarese (50,769) ; 2, Tamil (19,879) ; 3, Malayalam (7,451)	...	...
Salem	51,092	64	17	387,347	391,136	1, Tamil (1,131,868) ; 2, Telugu (295,105) ; 3, Canarese (118,353) ; 4, Hindustani (37,670) ; 5, Mahratti (7,908).	3	...
South Canara	93,652	10,055	162	214,304	257,932	1, Tulu (425,579) ; 2, Canarese (203,417) ; 3, Malayalam (161,819) ; 4, Mahratti (147,390) ; 5, Hindustani (15,372).	...	...
Malabar	652,198	211	159	346,868	827,406	1, Malayalam (2,195,181) ; 2, Tamil (101,288) ; 3, Canarese (23,162) ; 4, Telugu (19,088) ; 5, Hindustani (7,582).	18	...
Total ...	1,915,765	26,508	1,814	6,445,225	8,319,008	.....	47,519	38,795
Banganapalle	5,952	...	...	6,043	9,440	.....	...	...
Sandur	1,521	...	...	2,571	2,727	.....	...	...
Pudukota	8,946	...	...	74,882	67,928	1, Tamil (285,432) ; 2, Telugu (9,480)	...	...
Total ...	16,419	...	...	83,496	80,095	.....	...	...
Agency Tracts specially censused. Ganjam	344	...	...	62,434	67,608	.....	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	1,031	...	...	232,102	125,632	.....	...	...
Godávari	12	...	...	5	5,438	.....	...	...
Total ...	1,387	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Grand Total ...	1,933,571	26,508	1,814	6,823,262	8,597,781	.....	47,519	38,795

NOTE.—In the census of 1881, occupations have not been tabulated by ages except for males in towns (Board's Proceedings, dated 21st December 1882, No. 3195). The figures given in columns 22 and 23 show the total male agricultural and non-agricultural population including children.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

FISCAL.

(8)—*Particulars of Survey for the year* 1885-86.

Districts.	Area previously surveyed in square miles up to 31st March 1885.			Cost and cost per square mile.				Surveyed during the year 1885-86.			Cost and cost per square mile.			
	Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.		Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.	
		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	3,451·35	1,661·00	1,363·00	88,860 2 0	25 11 11	4,41,996 11 10	266 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	10,407·82	19·92	18·49	3,34,937 1 10	32 2 11	4,176 3 11	209 10 5	50·28	119·28	95·57	3,283 2 4	65 4 9	29,498 2 2	247 4 10
Godavari	4,402·70	2,880·00	2,123·00	1,71,501 9 1	38 15 3	2,96,160 15 11	102 13 4	63·00	...	...	3,160 13 9	50 2 9	...	...
Kistna	1,126·00	5,454·00	4,348·00	11,093 5 7	9 13 8	5,15,820 5 7	94 9 3	511·00	...	...	27,210 5 2	53 4 0	...	...
Kurnool	2,948·89	4,838·92	3,659·13	43,966 1 10	14 14 6	8,23,842 9 1	170 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	264·46	1,455·20	1,358·61	16,984 11 9	64 3 7	2,16,043 7 10	148 7 5	...	100·00	190·00	...	...	18,807 4 8	188 1 2
Anantapur	159·00	1,280·12	1,154·00	4,043 2 0	25 6 10	2,38,989 5 4	186 11 1	40·00 232·00	627·00	354·00	646 1 11 1,046 10 1	16 2 5	1,03,677 6 7	165 5 8
Cuddapah	3,309·49	5,428·71	4,204·79	67,323 9 0	20 5 6	12,23,218 5 6	225 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	* 635 9 0	...
Nellore	4,506·38	4,232·46	2,642·80	55,950 13 10	12 6 8	4,35,453 6 1	102 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	745·78	2,096·26	1,266·56	26,150 8 5	35 1 0	3,71,207 10 7	177 1 5	...	...	...	...	...	* 27 4 10	...
Madras	...	27·00	27·00	...	...	57,063 12 3	2,113 7 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	4,651·62	2,851·34	2,148·00	1,38,006 0 3	29 10 8	4,67,392 14 7	163 14 9	...	...	...	* 41 4 5	...	* 371 10 2	...
South Arcot	461·48	3,589·00	2,649·00	10,812 0 10	23 6 10	4,23,982 5 5	118 2 2	9·00	639·00	446·00	517 4 1	57 7 7	68,915 9 4	107 13 7
Salem	4,118·39	3,610·84	3,078·69	2,07,922 10 8	50 7 9	4,80,702 6 1	133 2 1	...	...	...	† 124 2 3	...	...	...
Coimbatore	2,635·16	5,169·24	4,581·43	1,12,592 14 6	42 11 8	9,42,918 3 8	182 6 7	...	...	...	‡ 805 12 9	...	* 43 8 10	...
Nilgiris	957·12	444·74	538·42	52,932 14 7	55 4 10	5,80,491 12 7	1,305 3 10	...	5·27	5·27	28 10 2	...	9,399 14 11	...
Malabar	770·90	118·03	106·57	60,103 1 0	77 15 5	1,10,898 5 8	939 9 3	133·00	41·00	41·00	23,272 15 2	174 15 9	60,224 11 9	1,468 14 4
Trichinopoly	945·30	2,696·77	2,131·82	9,578 4 11	10 2 0	2,16,164 1 8	80 2 6	...	...	...	† 124 2 3	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	355 10 5	...	2,366 3 1	...	...	108·20	101·00	...	...	32,149 2 1	297 2 0
Madura	4,546·77	3,073·76	2,575·04	1,40,195 0 9	30 13 4	5,68,082 9 9	184 13 1	573·63	5·97	...	22,799 11 3	39 9 9	761 13 5	127 9 9
Tinnevelly	1,718·84	3,080·43	2,730·70	84,999 5 1	49 7 3	6,93,905 6 1	225 4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	1,866 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Cost incurred in sub-dividing villages and preparing taluk maps. † Cost incurred in revising district boundary. ‡ Cost incurred in clearing the district boundary between Coimbatore and Travancore.

FISCAL—*continued.*

(9)—*Settlement for the year* 1885-86.

Nature of settlement.	Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessment.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
		RS.		
Settlement in perpetuity	...	...	...	
Settlement for 30 years and upwards	2,107	11,12,978	1893-94	Trichinopoly.
	1,969	15,28,873	1894-95	Godavari.
	4,548	27,75,033	1901-2	Kistna.
	2,931	17,00,919	1901-2	Salem.
	4,895	19,03,896	1902-3	Nellore.
	2,929	25,59,944	1906-7	Tinnevelly.
	2,008	16,63,384	1907-8	Chingleput.
	3,367	14,17,057	1907-8	Kurnool.
	4,655	28,88,096	1911-12	Coimbatore.
	7,476	19,49,874	1912-13	Cuddapah.
	928	7,91,816	1913-14	Ganjam.
Total ...	37,813	202,91,870	...	
Settlement for 10 years and upwards	...	...	...	
Do. under 10 years	...	...	...	
Do. in progress	17,739	...	...	North Arcot, South Arcot, Madura, and Bellary.
Total ...	17,739	...	...	
Settlement previously made including full records of right	...	...	...	
Settlement without such records	23,465	...	...	Vizagapatam. Anantapur. Tanjore. South Canara. Malabar.
Settlement during the year ... Detailed	...	...	...	
Settlement during the year ... Summary	...	...	...	

FISCAL—*continued.*

(10)—*Surveyed and assessed area for* 1885-86.

Districts.	Whether Ryotwary, Zemindary or whole Inam.	Total area by Survey less Feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed including estates assessed at privileged rates and area unassessed.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 3).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 6 and 7).	Land Revenue assessed		Incidence of Land Revenue of fully assessed area in acre.		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 5 and 13).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.	
								On fully assessed area (column 5).	On cultivated area (column 10 of Statement A).	For total area (columns 5 and 9).	For cultivated area only (column 10).			Number.	Total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.		NO.
Ganjam	Ryotwary	1,510,063	1,089,392	420,671	8,30,904	550,413	1 8 2	7,94,243	7,54,052	1 14 3	2 1 0	...	...	3	50,766
	Zemindary	3,754,240	1,377,189	2,377,051	4,55,524	1,130,392	0 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	91,857	91,857	...	24,892	68,799	0 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Vizagapatam ..	Ryotwary	1,229,430	1,096,620	132,810	4,31,694	226,986	1 14 5	3,66,588	3,13,140	2 12 2	2 10 6	...	...	5	93,008
	Zemindary	9,630,720	...	9,630,720	9,68,945	2,238,463	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	14,730	14,730	...	3,038	13,951	0 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Godavari	Ryotwary	2,663,607	1,361,015	1,302,592	19,06,175	1,084,821	1 12 1	16,13,211	15,00,848	1 3 10	1 10 9	...	...	5	101,374
	Zemindary	2,121,045	224,608	1,896,437	8,21,375	646,362	1 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	191,127	191,127	...	53,302	64,186	0 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kistna	Ryotwary	4,033,977	1,827,186	2,206,791	45,73,092	1,170,365	3 14 6	44,44,156	37,46,133	2 0 3	1 15 11	...	...	3	64,774
	Zemindary	1,188,360	436,993	746,367	2,95,133	317,508	0 14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	204,103	204,103	...	32,618	60,607	0 8 7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Nellore	Ryotwary	2,749,022	1,123,153	1,625,869	20,16,731	702,748	2 13 11	18,56,945	18,20,670	1 2 3	1 15 7	...	...	1	27,505
	Zemindary	2,448,000	645,760	1,802,240	3,97,530	413,618	0 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	395,938	395,938	...	84,036	103,870	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cuddapah ...	Ryotwary	5,582,080	3,404,434	2,177,646	18,16,575	1,121,038	1 9 11	26,49,113	16,05,099	1 3 6	1 5 10	...	...	1	18,982
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Anantapur ...	Ryotwary	3,427,249	1,422,409	2,004,840	12,57,467	577,442	2 2 10	12,01,457	8,17,301	0 9 7	0 13 2	...	...	...	...
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	133,711	133,711	...	14,083	22,447	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bellary	Ryotwary	3,353,817	570,326	2,783,491	19,61,277	702,934	2 12 8	18,18,582	11,13,877	0 10 5	0 13 10	...	...	3	86,120
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	128,423	128,423	...	14,191	23,341	0 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kurnool	Ryotwary	4,731,638	3,111,093	1,620,545	12,44,320	662,535	1 14 1	15,14,140	11,82,081	0 14 11	1 1 2	...	...	1	20,329
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	94,602	94,602	...	10,696	16,016	0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Madras	Ryotwary	16,891	4,225	12,666	78,259	405,848	0 3 1	78,259	Not available.	6 2 10	Not available.	...	...	1	405,848
	Zemindary	764	...	764	425			...		...		...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	665	665	...	282			...		...		...	...		
Chingleput ...	Ryotwary	1,377,594	651,299	726,295	16,89,751	729,497	2 5 1	16,68,026	15,07,699	2 4 9	2 9 0	...	...	3	62,578
	Zemindary	239,876	10,439	229,437	1,02,417	137,926	0 11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages ...	200,367	200,367	...	74,101	113,958	0 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...		

FISCAL—*continued.*

(10)—*Surveyed and assessed area for* 1885-86—continued.

Districts.	Whether Ryotwary, Zemindary or whole Inam.	Total area by Survey less Feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed including estates assessed at privileged rates and area unassessed.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total Land Revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).	Population of district (column 3).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 6 and 7).	Land Revenue assessed: On fully assessed area (column 5).	Land Revenue assessed: On cultivated area (column 10 of Statement A).	Incidence of Land Revenue of fully assessed area in acre: For total area (columns 5 and 9).	Incidence of Land Revenue of fully assessed area in acre: For cultivated area only (column 10).	Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 5 and 13).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants: Number.	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants: Total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.		NO.
North Arcot	Ryotwary	2,522,599	1,384,039	1,138,560	21,01,474	1,085,291	1 15 0	21,13,013	19,64,300	1 13 8	2 9 11	...	...	6	92,859
	Zemindary	2,198,425	Not given.		4,82,067	634,596	0 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages	80,896	80,896	...	23,905	97,927	0 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...		
South Arcot	Ryotwary	3,179,106	889,500	2,289,606	46,26,828	1,738,723	2 10 7	46,12,706	32,18,446	2 0 3	2 7 11	...	...	3	83,554
	Zemindary	23,680	9,066	14,614	8,611	20,190	0 6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages	56,734	56,734	...	22,640	55,825	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tanjore	Ryotwary	1,586,927	411,751	1,175,176	42,66,808	1,734,298	2 7 4	42,21,556	40,54,189	3 9 6	3 12 11	...	...	5	201,151
	Zemindary	191,633	16,346	175,287	32,198	81,048	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages	521,600	521,600	...	1,19,282	315,037	0 6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Trichinopoly	Ryotwary	1,704,394	412,627	1,291,767	17,93,025	977,537	1 13 4	17,75,889	15,34,620	1 6 0	1 8 2	...	...	2	104,222
	Zemindary	476,800	155,666	321,134	52,335	170,176	0 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages	149,046	149,046	...	10,740	67,320	0 2 7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Madura	Ryotwary	2,140,470	825,874	1,314,596	20,22,714	907,473	2 3 8	20,11,363	15,92,220	1 8 6	1 12 4	...	...	7	150,646
	Zemindary	3,370,240	Not available.		8,01,269	1,217,279	0 10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages	120,650	120,650	...	11,157	43,928	0 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tinnevelly	Ryotwary	2,298,253	766,950	1,531,303	26,14,249	1,207,836	2 2 8	26,62,914	25,72,572	1 11 10	1 12 11	...	...	12	174,227
	Zemindary	956,160	204,251	751,909	3,09,538	389,932	0 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages	203,507	203,507	...	52,654	101,979	0 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Coimbatore	Ryotwary	4,858,465	1,746,665	3,111,800	32,13,361	1,601,202	2 0 1	31,74,179	27,36,661	1 0 4	1 3 0	...	...	1	38,967
	Zemindary	100,826	19,627	81,199	27,782	44,561	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages	35,269	35,269	...	3,470	11,927	0 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Nilgiris*	Ryotwary	612,506	470,573	141,933	1,07,247	91,034	1 2 10	1,07,247	1,07,247	0 12 1	0 12 1	...	...	1	12,335
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Salem	Ryotwary	3,606,287	1,878,443	1,727,844	22,89,755	1,132,124	2 0 4	22,64,861	16,62,655	1 5 0	1 6 7	...	...	4	92,946
	Zemindary	1,135,725	132,366	1,003,359	4,43,177	422,245	1 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages	201,136	201,136	...	42,300	45,226	0 14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...		
South Canara	Ryotwary	2,497,280	2,083,922	413,358	14,36,213	955,842	1 8 0	14,36,213	14,01,042	3 7 7	3 8 9	...	...	1	32,099
	Zemindary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Malabar	Ryotwary	3,684,706	2,913,749	770,957	17,85,250	2,334,876	0 12 3	17,82,698	Not available.	2 5 0	...	...	...	7	185,683
	Zemindary	† 3,614	...	3,614	15,000	30,159	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages	† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total	Ryotwary	59,366,361	29,445,245	29,921,116	440,63,169	§ 21,700,863	2 0 6	441,67,359	352,04,852	1 7 7	‖ 1 12 6	...	...	75	2,099,973
	Zemindary	‡ 27,835,108	3,232,311	19,034,132	52,13,326	7,894,395	0 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Whole Inam Villages	2,824,361	2,824,361	...	97,387	1,226,344	0 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...		

* There are no unoccupied assessed lands in the district, and hence the figures in columns 9 and 10 are the same.
† These consist of lands known as "Karar" lands in Cannanore and some islands of the Laccadive group. Statistics are not available for columns 13 and 14.
‡ Particulars for columns 4 and 5 not being available for zemindaries in North Arcot and Madura, column 3 *minus* column 4 cannot be equal to column 5.
§ Includes also the population of the zemindary and inam villages in the district of Madras.
‖ This incidence is obtained without taking the Malabar figures into account, information for column 10 for this district not being available.

FISCAL—*continued.*

(11)—*Varieties of tenure held direct from Government during* 1885-86.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NO.	NO.	NO.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Great Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals under law of primogeniture	14	9,187	14	5,819,723	415,695	1,89,594 2 6	...
Great Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals and families under ordinary law	1	269	1	116,102	116,102	59,928 0 0	...
Large Zemindaries paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under law of primogeniture	50	9,856	52	8,074,586	161,492	14,395 5 3	...
Large Zemindaries paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under ordinary law	76	1,565	121	1,350,890	17,775	11,670 1 3	...
Zemindaries paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue	578	3,135	861	2,680,330	4,637	1,353 7 5	...
Small Zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 100 revenue	93	465	98	297,076	3,194	54 6 0	...
Peasant proprietors paying separately	2,687,987	25,836	3,990,448	19,899,836	7·4	13 3 6	...
Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. — In perpetuity	443,747	30,418	745,010	8,438,792	19·0	6 7 2	...
Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. — For life or lives	1,669	791	2,189	32,186	19·3	10 3 9	...
Land-holders who have redeemed the revenue	490	154	539	3,805	7·7	0 7 10	...
Purchase of waste lands	638	95	172	35,297	55·3	34 0 7	...
Total ...	3,135,343	81,771	4,739,505	46,748,623	14·9	13 14 2	...

NOTE.—Column 8 is left blank as information is not available.

(12)—*Register of transfers for* 1885-86.

—	Number of transfers.			Total area (in acres) transferred.		
	By order of court.	By sale for arrears of revenue.	By private contract or gift.	By order of court.	By sale for arrears of revenue.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	NO.	NO.	NO.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Zemindars or holders of permanently-settled estates	11	1	53	16,622	5,432	49,312
Peasant proprietors or ryotwar holders	1,190	9,142	92,042	6,060	30,722	314,860
Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures	228	369	4,060	2,169	2,401	33,089

NOTE.—The total area transferred in South Canara has not been shown, the district being unsurveyed.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

(13)—*Statement of Acts passed by the local Legislature in the year* 1885-86, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to make provision for the levying of landing and shipping fees within the outports of the Presidency of Fort St. George.	By Government ...	This is an Act similar in character to the Cocanada Port Dues Act (Act III of 1883). It was passed to enable Government to meet promptly the wishes of local communities, who may desire to raise funds for the improvement of ports and harbours, by the levy of fees on goods landed or shipped at any port to which the Act may be extended. The Act repeals the Cocanada Port Dues Act, and being comprehensive in its terms, can, at the application of any community, be brought into force to any port.	15th May 1885.
An Act to consolidate and amend the Abkári Law of the Presidency of Madras.	Do. ...	The title of this Act defines its object. It is specially intended to enable Government itself to undertake the preventive arrangements for the protection of the Abkári revenue, to place the administration of that revenue under a Commissioner, to regulate the traffic in intoxicating drugs other than opium, to enable Government to take the toddy revenue in the shape of a tax on trees tapped, and finally to consolidate into one enactment the liquor law of the Presidency.	2nd February 1886.
An Act to provide trustees for the Harbour of Madras.	Do.	This Act provides for the constitution of a Board of Trustees for the management of the affairs of the Madras Harbour. The property in the Harbour works and other matters connected therewith will be made over to the Board thus constituted subject to conditions regulating the payment of interest and the repayment of the principal sum expended on the works, and the Act contains provisions for the transaction of business by the trustees, the maintenance of Government control and other matters.	20th February 1886.

(14)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature in the year* 1885-86.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what state.
A Bill to provide for compulsory vaccination in certain towns and local areas within the Presidency of Fort St. George.	By Government ...	The Bill is intended to provide measures, preventive and remedial, of the disease of small-pox. On the Bill being extended by notification to any local area, vaccination will become compulsory and inoculation illegal. Vaccination districts may be formed, rules framed for the guidance of vaccinators, the method of vaccination is regulated and inspection provided.	Introduced on the 1st October 1883.	Withdrawn on the 19th Dec. 1885.	*Vide* Abstract Proceedings of Council, dated 19th Dec. 1885.
A Bill to amend the law in regard to curnams in estates permanently settled, &c.	Do. ...	The object of this Bill is to define and regulate the position of village curnams or accountants in permanently-settled estates. It provides for the appointment of a curnam in every village in such estates, for the speedy disposal of claims to the office, for the enfranchisement of the inam lands held by curnams as emoluments of office, for the prevention and punishment of irregularities on the part of curnams, and especially for bringing the curnams under the supervision and control of the Collectors of the districts wherein the permanently-settled estates to which their villages belong are situated.	Do. ...	.....	Select Committee's report published on the 21st December 1883. Referred back to the Select Committee on the 22nd January 1884.
A Bill to provide for irrigation and navigation in the Madras Presidency.	Do. ...	The object of this Bill is to consolidate and establish the law relating to irrigation and navigation in this Presidency. It declares and defines the powers of Government and officers of Government in carrying out and managing works of irrigation and drainage, and secures compensation to landholders for damage sustained. It regulates the obligations and rights of owners of water channels, the settlement of disputes relating thereto, and the construction of new water channels by private persons. It empowers Government to levy rates for canal water supplied, to issue bye-laws for the conduct of navigation in navigable canals, and to obtain labor in emergent cases for the repairs of canals.	Introduced on the 18th August 1884.	.....	Select Committee's report published on the 19th March 1886.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—*continued.*

(14)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature in the year* 1885-86—continued.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what state.
A Bill to provide for the prevention of injury to railways from the escape or overflow of water from irrigation works situated upon the lands of Zemindars or other landholders.	By Government ...	The object of this Bill is to enable Government to enter upon private lands and execute forthwith all repairs which may be necessary to avert damage to railways from the escape of water from works of irrigation and to recover afterwards from the proprietors all, or part, of the expenditure thus incurred.	Introduced on the 5th October 1885.	.....	Passed by the Council on the 30th March 1886 and forwarded for the Governor-General's assent on the 30th April 1886.
A Bill to amend Madras Act I of 1870.	Do. ...	The object of this Bill is to enable the surplus funds collected under Act I of 1870 to be utilized not only for the purpose of improving ferries and communications leading thereto, but for the purpose of superseding ferries by the construction of bridges—a method of expenditure which has been found to be highly desirable in the interests of traffic in certain districts of this Presidency.	Published under Rule 25 in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 24th February 1886.	.....	.....
A Bill to empower local authorities to guarantee interest on capital expended on certain purposes.	Do. ...	This Bill has been prepared in order to confer on local bodies in this Presidency that power of charging their funds by guaranteeing the payment of interest on capital expended on certain purposes which Act XV of 1885 has declared may, by special enactment, be so conferred. The Bill has been drawn so as to be of general application throughout the Presidency.	Introduced on the 30th March 1886.	.....	Select Committee's report published on the 13th August 1886.
A Bill to secure to the tenants in the Malabar district the market value of their improvements.	Do. ...	The Bill, which was drawn up by the Malabar Land Tenure Committee, has been prepared with the object of securing to the tenants in the Malabar district the full market value of their improvements. This will have, it is believed, a beneficial effect on the relations between landlord and tenant and will exercise a check on the undue use of the power of eviction.	Do. ...	.....	Select Committee's report published on the 20th August 1886.
A Bill to amend Madras Act II of 1886.	Do. ...	The object of this Bill is to supply a legal defect in the Madras Harbour Trust Act II of 1886.	Do. ...	.....	Passed by the Council on the 30th March 1886 and forwarded for the Governor-General's assent on the 1st April 1886.

(15)—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year* 1885-86.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.

Nil.

B.—POLICE.

(16)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police during the official year* 1885-86.

Ranges.	Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police force.										Cost of Police.						
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (col. 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (col. 3) (2).	Other expenses of col. 3.		Total pay of subordinate officers (cols. 4 and 5) (4).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (cols. 6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent, or otherwise, not included in cols. 12, 14 and 15.
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Chief Office	2	...	...	...	...	13	...	15	...	...	(a) 64,966	...	...	...	...	1,371	...
	Madras City Police	...	* 3	9	35	4	800	44	895	...	...	...	30,920	...	(b) 7,706	42,900	(c) 99,283	3,598
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	16,324	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam	...	3	11	14	...	1,162	...	1,190	...	...	...	21,532	5,642	...	25,749	1,13,964	50,755
	Vizagapatam	...	3	12	17	...	1,305	...	1,337	...	...	...	21,804	2,958	...	31,301	1,21,634	3,973
	Jeypore	...	2	3	6	...	456	...	467	...	...	...	15,420	5,505	...	11,205	44,966	2,936
	Godávari	...	2	11	14	...	1,233	...	1,260	...	...	...	18,762	2,107	...	27,393	1,21,216	5,362
	Kistna	...	2	7	17	...	1,145	...	1,171	...	...	...	16,814	2,660	...	20,094	1,07,141	3,231
	Total ...	1	12	44	68	...	5,301	...	5,426	...	...	16,324	94,332	18,872	...	1,15,742	5,98,920	21,257
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	19,352	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	...	(d) 2	9	12	...	1,153	...	1,176	...	...	...	8,800	763	...	25,411	1,07,150	9,376
	Kurnool	...	2	10	12	...	944	...	968	...	...	...	12,561	2,450	...	22,501	92,659	5,395
	Bellary ...	...	1	7	12	...	714	...	734	...	...	...	9,600	1,690	...	17,639	70,416	2,948
	Anantapur	...	1	5	6	...	525	...	537	...	...	...	9,581	2,218	...	13,325	51,593	4,571
	Cuddapah	...	2	10	12	...	1,024	...	1,048	...	...	...	17,203	3,415	...	23,572	1,02,940	4,069
	North Arcot	...	2	9	14	...	1,267	...	1,292	...	...	...	16,606	3,735	...	27,749	1,22,765	5,833
	Chingleput	...	1	7	8	...	601	...	617	...	...	...	10,970	974	...	14,172	60,126	4,614
	South Arcot	...	2	9	10	...	1,066	...	1,087	...	...	...	15,094	2,575	...	21,082	1,04,042	3,413
	Total ...	1	13	66	86	...	7,294	...	7,460	...	...	19,352	1,00,415	17,820	...	1,65,451	7,11,691	40,219
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	16,182	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore ...	...	2	9	13	...	1,253	...	1,277	...	...	...	17,488	2,933	...	25,597	1,27,635	4,318
	Trichinopoly	...	1	5	9	...	742	...	757	...	...	...	10,793	682	...	14,583	73,284	2,626
	Madura	...	2	11	14	...	1,088	...	1,115	...	...	...	18,908	2,511	...	30,840	1,09,895	5,758
	Tinnevelly	...	2	8	12	...	915	...	937	...	...	...	15,232	2,363	...	22,046	91,479	3,046
	Salem	...	2	9	12	...	1,094	...	1,117	...	...	...	13,815	3,184	...	24,035	1,05,322	4,931
	Coimbatore	...	2	10	14	...	1,093	...	1,119	...	...	...	20,780	3,333	...	29,833	1,15,468	3,178
	Malabar	...	4	11	26	...	1,467	...	1,508	...	...	...	28,815	5,193	...	35,278	1,42,831	9,281
	South Canara	...	1	5	6	...	610	...	622	...	...	...	10,437	1,175	...	12,611	59,208	2,423
	Total ...	1	16	68	106	...	8,262	...	8,453	...	...	16,182	1,36,268	21,374	...	1,94,923	8,25,122	35,561
	Grand Total ...	5	44	187	295	4	21,670	44	† 22,249	...	...	1,16,824	3,61,935	58,066	7,706	5,19,016	21,46,387	1,00,635

* 1 Commissioner, 1 Deputy and 1 Assistant Commissioner of Police.

† Includes 168 village watchers.

(a) Includes cost of Inspector-General's establishment of 37 clerks and 11 servants (not Police Officers).

(b) Includes cost of Commissioner's establishment of 8 clerks and 55 servants (not Police Officers).

(c) Includes cost of Marine establishment, consisting of 2 tindals, 24 boatmen, and 4 boys and 2 servants and a driver of prison van (not Police Officers).

(d) The Assistant Superintendent sanctioned for this district has been temporarily posted to Ootacamund.

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(16)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police during the official year* 1885-86—continued.

Ranges.	Districts.	Cost of Police—*continued.* Average pay of: Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in cols. 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Distribution of force. In district. Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails. Officers.	Men.	On station duties. Officers.	Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Officers.	Men.	Total. Officers.	Men.	On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Chief Office			13,862	80,199	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	2	13	...	...	...	...
	Madras City Police			36,818	2,21,225	...	...	...	...	41	698	6	150	47	848	895	...	27	405,848
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police			1,273	17,597	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam			22,300	1,94,942	...	...	...	46	21	835	7	281	28	1,162	56	...	8,311	1,749,604
	Vizagapatam			25,254	2,06,924	...	...	...	50	26	1,036	6	219	32	1,305	98	...	8,880	1,900,951
	Jeypore			5,019	81,551	...	...	...	11	5	364	6	81	11	456	...	...	8,500	584,190
	Godávari			28,160	2,02,999	...	...	...	54	23	978	4	201	27	1,233	108	...	7,345	1,791,512
	Kistna			15,550	1,65,490	...	...	...	71	20	856	6	218	26	1,145	98	...	8,471	1,548,480
	Total			94,056	8,69,503	...	...	...	232	96	4,069	29	1,000	125	5,301	360	...	41,507	7,574,737
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police			263	19,615	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore			18,703	1,70,203	...	...	...	35	20	971	3	147	23	1,153	65	...	8,739	1,220,236
	Kurnool			17,036	1,52,602	...	...	...	19	20	692	4	233	24	944	43	...	7,788	709,305
	Bellary			11,761	1,14,054	...	...	...	46	15	542	5	126	20	714	105	8	5,904	736,807
	Anantapur			6,653	87,941	...	...	...	...	10	409	2	116	12	525	9	...	5,103	599,889
	Cuddapáh			17,846	1,69,045	...	...	...	24	20	794	4	206	24	1,024	45	...	8,745	1,121,038
	North Arcot			27,226	2,03,914	...	...	...	77	21	971	4	219	25	1,267	69	...	7,256	1,817,814
	Chingleput			18,437	1,09,293	...	...	...	6	14	423	2	172	16	601	34	68	2,842	981,381
	South Arcot			16,945	1,63,151	...	...	...	49	18	858	3	159	21	1,066	82	...	4,873	1,814,738
	Total			1,34,890	11,89,818	...	...	...	256	139	5,660	27	1,378	166	7,294	452	76	51,250	9,001,208
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police			508	16,690	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore			22,535	2,00,506	...	...	...	65	20	979	4	209	24	1,253	348	...	3,654	2,139,883
	Trichinopoly			13,132	1,15,100	...	...	...	96	12	497	3	149	15	742	137	...	3,561	1,215,033
	Madura			25,260	1,93,172	...	...	...	24	22	902	5	162	27	1,088	127	...	8,401	2,168,680
	Tinnevelly			12,493	1,46,659	...	...	...	44	18	683	4	188	22	915	97	...	5,381	1,699,747
	Salem			18,501	1,69,888	...	...	...	61	19	845	4	188	23	1,094	79	...	7,653	1,599,595
	Coimbatore			19,782	1,92,374	...	...	...	48	22	837	4	208	26	1,098	105	3	8,799	1,748,724
	Malabar			39,570	2,60,968	...	...	...	84	32	1,022	9	361	41	1,467	170	45	5,765	2,365,035
	South Canara			10,287	9,60,141	...	...	...	32	9	435	3	143	12	610	42	...	3,902	959,514
	Total			1,62,068	13,91,498	...	...	...	454	155	6,200	36	1,608	191	8,262	1,105	48	47,116	13,886,711
	Grand Total	Rupees 10 per mensem.	Rupees 8 per mensem.	4,41,674	37,52,243	...	...	...	942	431	16,627	106	4,149	531	21,718	2,812	124	139,906	30,868,504

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(16)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police during the official year* 1885-86—continued.

Ranges.	Districts.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men). To area (6). Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	To population (7). Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	Proportion of the Police on station duties (officers and men). To area. Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	To population. Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (cols. 4 and 6 of statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force on station duties (cols. 26 and 28).
		37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
	Chief Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras City Police ...	·03	...	...	453	...	453	·04	...	...	549	...	549	23,144	33
Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ganjam ...	7·3	...	...	1,528	1,570	713	9·7	...	...	2,042	1,995	47	6,786	8
	Vizagapatam ...	6·9	...	...	1,477	1,536	763	8·4	...	...	1,790	1,720	70	5,687	5
	Jeypore ...	18·6	...	...	1,281	1,281	...	23·	...	...	1,583	1,583	...	672	2
	Godávari ...	6·2	...	...	1,502	1,579	727	7·3	...	...	1,790	1,711	78	6,687	6
	Kistna ...	7·7	...	...	1,408	1,491	558	9·7	...	...	1,768	1,705	62	5,988	6
	Total ...	8·01	...	...	1,462	1,520	689	10·	...	...	1,819	1,759	60	25,280	6
Central Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	7·7	...	...	1,069	1,099	565	8·8	...	...	1,230	1,193	37	4,536	5
	Kurnool ...	8·2	...	...	747	760	473	10·9	...	...	996	968	29	2,137	3
	Bellary ...	8·6	...	...	1,071	1,134	723	10·6	...	...	1,323	1,187	136	6,866	12
	Anantapur ...	9·5	...	...	1,117	1,127	545	12·2	...	...	1,432	1,420	12	2,769	7
	Cuddapah ...	8·5	...	...	1,095	1,126	422	10·7	...	...	1,377	1,354	23	3,343	4
	North Arcot ...	·6	...	...	1,496	1,544	694	7·3	...	...	1,832	1,784	48	5,014	5
	Chingleput ...	4·7	...	...	1,606	1,636	1,096	6·5	...	...	2,246	2,160	85	4,759	11
	South Arcot ...	5·3	...	...	1,970	2,087	773	5·6	...	...	2,072	1,999	72	6,888	8
	Total ...	7·2	...	...	1,270	1,311	676	8·8	...	...	1,552	1,500	53	36,312	6
Southern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanjore ...	3·2	...	...	1,838	2,379	578	3·6	...	...	2,130	1,929	201	7,784	7
	Trichinopoly ...	5·4	...	...	1,838	2,120	761	·7	...	...	2,387	2,182	205	5,723	10
	Madura ...	7·7	...	...	1,988	2,158	693	9·09	...	...	2,347	2,252	95	8,282	9
	Tinnevelly ...	6·03	...	...	1,903	2,063	592	7·7	...	...	2,425	2,343	82	4,720	6
	Salem ...	7·2	...	...	1,515	1,585	641	8·9	...	...	1,851	1,793	59	3,728	4
	Coimbatore ...	8·2	...	...	1,633	1,752	716	10·2	...	...	2,036	1,948	87	4,856	5
	Malabar ...	4·2	...	...	1,719	1,827	952	5·5	...	...	2,244	2,090	154	8,440	8
	South Canara ...	6·6	...	...	1,626	1,692	764	8·8	...	...	2,161	2,089	72	1,704	4
	Total ...	·6	...	...	1,758	1,931	697	7·4	...	...	2,185	2,064	121	45,237	7
	Grand Total ...	6·6	...	...	1,464	1,596	615	8·2	...	...	1,810	1,708	101	130,513	7

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(17)—*Statement showing the equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for the year* 1885.

Ranges.	Districts.	Total strength on the 31st December 1885.		Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the force. (b)			Punishments.												Reward.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
									Dismissed.		Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Punished judicially by Magistrates and Courts. Under Police Act.		Under Secs. 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX (Secs. 161 to 171) of Penal Code.		Other offences.		Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.		
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only. (c)	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.													
1		1 (a)		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	Madras Town.	44	951	44	993	120	98	798	...	17	3	123	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	11	44	826	3	130	108	481	403	39	1	18	17	1	1	9	33·5	·9
Northern Range.	Ganjam ...	22	1,181	25	1,184	921	243	1,065	...	12	5	204	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	22	649	2	139	213	499	569	32	5	14	12	66	3	21	60	1·7
	Vizagapatam.	28	1,251	29	1,307	940	488	1,251	...	12	3	329	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	50	28	1,022	1	124	128	554	597	22	5	21	12	7	2	27	157·2	2·1
	Jeypore ...	7	430	9	452	447	105	...	...	12	2	102	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	7	268	...	94	73	194	163	1	...	6	12	...	7	7	65·9	1·6
	Godávari ...	25	1,220	25	1,234	702	434	1,220	...	5	1	216	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	3	25	693	1	115	101	481	663	47	3	8	5	29	2	34	41·7	2·7
	Kistna ...	22	1,074	24	1,115	542	743	1,074	...	13	3	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	18	...	22	626	2	73	43	482	566	19	4	6	13	3	5	27	45·3	2·5
	Total ...	104	5,156	112	5,292	3,552	2,013	4,610	...	54	14	967	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	53	104	3,258	6	545	558	2,210	2,558	121	17	55	54	105	19	116	94·4	2·2
Central Range.	Nellore ...	20	1,044	21	1,058	516	474	1,201	...	4	5	267	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	14	20	20	510	...	151	115	565	49	72	2	26	4	2	3	16	77·7	1·5
	Kurnool ...	20	905	20	919	437	473	887	...	7	2	120	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	20	385	...	86	111	395	419	29	2	28	7	32	2	11	97·7	1·2
	Bellary ...	19	682	19	727	360	380	682	...	16	3	334	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	10	19	314	...	67	68	468	214	22	3	42	16	2	2	6	45·8	·9
	Anantapur ...	12	506	12	516	252	312	519	...	9	4	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	5	12	203	1	68	43	279	196	19	...	7	9	2	1	3	6·7	·6
	Cuddapah ...	22	1,038	22	1,043	440	475	1,024	...	8	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	13	22	557	1	126	107	577	383	48	5	30	8	7	1	10	69·1	·9
	North Arcot.	23	1,246	23	1,255	581	741	1,246	...	21	2	252	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	80	2	23	950	...	192	136	663	467	45	23	54	21	8	7	29	66·5	2·3
	Chingleput ...	14	597	14	601	260	327	597	...	7	4	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	14	568	...	96	69	140	409	24	1	13	7	18	2	9	29·3	1·5
	South Arcot.	18	1,066	18	1,082	455	548	1,066	...	11	...	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	177	18	834	...	151	119	426	556	44	3	30	11	6	4	10	77·6	·9
	Total ...	148	7,084	149	7,201	3,301	3,730	7,222	...	83	20	1,755	1	9	...	2	...		...	44	125	227	148	4,321	2	937	768	3,513	2,693	303	39	230	83	77	22	94	69·1	1·3
Southern Range.	Tanjore ...	22	1,294	22	1,311	457	537	1,294	...	17	...	217	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	56	6	22	1,203	...	86	124	616	565	41	2	13	17	22	10	20	85·1	1·5
	Trichinopoly.	14	735	14	753	341	446	693	...	5	1	113	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	...	14	688	...	98	89	232	425	70	1	9	5	3	...	13	34·6	1·7
	Madura ...	25	1,093	25	1,102	434	769	1,093	...	11	5	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	26	25	994	...	180	116	551	451	32	1	38	11	1	4	16	64·4	1·4
	Tinnevelly ...	20	901	20	907	367	534	901	...	12	2	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	20	762	1	166	82	475	399	41	2	11	12	1	2	13	95·1	1·4
	Salem ...	21	1,068	21	1,097	398	690	1,068	...	18	2	161	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	10	24	...	21	679	...	210	141	697	392	40	...	48	18	13	2	17	60·	1·6
	Coimbatore ...	17	869	19	869	432	538	869	...	5	2	75	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	17	787	...	85	66	521	299	32	3	27	5	...	2	14	58·5	1·6
	Nilgiris ...	5	188	5	197	56	113	188	...	6	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	5	171	...	17	16	140	37	4	...	9	6	...	1	5	100·	2·6
	Malabar ...	a37	a1,463	37	1,470	669	770	1,463	...	34	...	220	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	21	39	34	37	1,333	...	125	227	656	617	41	5	19	34	3	...	20	66·9	1·3
	South Canara	11	582	11	615	249	441	582	...	6	...	37	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	6	11	351	...	60	42	228	323	33	9	7	6	2	3	8	56·	1·3
	Total ...	172	8,193	174	8,521	3,403	4,838	8,151	...	114	12	1,161	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	63	160	81	172	6,968	1	1,027	903	4,116	3,508	334	23	181	114	45	24	126	67·8	1·5
	Grand Total.	468	21,384	479	21,807	10,376	10,679	20,781	...	268	49	4,006	1	32	...	2	...	...	...	140	314	372	468	15,373	12	2,639	2,337	10,320	9,162	797	80	484	268	228	66	345	73·1	1·6

(a) Includes Punitive Police (106) *vide* G.O., No. 1727, dated 1st July 1885, J. D.
(b) Includes Maliah Police and Hill Force.
(c) All members of the force below the grades of Head Constables are armed with batons.
NOTE.—This statement does not refer to Assistant Superintendent or Officers of higher rank.

B.—POLICE—*continued.*

(18)—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police force of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1885.

Ranges.	Districts.	Race. Europeans. District or Assistant District Superintendents. Military or Covenanted Civil.	Europeans. Uncovenanted.	Europeans. Subordinate officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Europeans. Subordinate officers. Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35.	Europeans. Constables.	Eurasians. District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Eurasians. Subordinate officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Eurasians. Subordinate officers. Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35.	Eurasians. Constables.	Natives. District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Natives. Subordinate officers. On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Natives. Subordinate officers. Below Rs. 100, but not less than Rs. 35.	Natives. Constables.
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8		9	10	11		12
	Madras City ...	2	...	5	16	...	...	3	11	...	1	1	8	951
Northern Range.	Ganjam	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	5	12	1,179
	Vizagapatam ...	1	2	2	2	...	...	1	3	4	...	6	14	1,247
	Jeypore	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	430
	Godávari	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	...	5	...	7	12	1,215
	Kistna	...	2	5	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	11	1,072
	Total ...	2	10	13	9	...	...	3	5	13	...	22	52	5,143
Central Range.	Nellore	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	11	1,044
	Kurnool	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	7	9	903
	Bellary	1	...	2	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	8	681
	Anantapur ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	5	506
	Cuddapah	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	2	1	...	5	10	1,037
	North Arcot ...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	8	12	1,244
	Chingleput ...	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	7	594
	South Arcot ...	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	6	...	5	9	1,059
	Total ...	4	8	10	9	3	...	12	5	13	...	41	71	7,068
Southern Range.	Tanjore	...	2	2	...	4	...	1	2	4	...	6	11	1,286
	Trichinopoly ...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	5	...	4	6	728
	Madura	1	1	4	1	3	...	1	1	3	...	6	12	1,087
	Tinnevelly ...	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	11	899
	Salem	1	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	4	...	5	10	1,063
	Coimbatore ...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	10	866
	Nilgiris	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	186
	Malabar	1	3	2	9	...	...	5	4	3	...	4	13	1,460
	South Canara ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	582
	Total ...	6	11	19	16	13	...	10	9	23	...	38	80	8,157
	Grand Total ...	14	29	47	50	16	...	28	30	49	1	102	211	21,319

Ranges.	Districts.	Religion or caste. Officers. Christians.	Officers. Muhammadans.	Officers. Hindus. Brahmins.	Officers. Hindus. Rajputs.	Officers. Hindus. Nairs.	Officers. Hindus. Teers.	Officers. Hindus. Oriyahs.	Officers. Hindus. Parialis.	Officers. Hindus. Hindus of all other castes.	Officers. Other religions. Foreigners (not British subjects).	Officers. Other religions.	Men. Christians.	Men. Muhammadans.	Men. Hindus. Brahmins.	Men. Hindus. Rajputs.	Men. Hindus. Nairs.	Men. Hindus. Teers.	Men. Hindus. Oriyahs.	Men. Hindus. Parialis.	Men. Hindus. Hindus of all other castes.	Men. Other religions. Foreigners (not British subjects).	Men. Other religions.	Grand Total, officers and men.
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Madras City ...	37	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	27	220	30	35	...	...	...	4	635	...	...	...	998
Northern Range.	Ganjam	8	2	5	1	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	9	58	18	11	...	...	465	15	605	...	...	...	1,206
	Vizagapatam ...	12	1	5	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	...	...	8	118	54	13	...	...	192	13	853	...	...	...	1,282
	Jeypore	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	10	4	4	...	...	347	5	58	...	...	...	439
	Godávari	8	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	7	381	19	40	...	...	7	19	747	...	...	...	1,247
	Kistna	11	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	338	40	23	...	...	...	1	670	...	...	...	1,098
	Total ...	43	11	21	1	...	...	7	...	33	...	...	...	28	905	135	91	...	...	1,011	53	2,933	...	...	...	5,272
Central Range.	Nellore	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	3	437	20	66	...	...	...	3	515	...	...	...	1,065
	Kurnool	6	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	8	469	42	65	...	...	...	3	318	...	...	...	927
	Bellary	8	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	310	41	44	...	...	...	18	264	...	...	...	702
	Anantapur ...	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	228	19	14	...	...	...	1	244	...	...	...	519
	Cuddapah	9	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	3	485	27	28	...	...	...	1	494	...	...	...	1,062
	North Arcot ...	5	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	401	62	32	...	...	...	5	739	...	...	...	1,271
	Chingleput ...	5	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	28	198	4	13	...	...	...	12	342	...	...	...	612
	South Arcot ...	6	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	30	373	11	25	...	...	...	14	613	...	...	...	1,086
	Total ...	48	20	38	5	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	84	2,901	226	287	...	...	...	57	3,529	...	...	...	7,244
Southern Range.	Tanjore	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	45	121	23	8	...	...	...	...	1,097	...	...	...	1,318
	Trichinopoly ...	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	27	185	10	16	...	...	...	3	494	...	...	...	750
	Madura	10	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	21	298	19	3	...	...	...	...	752	...	...	...	1,120
	Tinnevelly ...	8	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	66	140	4	5	...	...	...	1	685	...	...	...	923
	Salem	8	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	32	372	60	17	...	...	...	7	580	...	...	...	1,091
	Coimbatore ...	6	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	20	223	59	30	...	...	...	3	534	...	...	...	888
	Nilgiris	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	63	4	7	1	...	...	1	92	...	...	...	194
	Malabar	24	*3	1	...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	† 216	1	12	955	213	...	5	24	...	...	...	1,504
	South Canara ...	3	1	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	‡ 77	32	2	5	66	9	...	225	...	...	...	594
	Total ...	78	17	25	2	9	8	...	...	50	...	...	...	434	1,695	212	100	961	279	9	20	4,483	...	...	...	8,382
	Grand Total ...	206	51	87	9	9	8	7	...	135	...	...	...	573	5,721	603	513	961	279	1020	134	11,580	...	...	...	21,896

* Includes 2 Mappillas. † Includes 105 Mappillas. ‡ Includes 2 Mappillas.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL).

(19)—(*Civil and Criminal*)—*Statement showing the number of judicial divisions and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras on the last day of the year* 1885, *with the cost of tribunals.*

Province of Madras.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of divisions for courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the courts.	Total charges of the courts.
						Judges of Chief Court of province.	Judges of other courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeal.			
											Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
															RS.	RS.
Territory subject to the High Court. — Civil ...	138,318	30,868,504	...	21*a*	107*c*	5	...	...	20*d*	125*e*	181,066	436,638	8,465	738	39,80,164	39,16,454
Territory subject to the High Court. — Criminal...				22*b*	337				21	678	137,572	3,224	5,597	...		
Territory subject to the High Court. — Revenue...				21	80				21	83	4,352	2,351	...	...		
Territory not subject to the High Court. — Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Territory not subject to the High Court. — Criminal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Territory not subject to the High Court. — Revenue...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	138,318	30,868,504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—This statement does not exhibit village munsifs.
(*a*) Excluding the three Agency Tracts which were reckoned in previous reports as three Districts.
(*b*) Divided into 25 sessions divisions.
(*c*) Represents regular Civil Sub-Districts only. Does not include 20 Criminal Sub-Districts in Agency Tracts and Cochin, wherein 19 Sub-Magistrates and a Deputy Collector exercised the powers of a Munsif and Sub-Judge, respectively.
(*d*) Excludes three Collectors, who, as Agents, exercised powers of a District and Sessions Judge.
(*e*) *Vide* Note (c).

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(20)—(*Civil and Criminal*)—(*Supplement*)—*Statement showing separately the number of European and Native judicial officers of each grade exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the province of Madras for the year* 1885.

Tribunals.	Original powers.			Appeal powers.			Grand total.		
	European.	Native (including Eurasian).	Total.	European.	Native (including Eurasian).	Total.	European.	Native (including Eurasian).	Total.
High Court Judges	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5
Presidency Small Cause Judges	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	2	3
District and Sessions Judge	20	...	20	20	...	20	20	...	20
Subordinate Judges	1	13	14	1	13	14	1	13	14
District Munsifs	...	106	106	...	...	...	...	106	106
Presidency Magistrates	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	3	4
Collectors and District Magistrates	21	...	21	21	...	21	21	...	21(*a*)
Sub-Divisional Officers and Magistrates	42	46	88	39	46	85	42	46	88(*b*)
Cantonment Magistrates	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3(*c*)
Special do.	9	26	35	...	...	...	9	26	35
Other paid do.	7	491	498	...	...	...	7	491	498(*d*)
Benches of do.	6	44	50	...	...	...	6	44(*e*)	50
Total ...	115	732	847	85	60	145	115	732	847

(*a*) 3 of these have also the powers of a District and Sessions Judge and 1 has those of an additional Sessions Judge.
(*b*) Of these, 1 exercised Assistant Sessions Judge's powers and 1 Deputy Collector; those of a Sub-Judge.
(*c*) 2 of these exercised powers of a Small Cause Judge.
(*d*) Of these, 19 exercised the powers of a District Munsif.
(*e*) 3 of these were composed of both Europeans and natives.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(21)—*Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the year* 1885.

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons: Under trial during the year including from previous years.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. relating to Army and Navy, Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	1,939	1,571	1,512	13,737	8,084	4,733	2	918
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	108	84	83	129	81	39	...	9
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X ...	2,251	2,171	2,167	3,027	1,299	1,656	...	72
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	1,004	907	886	1,489	734	631	...	124
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII ...	179	147	142	192	88	104	...	...
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	240	227	223	280	121	144	...	15
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, Chapter XIV.	9,702	9,302	9,203	12,481	2,726	9,655	...	100
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV	116	87	85	370	253	113	1	3
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	670	498	464	1,240	735	441	9	55
Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	117	65	56	121	60	50	...	11
Hurt	10,188	8,799	8,389	25,100	20,448	4,105	...	547
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	2,623	1,951	1,902	5,721	4,884	676	...	161
Criminal force and assault	33,008	29,207	25,340	67,838	59,336	7,861	10	631
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labor.	175	99	95	246	192	35	...	19
Rape	124	76	63	144	104	35	...	5
Unnatural offence	7	4	4	6	3	3	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII — Theft	24,463	16,259	15,200	35,164	20,067	14,016	7	1,074
Extortion	479	333	332	1,122	987	92	...	43
Robbery and dacoity	832	389	357	1,736	1,182	496	4	54
Criminal misappropriation of property	686	559	550	1,201	804	368	...	29
Criminal breach of trust	3,221	2,142	2,073	3,118	2,403	579	1	135
Receiving stolen property	657	591	590	847	328	495	...	24
Cheating	1,244	811	786	1,385	1,112	197	2	74
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property...	186	155	154	712	412	152	...	148
Mischief	8,103	6,311	6,090	18,327	15,479	2,250	5	593
Criminal trespass	13,745	9,867	9,003	24,425	19,167	4,656	15	587
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII.	260	165	162	684	532	41	2	109
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	29	26	25	58	53	5	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	872	660	631	1,394	1,197	151	...	46
Defamation, Chapter XXI	537	414	361	925	807	90	...	28
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII	2,984	2,618	2,259	4,678	3,872	735	...	71
Offences under Special and Local Laws	95,914	94,235	93,264	114,119	25,066	88,315	18	720
Total ...	216,657	190,730	182,451	342,016	192,616	142,919	76	6,405

NOTE.—This statement does not include cases and persons before some of the Courts in Vizagapatam Agency from which Return No. II has not been received. Hence the total in Col. 7 of this statement does not agree with the total of Col. 2 minus that of Col. 7 in Statement No. IV.

(22)—*Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the year* 1885.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Discharged.	Convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI C., Section 485.	5	5	1	4	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace.	169	485	155	290	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour.	70	185	86	67	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances—Chapter X ...	278	455	163	29	
5. Possession—Chapter XII	72	212	51	24	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, Section 250.	629	734	71	655	
7. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors—Chapter XXIII.	27	27	2	24	
8. Maintenance—Chapter XXXVI.	2,061	2,065	630	508	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII.	265	423	40	366	
Total ...	3,516	4,591	1,199	1,967	

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(23)—*Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the province of Madras in the year* 1885.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.				
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Courts in the interior.										
Village Officers	24,835	...	9,615	14,882	...	...	338	15,681	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14, C.P.C.	3,790	1	2,369	1,310	...	16	94	1,988	7	4,540
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	265,235	61	171,357	81,761	2,325	3,725	6,006	122,686	6	297,743
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	39,557	7	12,248	2,736	24,344	3	219	33,316	1	24,774
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, C.P.C.	1,044	...	212	783	3	42	4	591	6	764
Chief Magistrates of Districts	391	1	198	119	36	32	5	174	11	922
Presidency Magistrates	33,967	...	5,237	116	28,493	89	32	27,528	...	12,442
Courts at the Presidency Town or Seat of Government.										
Courts of Session	2,568	6	1,265	1,134	...	114	49	1,151	21	8,018
Superior Court. Original Jurisdiction ...	82	...	22	61	...	...	...	68	...	237
Superior Court. Under Section 307, C.P.C. ...	46	...	12	16	...	* 2	16	14	...	...
Superior Court. Under Section 374, C.P.C. ...	78	...	12	48	...	* 4	14	55	...	...
Total ...	371,594	76	202,547	102,966	55,201	4,027	6,777	203,252	...	349,440

* In the case of these persons new trial was ordered.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(24)—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the province of Madras in the year* 1885.

Class of tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Details of punishment.																Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipping.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Courts in the interior.																												
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	* 14,882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14, C.P.C.	...	...	...	118	34	...	1,200	5	...	...	1,166	32	...	2	...	...	3,357	2,689	351	63	89	...	...	...	3	2	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	14,086	2,772	10	68,301	1,375	293	54	62,322	5,446	400	130	3	...	3,58,707	2,78,787	26,081	5,867	10,689	418	4	...	504	676	195	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	70	302	...	26,687	1	7	...	26,613	73	1	...	...	...	20,131	19,354	896	331	41	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347 and 349, C.P.C.	...	...	...	677	38	...	185	72	2	...	52	94	21	17	1	...	10,151	2,481	33	30	213	467	5	...	7	31	34	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	...	...	...	74	14	...	104	...	4	1	53	44	3	4	...	...	2,088	1,303	225	12	43	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency Magistrates' Courts.	...	...	...	660	63	...	27,505	260	50	...	27,328	145	18	14	...	...	31,086	24,947	858	194	424	112	...	...	125	119	16	...
Courts at the Presidency Town or Seat of Government.																												
Courts of Session	...	145	...	937	43	...	66	12	...	...	4	26	10	15	6	5	28,959	5,237	558	16	128	208	560	68	2	5	5	...
Superior Court. Original Jurisdiction	1	4	...	56	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	38	1	...	...	...	...
Superior Court. Under Section 307, C.P.C.	...	3	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Court. Under Sections 374, C.P.C.	34	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	35	165	...	16,698	18,148	10	1,24,048	1,725	† 357	55	1,17,538	5,860	453	182	10	5	4,54,479	3,34,798	29,002	6,513	11,636	1,249	619	69	642	833	250	...

* Of these, 4,348 were confined in stocks.

† Of these, 139 persons were ordered under (Section 106, Cr. P.C.) to furnish sureties in addition to other punishment.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

(25)—*Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the province of Madras in the year* 1885.

Tribunals:	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Appeals.												
To Chief Magistrates of Districts *	11,176	44	867	5,203	...	905	3,190	52	143	...	772	19
To Courts of Session	1,025	...	244	384	...	93	180	...	1	...	123	25
To Superior Courts † by persons convicted	909	...	414	220	...	107	48	...	...	...	120	50
To Superior Courts † by Government from judgments of acquittal.	38	...	...	17	...	...	9	...	9	...	3	
Total ...	13,148	44	1,525	5,824	...	1,105	3,427	52	153	...	1,018	...
Revision.												
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	1,065	...	735	4	...	...	...	26	177	93	30	20
By Courts of Session	700	...	348	98	...	...	1	38	96	94	25	24
By Superior Court	1,786	...	298	524	24	121	...	396	157	...	266	...
Total ...	3,551	...	1,381	626	24	121	1	460	430	187	321	...
Grand Total ...	16,699	44	2,906	6,450	24	1,226	3,428	512	583	187	1,339	...

* Or other magistrates authorized to hear appeals under Section 407, C.P.C.
† Persons concerned in cases under Sections 307 and 374, C.P.C., are excluded, as they are separately shown in Statement No. 4.
NOTE.—Persons in cases taken up for revision of the court's own motion are also included.

C.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

(26)—(*Civil and Criminal*).—*Statement showing use of juries and assessors in the civil and criminal courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1885.

Classes of courts in which jurors or assessors are employed distinguishing criminal from civil courts.	Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	Jury trials.					Assessors' trials.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons, of the verdict in respect to whom the judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which judge agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which judge differed from		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 307, C.P.C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 307, C.P.C.		One assessor.	Both assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—*Civil Courts.*												
Chief Courts of Districts (or officers specially empowered) e.g. under Act X of 1870. Assessors.	2	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	1	
II.—*Criminal Courts.*												
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code. Jurors ...	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Act III of 1884	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session. Jurors ...	†5	440	...	420	13	7	42	4	...	...	...	
Courts of Session. Assessors.	†2	...	*628	...	...	...	...	...	452	27	114	
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction. Jurors ...	9	47	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	490	628	470	13	7	42	4	452	27	114	

* Exclusive of 35 cases in which no opinion was taken.
† Qualifications as described in Sections 319 and 320 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882).

D.—

(27)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajahmundry...	Central Prison.	Convicts	591	16	607	194	11	205	785	27	812
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Vellore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	682	52	734	253	20	273	935	72	1,007
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	2	...	2	2	...	2	4	...	4
Trichinopoly ...	Do. ...	Convicts	483	29	512	373	53	426	856	82	938
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
Coimbatore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	650	20	670	264	9	273	914	29	943
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	9	...	9	78	4	82	87	4	91
Cannanore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	432	...	432	130	...	130	562	...	562
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	Do. ...	Convicts	351	19	370	489	17	506	840	36	876
		Under-trial ...	8	1	9	133	6	139	141	7	148
		Civil	5	...	5	63	2	65	68	2	70
Madras ...	Do. ...	Convicts	522	33	555	1,439	160	1,599	1,961	193	2,154
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	94	10	104	99	10	109
		Civil	2	...	2	37	10	47	39	10	49
Russellkonda...	Hill Jail ...	Convicts	87	1	88	261	6	267	348	7	355
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts	76	9	85	431	18	449	507	27	534
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	49	4	53	52	4	56
		Civil	2	...	2	26	1	27	28	1	29
Vizagapatam ...	Do. ...	Convicts	155	18	173	566	75	641	721	93	814
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	73	12	85	75	12	87
		Civil	6	1	7	36	4	40	42	5	47
Parvatipur ...	Hill Jail ...	Convicts	139	2	141	128	...	128	267	2	269
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry.	District Jail ...	Convicts	76	9	85	384	17	401	460	26	486
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	62	5	67	63	5	68
		Civil	8	...	8	26	...	26	34	...	34
Guntur ...	Do. ...	Convicts	118	9	127	367	10	377	485	19	504
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	5	...	5	28	...	28	33	...	33
Nellore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	77	6	83	287	22	309	364	28	392
		Under-trial ...	2	1	3	53	4	57	55	5	60
		Civil	1	...	1	16	1	17	17	1	18
Kurnool ...	Do. ...	Convicts	50	5	55	218	8	226	268	13	281
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	78	1	79	78	1	79
		Civil	2	...	2	23	1	24	25	1	26
Bellary ...	Do. ...	Convicts	288	6	294	513	47	560	801	53	854
		Under-trial ...	6	2	8	207	14	221	213	16	229
		Civil	14	1	15	72	5	77	86	6	92
Cuddapah ...	Do. ...	Convicts	102	12	114	313	30	343	415	42	457
		Under-trial ...	10	8	18	86	7	93	96	15	111
		Civil	5	...	5	112	8	120	117	8	125
Chittoor ...	Do. ...	Convicts	126	10	136	496	36	532	622	46	668
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	105	7	112	109	7	116
		Civil	3	...	3	52	1	53	55	1	56
Chingleput* ...	Do. ...	Convicts	82	3	85	124	13	137	206	16	222
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	14	1	15	15	1	16
		Civil	3	...	3	17	4	21	20	4	24
Cuddalore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	137	4	141	493	17	510	630	21	651
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	91	8	99	94	8	102
		Civil	8	...	8	71	4	75	79	4	83
Tanjore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	214	7	221	662	32	694	876	39	915
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	154	2	156	156	2	158
		Civil	23	1	24	187	4	191	210	5	215
Trichinopoly ...	Do. ...	Convicts	80	...	80	433	...	433	513	...	513
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	209	5	214	214	5	219
		Civil	2	...	2	51	4	55	53	4	57
Madura ...	Do. ...	Convicts	160	8	168	695	21	716	855	29	884
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	185	7	192	194	7	201
		Civil	22	2	24	156	13	169	178	15	193
Tinnevelly ...	D. ...	Convicts	204	8	212	653	35	688	857	43	900
		Under-trial ...	10	2	12	122	6	128	132	8	140
		Civil	4	1	5	58	1	59	62	2	64
Cochin ...	Do. ...	Convicts	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Civil	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1

* Jail abolished.

PRISONS.

jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1885.

7.			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
222	6	228	563	21	584	554·64	19·75	574·39	555·64	19·75	575·39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
276	31	307	659	41	700	676·21	50·75	726·96	678·28	50·75	729·03
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	...	2	2	...	2	2·07	...	2·07			
241	52	293	615	30	645	565·32	28·39	593·71	566·20	28·39	594·59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	...	2	...	...	...	·88	...	·88			
297	6	303	617	23	640	626·12	21·36	647·48	633·70	21·64	655·34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
82	3	85	5	1	6	7·58	·28	7·86			
146	...	146	416	...	416	419·61	...	419·61	419·61	...	419·61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
466	28	494	374	8	382	364·01	13·28	377·29	383·09	13·78	396·87
141	7	148	...	...	...	9·79	·40	10·19			
53	2	55	15	...	15	9·29	·10	9·39			
1,401	162	1,563	560	31	591	567·93	36·32	604·25	578·79	37·24	616·03
84	9	93	15	1	16	9·15	·59	9·74			
38	10	48	1	...	1	1·71	·33	2·04			
231	6	237	117	1	118	103·68	1·32	105·00	103·68	1·32	105·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
395	24	419	112	3	115	110·29	4·66	114·95	113·55	4·90	118·45
51	4	55	1	...	1	1·76	·17	1·93			
26	1	27	2	...	2	1·50	·07	1·57			
564	78	642	157	15	172	166·88	19·10	185·98	178·19	19·57	197·76
66	12	78	9	...	9	3·93	·25	4·18			
34	5	39	8	...	8	7·38	·22	7·60			
141	2	143	126	...	126	124·63	·39	125·02	124·63	·39	125·02
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
362	20	382	98	6	104	96·21	5·06	101·27	104·13	5·24	109·38
62	4	66	1	1	2	2·52	·18	2·70			
30	...	30	4	...	4	5·41	...	5·41			
367	15	382	118	4	122	124·74	3·98	128·72	131·59	3·98	135·57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
17	...	17	16	...	16	6·85	...	6·85			
308	25	333	56	3	59	73·82	5·00	78·82	78·37	5·45	83·82
52	5	57	3	...	3	2·31	·30	2·61			
13	1	14	4	...	4	2·24	·15	2·39			
233	11	244	35	2	37	64·04	2·51	66·55	73·56	2·66	76·22
65	1	66	13	...	13	6·80	·04	6·84			
23	1	24	2	...	2	2·72	·11	2·83			
470	32	502	331	21	352	270·96	10·74	281·70	297·96	11·95	309·91
195	15	210	18	1	19	12·04	·75	12·79			
69	6	75	17	...	17	14·96	·46	15·42			
334	42	376	81	...	81	75·22	5·97	81·19	91·44	7·98	99·42
92	15	107	4	...	4	7·37	·57	7·94			
109	8	117	8	...	8	8·85	1·44	10·29			
481	39	520	141	7	148	127·04	6·46	133·50	137·08	6·97	144·05
109	7	116	...	...	...	5·59	·45	6·04			
42	1	43	13	...	13	4·45	·06	4·51			
206	16	222	...	...	...	73·27	4·95	78·22	78·96	5·10	84·06
15	1	16	...	...	...	1·48	·03	1·51			
20	4	24	...	...	...	4·21	·12	4·33			
434	16	450	196	5	201	159·19	3·99	163·18	172·28	4·70	176·98
84	6	90	10	2	12	3·95	·17	4·12			
68	2	70	11	2	13	9·14	·54	9·68			
677	29	706	199	10	209	218·15	9·97	228·12	249·92	10·35	260·27
149	2	151	7	...	7	8·15	·04	8·19			
190	5	195	20	...	20	23·62	·34	23·96			
380	...	380	133	...	133	102·63	...	102·63	125·24	·33	125·57
210	5	215	4	...	4	14·47	·24	14·71			
45	4	49	8	...	8	8·14	·09	8·23			
592	17	609	263	12	275	205·90	6·64	212·54	232·49	8·89	241·38
190	7	197	4	...	4	11·08	·47	11·55			
152	13	165	26	2	28	15·51	1·78	17·29			
618	29	647	239	14	253	213·97	9·01	222·98	227·86	9·74	237·60
128	8	136	4	...	4	8·51	·59	9·10			
57	2	59	5	...	5	5·38	·14	5·52			
4	...	4	...	...	...	·09	...	·09	·25	...	·25
1	...	1	...	...	...	·07	...	·07			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·09	...	·09			

D.—PRISONS

(27)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the jails*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Calicut ...	District Jail ...	Convicts	136	5	141	617	14	631	753	19	772
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	93	4	97	102	4	106
		Civil	10	...	10	192	15	207	202	15	217
Tellicherry * ...	Do. ...	Convicts	58	1	59	49	2	51	107	3	110
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9
		Civil	6	1	7	24	2	26	30	3	33
Mangalore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	49	5	54	231	14	245	280	19	299
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	48	5	53	49	5	54
		Civil	14	1	15	60	8	68	74	9	83
Coimbatore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	145	9	154	436	15	451	581	24	605
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	111	4	115	117	4	121
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ootacamund ...	Do. ...	Convicts	72	1	73	119	15	134	191	16	207
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10
		Civil	3	...	3	12	2	14	15	2	17
Do. ...	European Prison.	Convicts	15	...	15	7	...	7	22	...	22
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	Debtors' Jail ...	Civil	20	...	20	433	81	514	453	81	534
	Total Jails.	Convicts	6,357	307	6,664	11,629	717	12,346	17,986	1,024	19,010
		Under-trial ...	89	14	103	1,987	112	2,099	2,076	126	2,202
		Civil	181	8	189	1,834	175	2,009	2,015	183	2,198
		Total ...	6,627	329	6,956	15,450	1,004	16,454	22,077	1,333	23,410
Subsidiary Jails		Convicts	243	14	257	11,271	1,732	13,000	11,514	1,746	13,260
		Under-trial ...	783	42	824	24,499	1,369	25,868	25,281	1,411	26,692
		Civil	2	2	4	120	18	138	122	20	142
		Total ...	1,027	58	1,085	35,890	3,119	39,009	36,917	3,177	40,094
Grand Total		Convicts	6,600	321	6,921	22,900	2,449	25,349	29,500	2,770	32,270
		Under-trial ...	871	56	927	26,486	1,481	27,967	27,357	1,537	28,894
		Civil	183	10	193	1,954	193	2,147	2,137	203	2,340
		Total of all ...	7,654	387	8,041	51,340	4,123	55,463	58,994	4,510	63,504

* Jail abolished.

—continued.

and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1885—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
592	18	610	161	1	162	138·97	2·81	141·78	171·29	4·64	175·93
102	4	106	...	...	...	3·42	·44	3·86			
164	15	179	38	...	38	28·90	1·39	30·29			
107	3	110	...	...	...	44·22	1·85	46·07	47·52	1·90	49·42
9	...	9	...	...	...	1·33	...	1·33			
30	3	33	...	...	...	1·97	·05	2·02			
182	9	191	98	10	108	74·04	7·08	81·12	86·15	7·93	94·08
47	5	52	2	...	2	2·50	·21	2·71			
65	8	73	9	1	10	9·61	·64	10·25			
433	18	451	148	6	154	132·89	5·74	138·63	143·77	5·96	149·73
98	3	101	19	1	20	10·88	·22	11·10			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
147	14	161	44	2	46	51·60	1·67	53·27	55·21	1·76	56·97
9	...	9	1	...	1	·28	...	·28			
14	2	16	1	...	1	3·33	·09	3·42			
12	...	12	10	...	10	11·00	...	11·00	11·02	...	11·02
2	...	2	...	...	...	·02	...	·02			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
432	81	513	21	...	21	24·99	2·19	27·18	24·99	2·19	27·18
11,319	748	12,067	6,667	276	6,943	6,537·27	288·75	6,826·02	6,876·45	305·45	7,181·90
1,961	120	2,081	115	6	121	127·40	6·11	133·51			
1,778	177	1,955	237	6	243	211·78	10·59	222·37			
15,058	1,045	16,103	7,019	288	7,307	6,876·45	305·45	7,181·90			
11,132	1,735	12,867	382	11	393	401·78	39·94	441·72	1,060·55	69·98	1,130·53
24,502	1,382	25,884	779	29	808	654·09	29·15	683·24			
115	20	135	7	...	7	4·68	·89	5·57			
35,749	3,137	38,886	1,168	40	1,208	1,060·55	69·98	1,130·53			
22,451	2,483	24,934	7,049	287	7,336	6,939·05	328·69	7,267·74	7,937·00	375·43	8,312·43
26,463	1,502	27,965	894	35	929	781·49	35·26	816·75			
1,893	197	2,090	244	6	250	216·46	11·48	227·94			
50,807	4,182	54,989	8,187	328	8,515	7,937·00	375·43	8,312·43			

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(28)—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1885.

Serial number.	2	3		4		5		6				7			8				9			
	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year 1885.		Total.		Received from other jails.				Grand Total.			Transferred to other jails.				Released during the year.			
								A.		B.					A.		B.		A.		B.	
								To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																					
1	Rajahmundry	591	16	70	2	661	18	124	9	...	...	785	27	812	25	...	8	3	4	...	28	...
2	Vellore	682	52	29	1	711	53	224	19	...	...	935	72	1,007	32	...	13	3	8	...	55	8
3	Trichinopoly	483	29	150	46	633	75	223	7	...	...	856	82	938	10	...	28	...	7	...	46	47
4	Coimbatore	650	20	81	8	731	23	183	6	...	...	914	29	943	23	...	4	...	13	...	47	3
5	Cannanore	432	...	35	...	467	...	95	...	...	...	562	...	562	...	...	2	...	...	...	17	...
6	Salem	351	19	469	17	820	36	20	...	...	...	840	36	876	16	...	6	...	28	...	364	26
7	Penitentiary	522	33	1,213	143	1,735	176	170	9	56	8	1,961	193	2,154	101	...	...	...	11	...	1,120	147
	Total ...	3,711	169	2,047	212	5,758	381	1,039	50	56	8	6,853	439	7,292	207	...	61	6	71	...	1,677	231
	District Jails.																					
8	Russellkonda	87	1	261	6	348	7	...	...	...	...	348	7	355	...	...	...	...	1	...	210	6
9	Berhampore	76	9	426	18	502	27	5	...	...	...	507	27	534	30	3	1	...	8	...	346	21
10	Vizagapatam	155	18	544	75	699	93	22	...	...	...	721	93	814	47	3	...	1	16	5	498	67
11	Parvatipur	139	2	128	...	267	2	...	...	...	...	267	2	269	...	...	...	...	1	...	137	2
12	Rajahmundry	76	9	367	17	443	26	17	...	...	...	460	26	486	4	...	...	...	28	...	330	20
13	Guntur	118	9	363	10	481	19	4	...	...	...	485	19	504	45	3	1	1	18	...	300	11
14	Nellore	77	6	287	22	364	28	...	...	...	...	364	28	392	38	1	1	...	53	1	212	23
15	Kurnool	50	5	218	8	268	13	...	...	...	...	268	13	281	49	1	1	...	13	...	163	10
16	Bellary	288	6	489	43	777	49	24	4	...	...	801	53	854	10	...	1	...	57	2	361	29
17	Cuddapah	102	12	307	30	409	42	6	...	...	...	415	42	457	47	12	14	2	37	3	231	24
18	Chittoor	126	10	493	36	619	46	3	...	...	...	622	46	668	74	8	6	...	40	...	351	31
19	Chingleput *	82	3	121	13	203	16	3	...	...	...	206	16	222	94	10	...	...	5	1	106	5
20	Cuddalore	137	4	487	17	624	21	6	...	...	...	630	21	651	28	...	...	...	25	1	367	15
21	Tanjore	214	7	662	32	876	39	...	...	...	...	876	39	915	62	...	...	1	53	1	552	27
22	Trichinopoly	80	...	433	...	513	...	...	...	...	...	513	...	513	4	...	...	...	44	...	332	...
23	Madura	160	8	694	21	854	29	1	...	...	...	855	29	884	142	7	2	...	44	...	397	10
24	Tinnevelly	204	8	653	35	857	43	...	...	...	...	857	43	900	32	3	...	...	126	1	448	23
25	Cochin	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
26	Calicut	136	5	582	13	718	18	35	1	...	...	753	19	772	97	3	...	...	90	3	390	12
27	Tellicherry *	58	1	49	2	107	3	...	...	...	...	107	3	110	51	1	...	...	4	...	51	2
28	Mangalore	49	5	231	14	280	19	...	...	...	...	280	19	299	29	...	...	...	10	...	138	9
29	Coimbatore	145	9	413	14	558	23	23	1	...	...	581	24	605	...	...	...	...	30	...	400	18
30	Ootacamund	72	1	117	15	189	16	2	...	...	...	191	16	207	37	1	...	...	2	...	106	13
	Total ...	2,631	138	8,329	441	10,960	579	151	6	...	...	11,111	585	11,696	920	56	27	5	705	18	6,430	378
31	European Prison	15	...	2	...	17	...	5	...	...	...	22	...	22	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
32	Subsidiary Jails	243	14	11,271	1,732	11,514	1,746	...	...	...	...	11,514	1,746	13,260	157	1	...	...	256	24	10,630	1,705
	Grand Total ...	6,600	321	21,649	2,385	28,249	2,706	1,195	56	56	8	29,500	2,770	32,270	1,287	57	88	11	1,032	42	18,743	2,314

* Jails abolished.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(28)—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and the subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1885—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	9—*continued.* Released during the year—*cont.* C. Under remission rules.		D. By order of Government. a. On account of sickness.		b. On other grounds.		10 Transported beyond seas.		11 Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		12 Escaped.		13 Executed.		14 Died.		15 Remaining at the end of the previous year.			16 Daily average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																						
1	Rajahmundry	146	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	563	21	584	554·64	19·75	574·39
2	Vellore	160	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	659	41	700	676·21	50·75	726·96
3	Trichinopoly	134	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	2	615	30	645	565·32	28·39	593·71
4	Coimbatore	189	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	13	1	617	23	640	626·12	21·36	647·48
5	Cannanore	113	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	416	...	416	419·61	...	419·61
6	Salem	48	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	374	8	382	364·01	13·28	377·29
7	Penitentiary	87	6	6	...	...	...	70	8	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	560	31	591	567·93	36·32	604·25
	Total ...	877	34	14	1	1	...	70	8	4	...	10	...	3	...	54	5	3,804	154	3,958	3,773·84	169·85	3,943·69
	District Jails.																						
8	Russellkonda	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	117	1	118	103·68	1·32	105·00
9	Berhampore	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	112	3	115	110·29	4·66	114·95
10	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	157	15	172	166·88	19·10	185·98
11	Parvatipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	126	...	126	124·63	·39	125·02
12	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	6	104	96·21	5·06	101·27
13	Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	118	4	122	124·74	3·98	128·72
14	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	56	3	59	73·82	5·00	78·82
15	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	35	2	37	64·04	2·51	66·55
16	Bellary	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	9	1	331	21	352	270·96	10·74	281·70
17	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	81	...	81	75·22	5·97	81·19
18	Chittoor	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	141	7	148	127·04	6·46	133·50
19	Chingleput *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	73·27	4·95	78·22
20	Cuddalore	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	196	5	201	159·19	3·99	163·18
21	Tanjore	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	199	10	209	218·15	9·97	228·12
22	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	133	102·63	...	102·63
23	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	263	12	275	205·90	6·64	212·54
24	Tinnevelly	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	239	14	253	213·97	9·01	222·98
25	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·09	...	·09
26	Calicut	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	161	1	162	138·97	2·81	141·78
27	Tellicherry *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·22	1·85	46·07
28	Mangalore	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	98	10	108	74·04	7·08	81·12
29	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	148	6	154	132·89	5·74	138·63
30	Qotacamund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	44	2	46	51·60	1·67	53·27
	Total ...	69	...	5	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	11	...	29	1	57	4	2,853	122	2,975	2,752·43	118·90	2,871·33
31	European Prison	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	11·00	...	11·00
32	Subsidiary Jails	...	...	42	4	29	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	7	1	382	11	393	401·78	39·94	441·72
	Grand Total ...	949	34	61	6	32	...	70	8	8	...	31	...	32	1	118	10	7,049	287	7,336	6,939·05	328·69	7,267·74

* Jails abolished.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(29)—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1885.

1	2	3														4			
		Religion.														Age.			
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.	
		Christians.																	
		a.		b.		c.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.													
Serial number.	Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																		
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	68	1	...	...	...	...	16	...	49	2
2	Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	26	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	1
3	Trichinopoly	8	...	2	...	...	...	9	2	131	44	...	...	...	...	22	3	116	28
4	Coimbatore	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	...	66	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	69	3
5	Cannanore *	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
6	Salem	1	...	...	...	4	...	42	...	422	17	...	...	...	...	9	1	342	13
7	Penitentiary	50	...	25	1	104	19	279	48	755	75	...	...	...	...	52	...	521	84
	Total ...	60	...	28	1	108	19	370	51	1,481	141	...	...	...	...	102	4	1,148	131
	District Jails.																		
8	Russellkonda	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	252	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	228	6
9	Berhampore	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	422	16	...	...	...	...	4	...	328	16
10	Vizagapatam	5	...	2	1	...	...	17	1	520	73	...	...	...	...	9	1	479	66
11	Parvatipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...
12	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	6	...	33	1	328	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	320	13
13	Guntur	1	...	...	...	...	...	25	1	337	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	303	9
14	Nellore	...	...	...	...	2	...	23	...	262	22	...	...	...	...	7	2	234	15
15	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	2	...	27	...	189	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	185	7
16	Bellary	...	...	2	...	2	1	61	2	424	40	...	...	...	...	2	...	394	38
17	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	1	...	60	1	246	29	...	...	...	...	3	...	261	28
18	Chittoor	...	...	...	...	8	2	45	1	440	33	...	...	...	...	6	...	441	35
19	Chingleput *	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	1	112	12	...	...	...	...	2	...	101	13
20	Cuddalore	3	...	...	...	11	...	7	...	466	17	...	...	...	...	8	1	411	15
21	Tanjore	...	...	1	...	11	...	26	2	624	30	...	...	...	...	17	4	540	24
22	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	14	...	24	...	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	...
23	Madura	3	...	...	...	14	...	25	...	652	21	...	...	...	...	10	2	621	16
24	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	43	...	34	2	576	33	...	...	...	...	14	...	512	32
25	Cochin	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
26	Calicut	...	...	1	...	15	2	259	7	307	4	...	...	...	...	6	...	498	12
27	Tellicherry *	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	31	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	40	2
28	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	15	...	41	4	175	10	...	...	...	...	4	1	196	12
29	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	403	14	...	...	...	...	15	...	340	13
30	Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	22	4	14	1	81	10	...	...	...	...	7	...	105	13
	Total ...	17	...	8	1	169	9	765	27	7,370	404	...	...	...	...	132	12	7,016	385
31	European Prison	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
32	Subsidiary Jails	2	...	4	1	297	104	965	82	9,996	1,545	7	...	...	...	428	138	9,385	1,244
	Grand Total ...	81	...	40	3	574	132	2,100	160	18,847	2,090	7	...	...	...	662	154	17,551	1,760

* Jails abolished.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(29)—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1885—cont.

Serial number.	Jails.	4—cont. Age—cont. C. 40 to 60. M.	C. 40 to 60. F.	D. Above 60. M.	D. Above 60. F.	5 Previous occupation. Males. A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	B. Professional persons.	C. Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Females. H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes.	6 Total. M.	Total. F.	Total. Total.
	Central Prisons.																		
1	Rajahmundry	5	...	...	...	1	2	17	15	4	...	31	...	...	2	...	70	2	72
2	Vellore	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	13	...	...	14	...	...	1	...	29	1	30
3	Trichinopoly	9	14	3	1	11	7	24	66	12	4	26	24	8	14	...	150	46	196
4	Coimbatore	10	...	...	...	8	7	1	23	2	1	39	2	...	1	...	81	3	84
5	Cannanore	9	...	...	...	3	1	15	3	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	35	...	35
6	Salem	117	3	1	...	11	6	4	99	15	8	326	11	2	3	1	469	17	486
7	Penitentiary	591	59	49	...	4	75	1	232	352	8	541	51	32	32	28	1,213	143	1,356
	Total ...	744	76	53	1	40	98	62	451	395	21	980	88	42	53	29	2,047	212	2,259
	District Jails.																		
8	Russellkonda	33	...	...	...	13	8	76	104	25	31	4	4	...	2	...	261	6	267
9	Berhampore	91	2	3	...	39	...	...	70	36	18	263	10	1	7	...	426	18	444
10	Vizagapatam	53	8	3	...	3	65	35	210	40	...	191	35	2	36	2	544	75	619
11	Parvatipur	13	...	...	...	1	9	1	115	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	128	...	128
12	Rajahmundry	42	3	5	...	8	35	37	111	22	...	154	8	2	6	1	367	17	384
13	Guntur	50	1	1	...	15	77	52	73	19	...	127	8	...	2	...	363	10	373
14	Nellore	43	5	3	...	13	2	...	58	12	2	200	18	...	3	1	287	22	309
15	Kurnool	23	1	2	...	6	1	12	52	6	26	115	2	...	5	1	218	8	226
16	Bellary	88	3	5	2	40	19	...	169	28	7	226	17	...	19	7	489	43	532
17	Cuddapah	40	2	3	...	19	50	1	86	32	...	139	17	1	9	3	307	30	337
18	Chittoor	42	1	4	...	21	...	218	180	26	34	14	15	6	12	3	493	36	529
19	Chingleput *	17	...	1	...	10	1	12	97	1	...	...	9	1	2	1	121	13	134
20	Cuddalore	60	1	8	...	20	31	219	141	35	7	34	7	1	7	2	487	17	504
21	Tanjore	92	4	13	...	27	23	43	413	43	99	14	16	5	11	...	662	32	694
22	Trichinopoly	69	...	4	...	12	1	...	153	30	23	214	...	...	...	...	433	...	433
23	Madura	60	3	3	...	4	...	...	344	14	31	301	16	2	3	...	694	21	715
24	Tinnevelly	116	3	11	...	23	46	7	311	42	...	224	28	2	5	...	653	35	688
25	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
26	Calicut	68	1	10	...	21	1	3	352	83	27	95	9	2	2	...	582	13	595
27	Tellicherry *	8	...	...	...	1	3	...	13	3	...	29	1	1	...	...	49	2	51
28	Mangalore	29	1	2	...	3	...	147	68	13	...	...	5	2	7	...	231	14	245
29	Coimbatore	54	1	4	...	35	22	16	115	28	20	177	10	...	3	1	413	14	427
30	Ootacamund	5	2	...	...	5	18	3	9	2	...	80	3	2	10	...	117	15	132
	Total ...	1,096	42	85	2	339	392	882	3,244	541	329	2,602	238	30	151	22	8,329	441	8,770
31	European Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
32	Subsidiary Jails	1,392	330	66	20	92	468	570	5,152	503	225	4,261	948	188	509	87	11,271	1,732	13,003
	Grand Total ...	3,232	448	204	23	471	958	1,514	8,847	1,439	575	7,845	1,274	260	713	138	21,640	2,385	24,034

* Jails abolished.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(30)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1885 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		Total.		
																			a. For life.		b. For a term						
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	*Central.* Rajahmundry.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	32	1	16	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	70	2	72
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of admissions ...	...	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	32	1	16	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	70	2	72
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	135	10	169	3	135	3	7	1	75	4	33	...	...	...	563	21	584
2	Vellore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	23
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		Total of admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	29	1	30
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	5	112	9	226	6	220	17	31	...	47	2	4	2	...	...	659	41	700
3	Trichinopoly ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	12
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	9	9	16	10	3	10	...	3	19	...	63	...	14	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	144	37	181
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total of admissions ...	12	18	16	10	3	10	...	3	20	...	65	...	14	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	150	46	196
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	1	2	2	3	5	5	1	88	2	299	11	164	2	3	...	30	5	21	1	...	...	615	30	645
4	Coimbatore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	28	2	19	...	18	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	6	...	78	3	81
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total of admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	30	2	19	...	18	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	6	...	81	3	84
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	102	6	256	7	201	6	50	...	3	4	...	...	2	...	617	23	640

	District.																									
5	Cannanore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	13	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	31	...	31
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total of admissions ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	17	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	35	...	35
		Remaining on the 31st December* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	29	...	90	...	72	...	4	...	132	...	85	...	...	...	416	...	416
6	Salem ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	4	...	6	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	16
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	...	...	177	5	143	3	61	1	23	...	23	3	10	1	1	...	11	1	...	...	3	...	452	14	466
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total of admissions ...	4	...	184	7	146	4	61	1	25	...	24	3	10	1	1	...	11	1	...	...	3	...	469	17	486
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	36	...	53	...	44	...	34	...	86	6	69	2	7	...	35	...	10	...	...	...	374	8	382
7	Penitentiary...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	57	17	19	6	6	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	23	109
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	405	63	250	29	185	21	92	4	72	...	45	3	13	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1,068	120	1,188
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	5	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	11	...	8	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	4	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
		Total of admissions ...	467	80	277	35	198	21	104	4	84	...	55	3	22	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1,213	143	1,356
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	28	6	23	4	93	4	121	6	131	3	145	7	14	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	560	31	591
8	Russellkonda.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1	...	32	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	6	42
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	1	...	131	...	76	...	9	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	...	223
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total of admissions ...	2	...	163	4	81	2	9	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	6	267
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	21	...	49	1	8	...	2	...	19	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	1	118
9	Berhampore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	58	5	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	5	76
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	...	...	160	11	105	...	41	...	24	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	4	...	345	13	358
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		Total of admissions ...	...	...	218	16	116	...	45	...	32	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	4	...	426	18	444
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	20	2	34	...	44	...	8	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	112	3	115
10	Vizagapatam...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	14	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	23
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	5	1	264	43	111	14	56	2	30	4	32	...	4	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	4	1	511	69	580
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
		Total of admissions ...	5	1	282	49	118	14	59	2	35	4	32	...	4	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	4	1	544	75	619
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	1	51	7	42	2	22	1	25	2	13	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	157	15	172

* Classes A, B, C, D, should be amalgamated for this total.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(30)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1884 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. a. For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. b. For a term		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
11	*Hill.* Parvatipur ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	3	...	23	...	50	...	43	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	128
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of admissions ...	3	...	23	...	50	...	43	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	128
		Remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	5	...	30	...	36	...	39	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	126
12	*District.* Rajahmundry.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	2	...	15	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	7	25
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	8	1	195	6	104	3	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	342	10	352
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		Total of admissions ...	10	1	212	9	110	7	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	367	17	384
		Remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	35	1	37	5	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	98	6	104
13	Guntur ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	160	6	93	3	49	...	17	...	14	...	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	341	10	351
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
		Total of admissions ...	1	...	171	6	97	3	53	...	19	...	14	...	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	363	10	373
		Remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	16	2	59	2	38	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	118	4	122
14	Nellore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	9	1	21	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	3	39
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	22	5	91	8	79	2	18	1	15	1	15	2	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	247	19	266
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total of admissions ...	31	6	112	10	86	2	18	1	17	1	16	2	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	287	22	309
		Remaining on the 31st December ...	2	...	19	1	15	...	9	1	5	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	56	3	59

15	Kurnool ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	1	8	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	15
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	91	1	59	2	13	1	8	...	14	...	8	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	2	..	205	4	209
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total of admissions ...	...	1	99	4	64	2	13	1	8	...	14	...	8	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	2	...	218	8	226
		Remaining on the 31st December ...	...	1	6	1	11	...	7	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	35	2	37
16	Bellary ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	9	10	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	11	27
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	2	...	174	16	139	9	68	1	27	2	31	1	22	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	5	...	469	32	501
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Total of admissions ...	2	...	184	26	145	10	71	1	28	2	31	1	22	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	5	...	489	43	532
		Remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	43	6	55	6	60	2	36	2	69	2	63	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	331	21	352
17	Cuddapah ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	17	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	22
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	115	12	101	7	19	2	19	2	8	...	7	2	...	...	11	2	3	...	4	1	287	28	315
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of admissions ...	...	...	132	13	102	8	19	2	20	2	9	...	7	2	...	...	11	2	3	...	4	1	307	30	337
		Remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	21	...	40	...	13	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	81
18	Chittoor ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	6	3	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	18
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	194	20	139	5	76	4	18	1	20	...	11	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	9	...	473	32	505
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		Total of admissions ...	...	...	201	23	149	6	79	4	18	1	20	...	11	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	9	...	493	36	529
		Remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	29	4	72	3	38	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	141	7	148
19	Chingleput ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	1	...	63	6	27	4	16	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	113	11	124
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total of admissions ...	1	...	65	8	30	4	17	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	121	13	134
		Remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Cuddalore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1	...	13	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	19
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	7	...	213	12	124	...	46	...	25	1	36	...	10	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	464	14	478
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		Total of admissions ...	8	...	226	13	129	2	47	...	27	1	37	...	10	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	487	17	504
		Remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	41	1	74	2	18	...	29	1	23	..	9	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	196	5	201

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(30)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1885 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. a. For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. b. For a term		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
21	*District*—continued. Tanjore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	1	14	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	5	221
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	29	1	302	16	194	9	25	1	16	...	18	...	28	...	3	...	2	...	8	...	1	...	626	27	653
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	5	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
		Total of admissions ...	29	2	321	19	204	10	31	1	17	...	18	...	28	...	3	...	2	...	8	...	1	...	662	32	694
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	1	...	39	4	80	5	30	...	25	1	17	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	199	10	209
22	Trichinopoly...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	5	...	14	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	46	...	207	...	104	...	42	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	403	...	403
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		Total of admissions ...	51	...	221	...	114	...	42	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	433	...	433
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	3	...	28	...	53	...	47	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	133
23	Madura ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	23	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1	29
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	9	...	203	7	175	6	67	2	62	...	65	2	24	...	...	...	5	3	1	...	3	...	614	20	634
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	21	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	22	...	22
		Total of admissions ...	9	...	226	7	191	7	68	2	89	...	75	2	27	...	...	...	5	3	1	...	3	...	694	21	715
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	31	2	85	7	57	2	58	...	27	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	263	12	275
24	Tinnevelly ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	9	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	18
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	248	15	188	9	106	6	34	1	36	2	8	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	8	...	632	34	666
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Total of admissions ...	...	...	257	16	197	9	107	6	36	1	36	2	8	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	8	...	653	35	688
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	18	2	68	7	85	4	23	1	32	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	239	14	253

25	Cochin ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of admissions ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Calicut ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	3	...	10	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2	21
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	35	...	241	8	144	1	47	1	25	...	26	...	9	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	531	11	542
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	5	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
		Total of admissions ...	40	...	256	10	158	1	51	1	28	...	33	...	12	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	582	13	595
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	44	1	73	...	24	...	9	...	3	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	161	1	162
27	Tellicherry † ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	8	...	13	2	17	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	43	2	45
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total of admissions ...	8	...	17	2	19	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	49	2	51
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Mangalore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	1	10	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	16
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	2	...	96	5	44	...	27	3	12	2	12	...	11	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	1	...	215	11	226
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total of admissions ...	2	1	106	6	46	...	28	3	15	3	12	...	11	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	1	...	231	14	245
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	39	3	17	...	15	2	9	3	1	2	6	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	98	10	108
29	Coimbatore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	2	...	206	8	148	3	43	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399	14	413
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	1	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
		Total of admissions ...	4	...	209	8	156	3	44	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	413	14	427
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	35	1	69	2	44	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	6	154
30	Ootacamund ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	6	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	31	8	29	3	27	2	12	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	13	121
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total of admissions ...	37	9	30	3	27	3	14	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	15	132
		Remaining on the 31st December * ...	1	...	1	1	12	1	12	...	4	...	4	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	2	142

* Classes A, B, C, D, should be amalgamated for this total.

† Jail abolished.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(30)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1885 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*—continued.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentence.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. a. For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. b. For a term		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
31	*District*—continued. European Prison, Ootacamund.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of admissions ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Remaining on the 31st December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
32	Total Central and District Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	98	31	318	55	75	15	11	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	509	102	611
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	627	88	3,874	254	2,584	113	1,010	36	560	18	514	13	215	5	6	...	93	22	37	...	66	2	9,586	551	10,137
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	5	...	4	...	14	...	10	...	50	...	19	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	116
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	2	...	24	...	68	...	30	...	27	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	...	167
		Total admissions, Central and District Jails ...	732	119	4,220	309	2,741	128	1,061	36	643	19	547	13	232	5	6	...	93	22	37	...	66	2	10,378	653	11,031
		Total remaining, Central and District Jails ...	79	10	635	44	1,077	52	818	27	911	40	1,506	47	1,009	30	110	1	350	21	159	4	13	...	6,667	276	6,943
	Total Subsidiary Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	3,161	814	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,171	814	3,985
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	7,843	915	180	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,023	916	8,939
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	28	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	2	30
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	40	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	49
		Total of admissions ...	11,072	1,731	199	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,271	4,732	13,003
		Remaining on the 31st December ...	301	11	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	382	11	398
	Grand Total ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	3,259	845	328	55	75	15	11	36	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,680	916	4,596
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	8,470	1,003	4,054	255	2,584	113	1,010	...	560	18	514	13	215	5	6	...	93	22	37	...	66	2	17,609	1,467	19,076
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	33	2	4	...	14	...	10	...	50	...	19	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	2	146
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	42	...	...	...	68	...	30	...	27	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	...	216
		Grand total of admissions ...	11,804	1,350	4,419	310	2,741	128	1,061	36	643	19	547	13	232	5	6	...	93	22	37	...	66	2	21,649	2,385	24,034
		Remaining on the 31st December ...	380	21	716	44	1,077	52	818	27	911	40	1,506	47	1,009	30	110	1	350	21	159	4	13	...	7,049	287	7,336

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(31)—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1885, *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2	3			4									5			6					
					Number previously convicted.												Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Sec. 399, Criminal Procedure Code).					
					A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.			Ratio per cent. of column 4 D to column 3.			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																					
1	Rajahmundry	70	2	72	4	...	7	...	7	...	18	...	18	25·71	...	25·00	16	...	16	4	...	4
2	Vellore	29	1	30	14	...	3	1	1	...	18	1	19	62·06	100·00	63·33	1	...	1	1	...	1
3	Trichinopoly	150	46	196	17	3	7	...	6	...	30	3	33	20·00	6·52	16·83	22	3	25	1	...	1
4	Coimbatore	81	3	84	2	...	6	...	22	...	30	...	30	37·03	...	35·71	2	...	2	1	...	1
5	Cannanore	35	...	35	3	...	2	...	5	...	10	...	10	28·57	...	28·57	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Salem	469	17	486	46	...	18	...	12	1	76	1	77	16·20	5·88	15·84	9	1	10	2	...	2
7	Penitentiary	1,213	143	1,356	130	24	70	17	104	8	304	49	353	25·06	34·26	26·03	52	...	52	24	...	24
	Total ...	2,047	212	2,259	216	27	113	18	157	9	486	54	540	23·74	25·47	23·90	102	4	106	33	...	33
	District Jails.																					
8	Russellkonda	261	6	267	25	...	3	...	1	...	29	...	29	11·11	...	10·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Berhampore	426	18	444	51	...	19	...	6	...	76	...	76	17·84	...	17·11	4	...	4	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	544	75	619	39	3	16	...	19	...	74	3	77	13·60	4·00	12·43	9	1	10	2	1	3
11	Parvatipur	128	...	128	22	...	5	...	2	...	29	...	29	22·65	...	22·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rajahmundry	367	17	384	38	...	8	...	2	...	48	...	48	13·07	...	12·50	...	1	1	...	...	...
13	Guntur	363	10	373	33	...	13	...	12	...	58	...	58	15·97	...	15·54	9	...	9	1	...	1
14	Nellore	287	22	309	11	...	5	...	1	...	17	...	17	5·92	...	5·50	7	2	9	...	...	...
15	Kurnool	218	8	226	11	...	8	...	8	...	27	...	27	12·38	...	11·94	8	...	8	4	...	4
16	Bellary	489	43	532	42	2	6	...	7	1	55	3	58	11·24	6·97	10·90	2	...	2	...	...	...
17	Cuddapah	307	30	337	29	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29	9·44	...	8·60	3	...	3	1	...	1
18	Chittoor	493	36	529	50	1	10	4	14	1	74	6	80	15·01	16·66	15·12	6	...	6	1	...	1
19	Chingleput *	121	13	134	18	2	3	...	2	...	23	2	25	19·00	15·38	18·65	2	...	2	1	...	1
20	Cuddalore	487	17	504	70	...	27	...	12	1	109	1	110	22·38	5·88	21·82	8	1	9	...	...	...
21	Tanjore	662	32	694	61	1	9	1	6	...	76	2	78	11·48	6·25	11·23	17	4	21	4	2	6
22	Trichinopoly	433	...	433	53	...	8	...	...	...	61	...	61	14·08	...	14·08	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Madura	694	21	715	127	...	33	...	6	...	166	...	166	23·91	...	23·21	10	2	12	5	...	5
24	Tinnevelly	653	35	688	57	1	10	...	6	...	73	1	74	11·17	2·85	10·75	14	...	14	...	...	...
25	Cochin	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Calicut	582	13	595	35	...	13	...	8	...	56	...	56	9·57	...	9·36	6	...	6	...	...	...
27	Tellicherry *	49	2	51	5	...	1	...	2	...	8	...	8	16·32	...	15·65	1	...	1	1	...	1
28	Mangalore	231	14	245	33	...	20	...	7	...	60	...	60	25·97	...	24·48	4	1	5	...	...	...
29	Coimbatore	413	14	427	69	2	23	1	11	1	103	4	107	24·93	28·57	25·05	15	...	15	9	...	9
30	Ootacamund	117	15	132	14	1	4	...	3	...	21	1	22	17·94	6·66	16·66	7	...	7	1	...	1
	Total ...	8,329	441	8,770	893	13	244	6	135	4	1,272	23	1,295	15·27	5·21	14·76	132	12	144	30	3	33
31	European Prison	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	50·00	...	50·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Subsidiary Jails	11,271	1,732	13,003	223	16	25	1	7	3	255	20	275	2·26	1·15	2·11	428	138	566	4	...	4
	Grand Total ...	21,649	2,385	24,034	1,333 *	56	382	25	299	16	2,014	79	2,111	9·30	4·06	8·78	662	154	816	67	3	70

* Jails abolished.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(32)—*Statement showing the escapes and recaptures of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1885.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
			Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
Serial number.	Jails..	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1884 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
	Central Prisons.													
1	Rajahmundry	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
2	Vellore	2	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	2
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
4	Coimbatore	3	4	...	4	...	4	4	3	...	3	...	4	...
5	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Salem	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
7	Penitentiary	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Total ...	7	7	3	10	...	10	10	7	...	7	3	5	2
	District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
9	Berhampore	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Parvatipur	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
12	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Guntur	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
14	Nellore	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
15	Kurnool	4	4	† 1	5	...	3	3	4	2	6	...	2	3
16	Bellary	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...
17	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Chittoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Chingleput *	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
20	Cuddalore	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
21	Tanjore	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
22	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Madura	1	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	...
24	Tinnevelly *	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
25	Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Coimbatore	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
30	Ootacamund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	29	8	4	12	2	8	10	27	4	31	4	4	4
31	European Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Subsidiary Jails	25	2	8	10	10	8	18	15	2	17	10	...	...
	Grand Total ...	61	17	15	32	12	26	38	49	6	55	17	9	6

* Jails abolished. † A transportation convict who escaped en route to the Penitentiary for deportation.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(33)—*Statement showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them, in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1885.

1	2	3		4		5								6															7	8
						Breaches of jail rules.								Punishments inflicted.																
														A.		B. By jail officers.												C.		
																a.		b. Reduced diet.						c.		d.	e.			
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		Total offences.		By Criminal Courts.		Separate confinement.		No. I. Bread and water diet.		No. II. Stir-about diet.		No. III. Full stir-about diet.		Separate confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 6 C to column 3.	Ratio of column 6 d to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
	Central Jails.																														
1	Rajahmundry	554·64	19·75	...	...	123	...	81	...	166	4	370	4	...	...	41	4	5	...	15	...	4	...	...	...	13	292	...	374	65·11	3·64
2	Vellore	676·21	50·75	1	...	131	1	147	1	170	4	449	6	1	...	25	...	36	1	84	3	82	1	...	...	27	194	1	455	62·58	6·39
3	Trichinopoly	565·32	28·39	...	...	31	...	22	...	140	3	193	3	...	...	33	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	153	3	196	33·01	·52
4	Coimbatore	626·12	21·36	...	...	135	...	114	...	347	3	596	3	...	...	6	1	35	...	75	...	228	2	...	...	30	222	...	599	92·51	5·30
5	Cannanore	419·61	...	...	...	19	...	16	...	49	...	84	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	14	...	32	...	...	...	6	20	...	84	20·01	7·69
6	Salem	364·01	13·28	2	...	73	...	156	1	134	2	365	3	2	...	95	2	11	...	54	...	89	...	...	...	24	90	1	368	97·53	7·03
7	Penitentiary	567·93	36·32	...	...	76	...	93	1	118	1	287	2	...	...	45	1	77	...	11	...	31	...	...	...	22	101	1	289	47·82	8·30
	Total ...	3,773·84	169·85	3	...	588	1	629	3	1,124	17	2,344	21	3	...	252	8	170	1	258	3	466	3	...	...	123	1,072	6	2,365	59·96	5·54
	District Jails.																														
8	Russellkonda	103·68	1·32	1	...	5	...	2	...	11	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	19	18·09	11·76
9	Berhampore	110·29	4·66	...	...	47	1	35	...	226	3	308	4	...	...	56	...	95	...	91	2	...	...	...	...	10	56	2	312	271·42	3·35
10	Vizagapatam	166·88	19·10	...	...	21	...	20	2	26	8	67	10	...	...	6	3	...	...	48	5	...	...	...	...	7	6	2	77	41·40	11·66
11	Parvatipur	124·63	·39	1	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	11	8·79	...
12	Rajahmundry	96·21	5·06	...	...	13	...	5	...	14	...	32	...	...	...	5	...	7	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	32	31·59	10·34
13	Guntur	124·74	3·98	...	...	36	...	4	...	62	6	102	6	...	...	13	...	8	1	60	5	1	...	...	...	12	8	...	108	83·90	13·33
14	Nellore	73·82	5·00	...	...	25	...	4	...	33	...	62	...	...	...	22	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	13	...	62	78·66	55·00
15	Kurnool	64·04	2·51	1	...	14	...	3	...	7	...	25	...	1	...	3	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	25	37·56	47·05
16	Bellary	270·96	10·74	...	...	63	...	329	1	31	...	423	1	...	...	34	...	1	...	249	1	...	...	...	...	8	131	...	424	150·51	1·92
17	Cuddapah	75·22	5·97	...	...	5	...	15	...	16	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	36	44·34	2·85
18	Chittoor	27·04	6·46	1	...	7	...	11	...	39	2	58	2	1	...	3	...	7	...	24	2	1	...	...	...	1	21	...	60	44·94	1·75
19	Chingleput *	173·27	4·95	...	...	8	...	6	2	51	9	65	11	...	...	1	...	38	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	23	5	76	97·16	4·83
20	Cuddalore	159·19	3·99	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	2·45	...
21	Tanjore	218·15	9·97	...	...	31	...	31	...	35	1	97	1	...	...	3	...	3	1	40	...	18	...	...	...	9	24	...	98	42·96	10·22
22	Trichinopoly	102·63	...	...	...	27	...	3	...	32	...	62	...	...	...	26	...	5	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	...	62	60·41	3·33
23	Madura	205·90	6·64	...	...	30	...	1	...	39	2	70	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	11	2	30	...	...	...	21	4	...	72	33·87	42·85
24	Tinnevelly	213·97	9·01	1	...	42	...	71	...	82	4	196	4	1	...	47	2	48	2	44	...	...	...	...	...	9	47	...	200	89·69	4·81
25	Cochin	·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Calicut	138·97	2·81	...	...	8	...	24	...	21	...	53	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	17	...	5	...	...	...	9	16	...	53	37·38	20·45
27	Tellicherry *	44·22	1·85	...	...	14	...	...	...	10	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	2	2	...	24	52·09	9·09
28	Mangalore	74·04	7·08	...	...	40	5	35	...	24	6	99	11	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	3	62	6	...	...	15	15	2	110	135·60	17·85
29	Coimbatore	132·39	5·74	...	...	25	1	24	...	38	...	87	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	6	...	52	1	...	...	4	18	...	88	63·47	4·81
30	Ootacamund	51·60	1·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	5·63	...
	Total ...	2,752·43	118·90	5	...	468	7	624	5	806	41	1,903	53	5	...	226	5	275	10	643	20	180	7	...	...	148	426	11	1,956	68·12	8·43
31	European Prison ...	11·00	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9·09	...
32	Subsidiary Jails ...	401·78	39·94	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	·45	...
	Grand Total ...	6,939·05	328·69	9	...	1,057	8	1,253	8	1,931	58	4,250	74	9	...	478	13	445	11	901	23	646	10	...	...	271	1,500	17	4,324	59·49	6·81

* Jails abolished.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(34)—*Statement showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in and released from the jails of the Madras Presidency for the year* 1885.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9					
Serial number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 3 there were						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year, who had been under instruction in jail.		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered jail						Of those in column 7 there were when they left jail					
				Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Prisons.																										
1	Rajahmundry	70	2	63	2	5	...	2	...	554·64	19·75	202·41	...	92	...	81	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	74	...	17	...
2	Vellore	29	1	23	1	4	...	2	...	676·21	50·75	127·26	5·61	27	1	23	1	4	...	...	...	4	...	17	...	6	1
3	Trichinopoly	150	46	127	46	12	...	11	...	565·32	28·39	246·26	...	156	...	117	...	24	...	15	...	11	...	112	...	33	...
4	Coimbatore	81	3	62	3	17	...	2	...	626·12	21·36	9·23	...	92	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	...
	Cannanore	35	...	26	...	6	...	3	...	419·61	...	11·11	...	15	...	12	...	2	...	1	...	12	...	2	...	1	...
6	Salem	469	17	399	17	44	...	26	...	364·01	13·28	28·77	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...
7	Penitentiary	1,213	143	800	143	314	...	99	...	567·93	36·32	107·26	...	169	...	87	...	54	...	28	...	12	...	103	...	24	...
	Total ...	2,047	212	1,500	212	402	...	145	...	3,773·84	169·85	732·30	5·61	556	1	416	1	96	...	44	...	41	...	403	...	112	1
	District Jails.																										
8	Russellkonda	261	6	231	6	14	...	16	...	103·68	1·32	11·38	...	231	6	203	6	11	...	17	...	193	6	14	...	24	...
9	Berhampore	426	18	399	18	14	...	13	...	110·29	4·66	40·66	...	125	...	101	...	13	...	11	...	60	...	54	...	11	...
10	Vizagapatam	544	75	486	74	40	1	18	...	166·88	19·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Parvatipur	128	...	125	...	1	...	2	...	124·63	·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rajahmundry	367	17	325	17	38	...	4	...	96·21	5·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Guntur	363	10	331	10	24	...	8	...	124·74	3·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Nellore	287	22	243	22	23	...	21	...	73·82	5·00	24·27	...	127	...	126	...	1	...	...	...	126	...	1	...	...	...
15	Kurnool	218	8	201	8	6	...	11	...	64·04	2·51	64·04	...	175	...	165	...	4	...	6	...	165	...	4	...	6	...
16	Bellary	489	43	434	43	21	...	34	...	270·96	10·74	11·16	...	60	...	...	...	31	...	29	...	...	...	31	...	29	...
17	Cuddapah	307	30	238	30	19	...	50	...	75·22	5·97	58·89	...	185	8	140	8	20	...	25	...	51	8	107	...	27	...
18	Chittoor	493	36	414	36	69	...	10	...	127·04	6·46	1·06	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...
19	Chingleput *	121	13	90	13	19	...	12	...	73·27	4·95	69·79	4·70	111	6	89	6	13	...	9	...	89	6	13	...	9	...
20	Cuddalore	487	17	359	16	58	1	70	...	159·19	3·99	...	...	114	...	60	...	29	...	25	...	32	...	44	...	38	...
21	Tanjore	662	32	548	32	77	...	37	...	218·15	9·97	5·60	...	12	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	...	...
22	Trichinopoly	433	...	303	...	78	...	52	...	102·63	...	12·65	...	380	...	268	...	68	...	44	...	266	...	70	...	44	...
23	Madura	694	21	563	21	76	...	55	...	205·90	6·64	180·18	5·64	435	9	314	9	84	...	37	...	289	9	109	...	37	...
24	Tinnevelly	653	35	409	34	146	1	98	...	213·97	9·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Cochin	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Calicut	582	13	491	13	73	...	18	...	138·97	2·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Tellicherry	49	2	36	2	7	...	6	...	44·22	1·85	·73	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
28	Mangalore	231	14	187	14	33	...	11	...	74·04	7·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Coimbatore	413	14	360	14	49	...	4	...	132·89	5·74	5·73	...	20	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	19	...	...	...
30	Ootacamund	117	15	74	15	40	...	3	...	51·60	1·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8,329	441	6,347	438	928	3	554	...	2,752·43	118·90	486·14	10·34	1,983	29	1,501	29	279	...	203	...	1,287	29	470	...	226	...
31	European Prison	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	10,378	653	8,347	650	1,330	3	701	...	6,537·27	288·75	1,218·44	15·95	2,539	30	1,917	30	375	...	247	...	1,328	29	873	...	338	1

* Jail abolished.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(35)—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1885, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.*

1	2	3				4		5		6		7			8		9		10	11
		Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police guard.		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.			
Serial number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength excluding civil debtors and under-trial prisoners.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	C. Cost per head of average number sick.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength excluding civil debtors and under-trial prisoners.	A. Total cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
						RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
	Central Prisons.																			
1	Rajahmundry	574	...	1	575	22,115	38 7 4	24,908	43 5 1	2,040	3 8 9	4.109	7 2 4	256 13 0	2,454	4 4 3	3,650	6 5 7	59,276	103 1 5
2	Vellore	727	...	2	729	25,201	34 9 1	26,885	36 14 1	2,427	3 5 3	860	1 2 10	50 9 5	2,315	3 2 9	3,337	4 9 2	61,025	83 11 4
3	Trichinopoly	594	...	1	595	27,086	45 7 0	16,792	28 3 6	7,796	13 1 7	1,475	2 7 8	147 8 0	1,901	3 3 1	2,902	4 14 2	57,902	97 5 0
4	Coimbatore	647	...	9	656	22,394	34 8 1	27,592	42 0 11	1,975	3 0 2	658	1 0 1	59 13 1	1,825	2 13 0	2,807	4 4 5	57,251	87 4 4
5	Cannanore	420	...	...	420	19,141	45 9 2	13,723	32 10 9	4,848	11 8 8	2.128	5 1 1	101 5 4	1,592	3 12 8	1,936	4 9 9	43,368	103 4 1
6	Salem	377	10	10	397	13,698	36 0 9	12,863	32 6 4	5,297	13 5 6	612	1 8 8	76 8 0	1,467	3 13 9	1,745	4 6 4	35,682	89 14 1
7	Penitentiary	604	10	2	616	16,758	27 10 5	22,384	36 5 5	6,452	10 7 8	1,172	1 14 5	68 15 1	3,647	6 0 3	8,093	13 2 2	58,506	94 15 7
	Total ...	3,943	20	25	3,988	1,46,343	37 0 2	1,45,147	36 6 4	30,835	7 11 9	11,014	2 12 2	110 2 3	15,201	3 13 6	24,470	6 2 2	73,010	93 8 6
	District Jails.																			
8	Russellkonda	105	...	...	105	3,775	35 15 3	2,409	22 15 1	2,392	22 12 6	205	1 15 3	68 5 4	82	0 12 6	374	3 9 0	9,237	87 15 7
9	Berhampore	115	2	1	118	3,419	29 11 8	3,307	28 0 5	2,268	19 3 6	169	1 6 11	169 0 0	209	1 13 1	871	7 6 1	10,243	86 12 11
10	Vizagapatam	186	4	8	198	6,272	33 0 2	3,231	16 5 1	2,957	14 14 11	163	0 13 2	54 5 4	423	2 3 7	756	3 13 1	13,802	69 11 4
11	Parvatipur	152	...	...	152	4,650	30 9 6	2.055	13 8 4	1,609	10 9 4	121	0 12 9	60 8 0	506	3 5 3	323	2 2 0	9,264	60 15 2
12	Rajahmundry	101	3	5	109	3,861	37 2 0	2,565	23 8 6	1,884	17 4 6	259	2 6 0	259 0 0	176	1 11 1	272	2 7 11	9,017	82 11 7
13	Guntur	129	...	7	136	6,455	48 2 9	2,773	20 6 3	2,192	16 1 9	230	1 11 1	46 0 0	662	4 15 1	732	5 6 1	13,043	95 14 6
14	Nellore	79	3	2	84	2,624	32 6 4	3,425	40 12 5	2,805	33 6 3	221	2 10 1	73 10 8	66	0 13 1	764	9 1 6	9,905	117 14 8
15	Kurnool	66	7	2	75	2,212	33 0 3	3,030	40 6 5	2,302	30 11 1	371	4 15 2	92 12 0	210	3 2 2	764	10 3 0	8,889	118 8 4
16	Bellary	282	13	15	300	9,045	31 4 9	4,606	14 13 9	3,521	11 5 9	116	0 6 0	23 3 2	833	2 14 1	924	2 15 8	19,045	61 6 11
17	Cuddapah	81	8	11	100	2,759	32 7 4	3,689	36 14 3	2,594	25 15 0	181	1 12 11	45 4 0	595	7 0 0	809	8 1 5	10,627	106 4 4
18	Chittoor	134	6	4	144	4,447	32 11 2	3,487	24 3 5	2,579	17 14 6	479	3 5 2	119 12 0	405	2 15 8	442	3 1 1	11,839	82 3 5
19	Chingleput *	78	2	5	85	1,612	20 2 4	1,547	18 3 2	1,172	13 12 7	190	2 3 9	38 0 0	4	0 0 9	335	3 15 0	4,860	57 2 10
20	Cuddalore	163	4	10	177	6,431	38 11 10	3,607	20 6 1	3,398	19 3 2	305	1 11 7	61 0 0	129	0 12 5	760	4 4 8	14,630	82 10 6
21	Tanjore	228	8	24	260	7,157	31 1 10	4,657	17 14 7	3,401	13 1 3	403	1 8 9	67 2 8	683	2 15 6	1,864	7 2 8	18,165	69 13 10
22	Trichinopoly	103	15	8	126	3,792	36 1 10	3,090	24 8 4	2,616	20 12 2	447	3 8 8	223 8 0	265	2 8 4	418	3 5 1	10,628	84 5 7
23	Madura	213	11	17	241	6,150	28 11 9	3,715	15 6 8	3,665	15 3 4	483	2 0 1	60 6 0	404	1 14 2	863	3 9 8	15,280	63 6 5
24	Tinnevelly	222	14	6	242	7,659	34 3 1	4,176	17 4 1	3,377	13 15 3	220	0 14 6	73 5 4	806	3 9 7	963	3 15 8	17,201	71 1 3
25	Cochin	...	...	...	...	38	.....	240	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	.....	99	.....	388	...
26	Calicut	142	4	30	176	5,188	32 0 5	2,936	16 10 11	2,892	16 6 11	687	3 14 5	137 6 4	329	2 0 6	2,006	11 6 4	14,038	79 12 2
27	Tellicherry *	46	1	5	52	688	14 10 2	1,115	21 7 1	453	8 11 4	30	0 9 2	...	65	1 6 1	319	6 2 2	2,670	51 5 6
28	Mangalore	81	3	10	94	2,813	33 7 9	2,469	26 4 3	2,012	21 6 5	286	3 0 8	71 8 0	182	2 2 8	669	7 1 10	8,431	89 11 1
29	Coimbatore	139	11	...	150	4,595	33 0 11	428	2 13 7	451	3 0 1	218	1 7 3	43 9 7	255	1 13 4	274	1 13 2	6,221	41 7 6
30	Ootacamund	53	...	4	57	2,627	49 9 0	1,332	23 5 11	2,455	43 1 1	425	7 7 3	141 10 8	18	0 5 5	351	6 2 6	7,208	126 7 3
	Total ...	3,898	119	174	3,191	98,269	33 7 8	63,889	20 0 3	53,005	16 9 9	6,209	1 15 1	76 10 5	7,307	2 7 10	15,952	5 0 0	2,44,631	76 10 7
31	European Prison	11	...	...	11	2,095	190 7 3	10,072	915 10 2	...	...	153	13 14 7	...	168	15 4 4	437	39 11 8	12,925	1,175 0 0
32	Debtors' Prison, Madras	...	...	27	27	...	.....	2,313	85 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	235	8 11 3	2,548	94 6 11
33	Subsidiary Jails	442	683	6	1,131	54,126	47 13 8	12,006	10 9 10	23,677	20 14 11	242	0 3 5	30 4 0	488	0 6 11	13,559	11 15 10	1,04,098	92 0 7
	Grand Total ...	7,294	822	232	8,348	3,00,833	37 7 4	2,33,427	27 15 4	1,07,517	12 14 1	17,618	2 1 9	91 12 2	23,164	2 14 2	54,653	6 8 9	7,37,212	88 4 11

* Jails abolished.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(36)—*Statement showing the employment of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1885.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7													8			
						Average number employed on working days.														Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days.		
						On prison duties.						On jail buildings.										
												Additions and alterations.		New jails.								
						A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.					
																	Public Works.					
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labor.	Average number under sentence of labor on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labor.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Dept.	Manufactures.	(*a*) Public Works.	(*b*) Other extra-mural labor.	Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, Private Individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7) K.
	Central Prisons.																					
1	Rajahmundry	0·67	560·92	16·32	19·34	33·39	81·65	70·57	19·26	39·44	3·24	38·99	...	...	...	229·37	...	...	14·35	14·55	12·58	40·89
2	Vellore	2·44	651·70	16·76	13·41	2·87	88·29	64·81	52·88	74·48	18·09	17·01	...	...	...	297·99	...	...	5·11	13·54	9·94	45·72
3	Trichinopoly	2·33	588·38	10·01	5·42	...	68·71	115·09	27·99	118·75	37·66	...	...	2·05	...	202·70	...	...	...	11·67	19·56	34·45
4	Coimbatore	...	642·06	15·61	12·76	1·10	86·60	65·63	108·28	78·48	39·15	...	...	70·21	...	164·24	...	...	...	13·48	10·22	25·58
5	Cannanore	0·47	418·97	20·89	22·32	28·34	50·75	77·54	39·77	56·60	9·46	...	...	...	...	113·30	...	...	...	12·11	18·50	27·04
6	Salem	19·64	367·08	9·57	14·53	14·74	40·41	60·29	24·00	25·81	57·42	3·61	...	...	...	116·70	...	...	...	11·00	16·42	31·79
7	Penitentiary	5·73	510·25	15·72	0·33	...	49·09	110·16	18·52	61·84	13·23	...	...	...	...	241·36	...	...	...	9·62	21·59	47·30
	Total ...	31·28	3,739·36	104·88	88·11	80·44	465·50	564·09	290·70	455·40	178·25	54·61	...	72·26	...	1,365·66	...	...	19·46	12·44	15·08	36·52
	District Jails.																					
8	Russellkonda	0·06	98·33	2·96	0·89	8·45	9·71	19·89	22·65	28·96	2·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·68	9·87	20·22	...
9	Berhampore	16·00	88·89	1·08	3·33	...	0·58	14·00	23·91	13·00	7·75	1·50	0·08	0·58	...	...	...	...	23·08	·65	15·74	...
10	Vizagapatam	3·76	185·98	2·26	0·94	...	10·56	31·25	27·20	25·94	0·17	...	...	87·66	...	...	...	...	...	5·67	16·80	...
11	Párvatipur	0·10	108·52	2·20	0·01	...	7·76	24·33	...	13·53	...	...	60·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·15	22·42	...
12	Rajahmundry	4·36	88·34	1·02	4·93	...	0·22	17·48	4·15	17·47	3·89	35·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·95	·24	19·78	...
13	Guntur	3·09	125·63	5·41	...	...	8·88	37·08	14·00	48·42	...	0·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·85	7·06	29·50	...
14	Nellore	2·83	73·48	2·81	1·67	3·24	2·75	24·38	10·83	12·78	7·83	6·59	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	3·74	33·17	...
15	Kurnool	3·17	63·42	4·17	...	...	1·50	12·25	8·92	12·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·08	2·36	19·31	...
16	Bellary	3·92	247·98	2·47	0·02	...	19·83	29·00	8·17	15·75	3·00	18·41	...	...	...	151·33	...	...	...	7·99	11·69	61·02
17	Cuddapah	2·22	68·02	3·99	2·17	...	2·50	12·41	...	30·23	8·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·93	3·67	18·24	...
18	Chittoor	5·79	127·40	5·50	5·35	...	11·31	27·85	11·66	39·49	16·34	9·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	8·87	21·86	...
19	Chingleput *	2·52	64·53	5·24	4·39	...	...	19·56	6·31	12·90	7·68	...	8·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·31	...
20	Cuddalore	7·73	153·88	4·54	7·79	...	6·05	17·24	22·07	20·58	11·74	15·34	...	22·11	...	...	...	...	26·42	3·93	11·20	...
21	Tanjore	3·99	202·83	5·64	5·85	12·76	14·85	27·47	5·02	44·84	0·09	4·95	...	19·47	61·89	...	...	...	...	7·32	13·54	...
22	Trichinopoly	3·00	100·35	1·86	1·17	...	5·23	16·11	16·07	13·58	4·96	...	...	7·55	31·70	...	...	...	2·12	5·21	16·05	...
23	Madura	5·77	206·77	5·83	4·94	...	10·91	26·33	46·60	97·38	15·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·27	12·73	...
24	Tinnevelly	2·45	183·01	3·12	0·74	...	10·84	38·63	41·26	51·50	33·08	...	...	...	3·84	...	...	...	...	5·92	21·10	...
25	Cochin	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Calicut	5·06	129·65	4·55	13·55	31·85	13·17	30·66	12·16	22·07	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	10·15	28·64	...
27	Tellicherry *	2·01	43·48	0·06	0·20	...	2·95	7·24	5·87	19·06	8·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·78	16·65	...
28	Mangalore	4·08	76·91	3·74	13·19	...	0·47	9·38	3·20	43·59	0·66	1·94	0·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	·61	12·19	...
29	Coimbatore	0·82	137·56	5·74	2·53	10·77	...	8·05	44·13	35·22	2·36	28·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·85	...
30	Ootacamund	0·82	52·45	2·93	1·96	12·15	7·16	8·87	1·14	12·24	1·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·92	13·65	16·91	...
	Total ...	89·62	2,627·41	77·12	74·72	79·22	147·23	459·46	335·32	631·03	136·59	123·52	70·53	137·37	97·43	151·33	...	...	106·54	5·60	17·48	5·75
31	European Prison ...	0·04	10·96	0·37	...	2·01	...	1·00	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	70·8	...	...	...	...	9·12	64·59
32	Debtors' Prison, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Subsidiary Jails ...	93·60	321·65	13·43	0·20	111·76	...	...	83·32	101·13	1·69	...	...	...	...	10·12	...	...	...	...	...	3·14
	Grand Total ...	214·54	6,699·38	195·80	163·03	273·43	612·73	1,024·55	709·34	1,187·56	317·03	178·13	70·53	209·63	97·43	1,534·19	...	...	126·00	9·15	15·29	22·90

* Jails abolished.

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(37)—*Statement showing the net cost of the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1885.

Serial number.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10, Statement X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11, Statement X).	Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement XIII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Central Prisons.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	59,276	103 1 0	5,153 1 0	8 15 0	54,122 15 0	94 2 0
2	Vellore	61,025	83 11 0	21,645 1 0	29 11 0	39,379 15 0	54 0 0
3	Trichinopoly	57,902	97 5 0	4,670 9 0	7 14 0	53,231 7 0	89 7 0
4	Coimbatore	57,251	87 4 0	4,643 7 0	7 1 0	52,607 9 0	80 3 0
5	Cannanore	43,368	103 4 0	3,262 6 0	7 12 0	40,105 10 0	95 8 0
6	Salem	35,682	89 14 0	.....	.....	35,682 0 0	89 14 0
7	Penitentiary	58,506	95 0 0	6,351 5 0	10 5 0	52,154 11 0	84 11 0
	Total ...	3,73,010	93 9 0	45,725 13 0	11 7 0	3,27,284 3 0	82 2 0
	District Jails.						
8	Russellkonda	9,237	88 0 0	388 13 0	3 11 0	8,848 3 0	84 5 0
9	Berhampore	10,243	86 13 0	1,006 8 0	8 8 0	9,236 8 0	78 5 0
10	Vizagapatam	13,802	69 11 0	178 11 0	0 14 0	13,623 5 0	68 13 0
11	Parvatipur	9,264	60 15 0	.....	.....	9,264 0 0	60 15 0
12	Rajahmundry	9,017	82 12 0	68 12 0	0 10 0	8,948 4 0	82 2 0
13	Guntur	1,3043	95 15 0	964 7 0	7 1 0	12,078 9 0	88 14 0
14	Nellore	9,905	117 15 0	1 2 0	.....	9,903 14 0	117 15 0
15	Kurnool	8,889	118 8 0	303 12 0	4 1 0	8,585 4 0	114 7 0
16	Bellary	19,045	61 7 0	.....	.....	19,045 0 0	61 7 0
17	Cuddapah	10,627	106 4 0	.....	.....	10,627 0 0	106 4 0
18	Chittoor	11,839	82 3 0	62 0 0	0 7 0	11,776 8 0	81 12 0
19	Chingleput *	4,860	57 3 0	.....	.....	4,860 0 0	57 3 0
20	Cuddalore	14,630	82 11 0	633 12 0	3 12 0	13,906 4 0	78 15 0
21	Tanjore	18,165	69 14 0	9 15 0	0 1 0	18,155 1 0	69 13 0
22	Trichinopoly	10,628	84 6 0	219 15 0	1 12 0	10,408 1 0	82 10 0
23	Madura	15,280	63 6 0	.....	.....	15,280 0 0	63 6 0
24	Tinnevelly	17,201	71 1 0	187 5 0	0 12 0	17,013 11 0	70 5 0
25	Cochin	388	.....	.....	.....	388 0 0	.....
26	Calicut	14,038	79 12 0	171 0 0	1 0 0	13,867 0 0	78 12 0
27	Tellicherry	2,670	51 6 0	327 11 0	6 5 0	2,342 5 0	45 1 0
28	Mangalore *	8,431	89 11 0	553 0 0	5 14 0	7,878 0 0	83 13 0
29	Coimbatore	6,221	41 8 0	.....	 0	6,221 0 0	41 8 0
30	Ootacamund	7,208	126 7 0	573 13 0	10 1 0	6,634 3 0	116 6 0
	Total ...	2,44,631	76 11 0	5,681 0 0	1 13 0	2,38,950 0 0	74 14 0
31	European Prison	12,925	1,175 0 0	695 12 0	63 4 0	12,229 4 0	1,111 12 0
32	Debtors' Prison, Madras	2,548	94 6 0	.....	.....	2,548 0 0	94 6 0
33	Subsidiary Jails	1,04,098	92 1 0	20 13 0	.....	1,04,077 3 0	92 1 0
	Grand Total ...	7,37,212	88 5 0	52,123 6 0	4 0 6	6,85,088 10 0	82 1 0

* Jails abolished.

D.—PRISONS—

(38)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes*

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9		
Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Prisons.																			
1	Rajahmundry ...	Convicts ...	980	44	1,024	554·64	19·75	574·39	591	24	615	675	12	687	16·02	·30	16·32	11	...	11
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1·00	...	1·00	1	...	1	1	...	1	·01	...	·01	...	...	...
		Total ...	980	44	1,024	555·64	19·75	575·39	...	...	...	676	12	688	16·03	·30	16·32	11	...	11
2	Vellore	Convicts ...	975	90	1,065	676·21	50·75	726·96	706	57	763	455	5	460	16·72	·04	16·76	4	1	5
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2·07	...	2·07	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	975	90	1,065	678·28	50·75	729·03	...	...	...	455	5	460	16·72	·04	16·76	4	1	5
3	Trichinopoly ...	Convicts ...	950	86	1,036	565·32	28·39	593·71	623	30	653	279	8	287	9·81	·15	9·96	8	2	10
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	·88	...	·88	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	950	86	1,036	566·20	28·39	594·59	...	...	...	279	8	287	9·81	·15	9·96	8	2	10
4	Coimbatore ...	Convicts ...	1,048	52	1,100	626·12	21·36	647·48	676	21	697	249	24	273	9·80	·83	10·63	16	1	17
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	20	...	20	7·58	·28	7·86	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,068	52	1,120	633·70	21 64	655·34	...	...	...	249	24	273	9·80	·83	10·63	16	1	17
5	Cannanore ...	Convicts ...	815	30	845	419·61	...	419·61	432	...	432	480	...	480	20·89	...	20·89	12	...	12
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	815	30	845	419·61	...	419·61	...	...	...	480	...	480	20·89	...	20·89	12	...	12
6	Salem	Convicts ...	603	30	633	364·01	13·28	377·29	386	12	398	208	5	208	7·45	·18	7·63	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	46	3	49	9·79	·40	10·19	10	...	10	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	14	4	18	9·29	·10	9·39	20	1	21	2	...	2	·04	...	·04	...	...	...
		Total ...	663	37	700	383·09	13·78	396·87	...	...	...	207	5	212	7·49	·18	7·67	1	...	1
7	Penitentiary ...	Convicts ...	676	45	721	567·93	36·32	604·25	680	40	720	290	28	318	14·46	1·00	15·46	3	1	4
		Under-trial.	20	12	32	9·15	·59	9·74	22	2	24	40	9	49	1·54	·22	1·76	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1·71	·33	2·04	4	2	6	3	1	4	·14	·07	·21	1	...	1
		Total ...	696	57	753	578·79	37·24	616·03	...	...	...	333	38	371	16·14	1·29	17·43	4	1	5
	District Jails.																			
8	Russellkonda ...	Convicts ...	131	11	142	103·68	1·32	105·00	134	1	135	69	...	69	2·95	...	2·95	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	131	11	142	103·68	1·32	105·00	...	...	...	69	...	69	2·95	...	2·95	1	...	1
9	Berhampore ...	Convicts ...	142	30	172	110·29	4·66	114·95	140	6	146	58	2	60	·92	·06	·98	5	...	5
		Under-trial.	11	4	15	1·76	·17	1·93	13	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	7	...	7	1·50	·07	1·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	160	34	194	113·55	4·90	118·45	...	...	...	58	2	60	·92	·06	·98	5	...	5
10	Vizagapatam ...	Convicts ...	247	29	276	166·88	19·10	185·98	157	15	172	46	4	50	1·93	·33	2·26	...	1	1
		Under-trial.	14	...	14	3·93	·25	4·18	9	...	9	3	...	3	·21	...	·21	...	...	...
		Civil ...	6	...	6	7·38	·22	7·60	8	...	8	2	...	2	·08	...	·08	...	...	...
		Total ...	267	29	296	178·19	19·57	197·76	...	...	...	51	4	55	2·22	·33	2·55	...	1	1
11	Parvatipur ...	Convicts ...	102	8	110	124·63	·39	125·02	162	...	162	52	...	52	2·09	...	2·09	2	...	2
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	102	8	110	124·63	·39	125·02	...	...	...	52	...	52	2·09	...	2·09	2	...	2
12	Rajahmundry ...	Convicts ...	62	14	76	96·21	5·06	101·27	142	...	142	16	...	16	1·04	...	1·04	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	15	...	15	2·52	·18	2·70	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	4	...	4	5·41	...	5·41	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	81	14	95	104·14	5·24	109·38	...	...	...	16	...	16	1·04	...	1·04	...	...	...
13	Guntur	Convicts ...	155	9	164	124·74	3·98	128·72	151	9	160	160	1	161	5·39	·02	5·41	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	4	...	4	6·85	...	6·85	17	...	17	1	...	1	·05	...	·05	1	...	1
		Total ...	172	9	181	131·59	3·98	135·57	...	...	...	161	1	162	5·44	·02	5·46	2	...	2
14	Nellore	Convicts ...	208	14	222	73·82	5·00	78·82	109	3	112	62	1	63	2·80	·01	2·81	4	...	4
		Under-trial.	7	...	7	2·31	·30	2·61	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	7	...	7	2·24	·15	2·39	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	222	14	236	78·37	5·45	83·82	...	...	...	62	1	63	2·80	·01	2·81	4	...	4

continued.

in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1885.

10			11			12			13														
									Ratio per mille of average strength.														
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,217·00	607·59	1,196·05	28·88	15·19	28·41	...	...	...	19·83	...	19·15	19·83	...	19·15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000·00	...	1,000·00	10·00	...	10·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,216·61	607·59	1,195·71	28·84	15·19	28·38	...	...	...	19·79	...	19·11	19·79	...	19·11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	672·86	98·52	632·77	24·72	·78	23·05	...	...	...	5·91	19·70	6·87	15·91	19·70	6·87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	670·81	98·52	630·97	24·65	·78	22·98	...	...	...	5·89	19·70	6·85	5·89	19·70	6·85
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	493·52	281·78	483·40	17·35	5·28	16·77	1·76	...	1·68	12·38	70·44	15·15	14·15	70·44	16·84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	492·75	281·78	482·68	17·32	5·28	16·75	1·76	...	1·68	12·36	70·44	15·13	14·12	70·44	16·81
1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	397·68	1,123·59	421·63	15·65	38·85	16·41	...	...	...	25·55	46·81	26·25	25·55	46·81	26·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	392·93	1,109·05	416·57	15·46	38·35	16·22	...	...	...	25·24	46·21	25·94	25·24	46·21	25·94
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,143·91	...	1,143·91	49·78	...	49·78	...	...	...	28·59	...	28·59	28·59	...	28·59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,143·91	...	1,143·91	49·78	...	49·78	...	...	...	28·59	...	28·59	28·59	...	28·59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	557·67	376·50	551·30	20·46	13·55	20·22	...	...	...	2·74	...	2·65	2·74	...	2·65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204·29	...	196·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	215·28	...	212·99	4·30	...	4·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540·34	362·84	534·17	19·55	13·06	19·32	...	...	...	2·61	...	2·51	2·61	...	2·51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	510·62	770·92	526·27	25·46	27·53	25·58	...	...	...	5·28	27·53	6·61	5·28	27·53	6·61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,371·58	15,254·23	5,030·80	168·30	372·88	180·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,754·38	3,030·30	1,960·78	81·87	212·12	102·94	...	...	...	584·79	...	490·19	584·79	...	490·19
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	575·33	1,020·40	602·24	27·88	34·64	28·29	...	...	...	6·91	26·85	8·11	6·91	26·85	8·11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	665·50	...	657·14	28·45	...	28·09	...	...	...	9·64	...	9·52	9·64	...	9·52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	665·50	...	657·14	28·45	...	28·09	...	...	...	9·64	...	9·52	9·64	...	9·52
1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	525·88	429·18	521·96	8·34	12·87	8·52	...	...	...	45·33	...	43·49	45·33	...	43·49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	510·78	408·16	506·54	8·10	12·24	8·27	...	...	...	44·03	...	42·21	44·03	...	42·21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275·64	209·42	268·84	11·56	17·27	12·15	...	...	...	...	52·35	5·37	...	52·35	5·37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	763·35	...	717·70	53·43	...	50·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271·00	...	263·15	10·84	...	10·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286·21	204·39	278·11	12·45	16·86	12·89	...	...	...	...	51·09	5·05	...	51·09	5·05
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	417·23	...	415·93	16·76	...	16·71	...	...	...	16·04	...	15·99	16·04	...	15·99
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	417·23	...	415·93	16·76	...	16·71	...	...	...	16·04	...	15·99	16·04	...	15·99
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166·30	...	157·99	10·80	...	10·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153·63	...	146·27	9·98	...	9·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,282·66	251·25	1,250·77	43·20	5·02	42·02	...	...	...	8·01	...	7·76	8·01	...	7·76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145·98	...	145·98	7·29	...	7·29	...	...	...	145·98	...	145·98	145·98	...	145·98
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,223·49	251·25	1,194·95	41·34	5·02	40·27	...	...	...	15·19	...	14·75	15·19	...	14·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	839·88	200·00	799·28	37·93	2·00	35·65	...	...	...	54·18	...	50·74	54·18	...	50·74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	791·11	183·48	751·61	35·72	1·83	33·52	...	...	...	51·03	...	47·72	51·03	...	47·72

D.—PRISONS—

(38)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the*

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9		
Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	District Jails—continued.																			
15	Kurnool	Convicts ...	113	5	118	64·04	2·51	66·55	94	5	99	106	4	110	3·70	·21	3·91	2	...	2
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	6·80	·04	6·84	30	1	31	7	...	7	·30	...	·30	...	...	...
		Civil ...	5	...	5	2·72	0·11	2·83	8	1	9	2	...	2	·09	...	·09	...	...	...
		Total ...	118	5	123	73·56	2·66	76·22	...	...	...	115	4	119	4·09	·21	4·30	2	...	2
16	Bellary	Convicts ...	296	24	320	270·96	10·74	281·70	331	24	355	24	1	25	2·42	·05	2·47	9	1	10
		Under-trial.	30	5	35	12·04	·75	12·79	49	2	51	3	...	3	·05	...	·05	...	...	...
		Civil ...	13	6	19	14·96	·46	15·42	22	2	24	12	2	14	2·00	·25	2·25	...	...	...
		Total ...	339	35	374	297·96	11·95	309·91	...	...	...	39	3	42	4·47	·30	4·77	9	1	10
17	Cuddapah ...	Convicts ...	141	12	153	75·22	5·97	81·19	105	17	122	69	5	74	2·91	·16	3·07	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	15	...	15	7·37	·57	7·94	34	8	42	3	...	3	·25	...	·25	...	...	...
		Civil ...	12	...	12	8·85	1·44	10·29	11	1	12	1	1	2	·40	·08	·48	...	...	...
		Total ...	168	12	180	91·44	7·98	99·42	...	...	...	73	6	79	3·56	·24	3·80	1	...	1
18	Chittoor	Convicts ...	229	24	253	127·04	6·46	133·50	152	7	159	299	4	303	3·99	·10	4·09	3	...	3
		Under-trial.	18	...	18	5·59	·45	6·04	6	1	7	1	...	1	·26	...	·26	...	...	...
		Civil ...	12	...	12	4·45	·06	4·51	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	259	24	283	137·08	6·97	144·05	...	...	...	300	4	304	4·25	·10	4·35	3	...	3
19	Chingleput * ...	Convicts ...	150	24	174	73·27	4·95	78·22	85	7	92	34	4	38	3·43	·26	3·69	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	5	...	5	1·48	·03	1·51	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	6	...	6	4·21	·12	4·33	4	2	6	9	5	14	1·28	·12	1·40	1	...	1
		Total ...	161	24	185	78·96	5·10	84·06	...	...	...	43	9	52	4·71	·38	5·09	1	...	1
20	Cuddalore ...	Convicts ...	147	6	153	159·19	3·99	163·18	200	5	205	96	5	101	4·48	·09	4·57	2	...	2
		Under-trial.	13	...	13	3·95	·17	4·12	10	2	12	2	...	2	·11	...	·11	...	...	...
		Civil ...	9	...	9	9·14	·54	9·68	12	2	14	2	...	2	·03	...	·03	1	...	1
		Total ...	169	6	175	172·28	4·70	176·98	...	...	...	100	5	105	4·62	·09	4·71	3	...	3
21	Tanjore	Convicts ...	283	20	303	218·15	9·97	228·12	280	17	297	169	2	171	5·55	·09	5·64	7	...	7
		Under-trial.	30	...	30	8·15	·04	8·19	36	1	37	2	...	2	·03	...	·03	...	...	...
		Civil ...	12	...	12	23·62	·34	23·96	50	1	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	325	20	345	249·92	10·35	260·27	...	...	...	171	2	173	5·58	·09	5·67	7	...	7
22	Trichinopoly ...	Convicts ...	120	...	120	102·63	...	102·63	147	...	147	60	...	60	1·82	...	1·82	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	42	5	47	14·47	·24	14·71	60	3	63	3	...	3	·11	...	·11	...	...	...
		Civil ...	10	5	15	8·14	·09	8·23	14	1	15	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	172	10	182	125·24	·33	125·57	...	...	...	65	...	65	1·93	...	1·93	...	...	...
23	Madura	Convicts ...	312	21	333	205·90	6·64	212·54	283	13	296	197	10	207	5·50	·30	5·80	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	24	...	24	11·08	·47	11·55	35	3	38	3	...	3	·12	...	·12	...	...	...
		Civil ...	88	1	89	15·51	1·78	17·29	34	5	39	15	3	18	1·59	·24	1·83	...	...	...
		Total ...	424	22	446	232·49	8·89	241·38	...	...	...	215	13	228	7·21	·54	7·75	1	...	1
24	Tinnevelly ...	Convicts ...	228	20	248	213·97	9·01	222·98	254	16	270	73	4	77	2·94	·18	3·12	5	2	7
		Under-trial.	30	...	30	8·51	·59	9·10	47	2	49	...	1	1	...	·09	·09	...	1	1
		Civil ...	12	...	12	5·38	·14	5·52	13	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	270	20	290	227·86	9·74	237·60	...	...	...	73	5	78	2·94	·27	3·21	5	3	8
25	Cochin	Convicts ...	4	...	4	·09	...	·09	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	·07	...	·07	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	·09	...	·09	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4	...	4	·25	...	·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Calicut	Convicts ...	140	7	147	138·97	2·81	141·78	205	6	211	95	1	96	4·53	·02	4·55	8	...	8
		Under-trial.	30	7	37	3·42	·44	3·86	17	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	28	...	28	28·90	1·39	30·29	43	4	47	3	...	3	·61	...	·61	...	...	...
		Total ...	198	14	212	171·29	4·64	175·93	...	...	...	98	1	99	5·14	·02	5·16	8	...	8
27	Tellicherry* ...	Convicts ...	108	10	118	44·22	1·85	46·07	58	3	61	2	...	2	·06	...	·06	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	5	...	5	1·33	...	1·33	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	35	...	35	1·97	·05	2·02	8	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	148	10	158	47·52	1·90	49·42	...	...	...	2	...	2	·06	...	·06	...	...	...
28	Mangalore ...	Convicts ...	189	18	207	74·04	7·08	81·12	100	10	110	143	8	151	3·46	·19	3·65	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	21	5	26	2·50	·21	2·71	12	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	21	8	29	9·61	·64	10·25	18	2	20	2	2	4	·29	·26	·55	1	...	1
		Total ...	231	31	262	86·15	7·93	94·08	...	...	...	145	10	155	3·75	·45	4·20	2	...	2
29	Coimbatore * ...	Convicts ...	180	...	180	132·89	5·74	138·63	152	7	159	131	...	131	4·59	...	4·59	3	...	3
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	10·88	·22	11·10	35	1	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	180	...	180	143·77	5·96	149·73	...	...	...	131	...	131	4·59	...	4·59	3	...	3

* Jails abolished.

. continued.

jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1885—continued.

10			11			12			13														
									Ratio per mille of average strength.														
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,655·21	1,593·62	1,652·88	57·77	83·66	58·75	15·61	...	15·02	15·61	...	15·02	31·23	...	30·05
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,029·41	...	1,023·39	44·11	...	43·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	735·29	...	706·71	33·08	...	31·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,563·34	1,503·75	1,561·27	55·60	78·94	56·41	13·59	...	13·11	13·59	...	13·11	27·18	...	26·23
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	88·57	93·10	88·74	8·93	4·65	8·76	...	...	...	33·21	93·10	35·49	33·21	93·10	35·49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249·16	...	234·55	4·15	...	3·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	802·13	4,347·82	907·91	133·68	543·47	145·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	130·88	251·04	135·52	15·00	25·10	15·39	...	...	...	30·20	83·68	32·26	30·20	83·68	32·26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	917·30	837·52	911·44	38·68	26·80	37·81	...	...	...	13·29	...	12·31	13·29	...	12·31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	407·05	...	377·33	33·92	...	31·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112·99	694·44	194·36	45·19	55·55	46·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	798·33	751·87	794·60	38·93	30·07	38·22	...	...	...	10·93	...	10·05	10·93	...	10·05
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,353·58	619·19	2,269·66	31·40	15·47	30·63	...	...	...	23·61	...	22·47	23·61	...	22·47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178·89	...	165·56	46·51	...	43·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,188·50	573·88	2,110·37	31·00	14·34	30·19	...	...	...	21·88	...	20·82	21·88	...	20·82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	464·03	808·08	485·80	46·81	52·52	47·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,137·76	41,666·66	3,233·25	304·03	1,000·00	323·32	...	...	...	237·52	...	230·94	237·52	...	230·94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	544·57	1,764·70	618·60	59·65	74·50	60·55	...	...	...	12·66	...	11·89	12·66	...	11·89
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	603·05	1,253·13	618·94	28·14	22·55	28·00	6·28	...	6·12	6·28	...	6·12	12·56	...	12·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	506·32	...	485·43	27·84	...	26·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218·81	...	206·61	3·28	...	3·09	..	...	...	109·40	...	103·30	109·40	...	103·30
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	580·45	1,063·82	593·23	26·81	19·14	26·61	5·80	...	5·65	11·60	...	11·30	17·41	...	16·95
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	774·69	200·60	749·60	25·44	9·02	24·72	...	...	...	32·08	...	30·68	32·08	...	30·68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245·39	...	244·20	3·68	...	3·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	684·21	193·23	664·69	22·32	8·69	21·78	...	...	...	28·00	...	26·89	28·00	...	26·89
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	584·62	...	584·62	17·73	...	17·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207·32	...	203·94	7·60	...	7·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245·70	...	243·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	519·00	...	517·63	15·41	...	15·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	956·77	1,506·02	973·93	26·71	45·18	27·28	...	...	...	4·85	...	4·70	4·85	...	4·70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270·75	...	259·74	10·83	...	10·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	967·11	1,685·39	1,041·06	102·51	134·83	105·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	924·77	1,462·31	944·56	31·01	60·74	32·10	...	...	...	4·30	...	4·14	4·30	...	4·14
...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	341·16	443·95	345·32	13·74	19·97	13·99	...	...	...	23·36	221·97	31·39	23·36	221·97	31·39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,694·91	109·89	...	152·54	9·89	...	...	...	...	1,694·91	109·89	...	1,604·91	109·89
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	320·37	513·34	328·28	12·90	27·72	13·51	...	...	...	21·94	308·00	33·67	21·94	308·00	33·67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	683·60	355·87	677·10	32·59	7·11	32·09	...	...	...	57·56	...	56·42	57·56	...	56·42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103·80	...	99·04	21·10	...	20·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	572·12	215·51	562·72	30·00	4·31	29·32	...	...	...	46·70	...	45·47	46·70	...	45·47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·22	...	43·41	1·35	...	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·08	...	40·46	1·26	...	1·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,931·38	1,129·94	1,861·43	46·73	26·83	44·99	...	...	...	13·50	...	12·32	13·50	...	12·32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	208·11	3,125·00	390·24	30·17	406·25	53·65	...	...	...	104·05	...	97·56	104·05	...	97·56
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1,683·11	1,261·63	1,647·53	43·52	56·74	44·64	...	...	...	23·21	...	21·25	23·21	...	21·25
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	985·77	...	944·96	34·53	...	33·10	...	...	...	22·57	...	21·64	22·57	...	21·64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	911·17	...	874·90	31·92	...	30·65	...	...	...	20·86	...	20·03	20·86	...	20·03

D.—PRISONS—

(38)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the*

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9		
Serial number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	District Jails—continued.																			
30	Ootacamund ...	Convicts ...	164	10	174	51·60	1·67	53·27	74	3	77	45	1	46	2·85	·08	2·93	1	...	1
		Under-trial.	3	...	3	·28	...	·28	3	...	3	1	...	1	·01	...	·01	...	...	...
		Civil ...	4	2	6	3·33	·09	3·42	7	1	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	171	12	183	55·21	1·76	56·97	...	...	...	47	1	48	2·86	·08	2·94	2	...	2
31	European Prison	Convicts ...	36	...	36	11·00	...	11·00	15	...	15	9	...	9	·37	...	·37	...	...	...
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	·02	...	0·2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	36	...	36	11·02	...	11·02	...	...	...	9	...	9	·37	...	·37	...	...	...
32	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	Civil ...	29	3	32	24·99	2·19	27·18	40	2	42	55	5	60	1·86	·85	2·71	...	...	...
33	Total Central and District Jails.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	6,537·27	288·75	6,826·02	...	...	...	4,646	139	4,785	164·87	4·65	169·52	111	9	120
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	127·40	6·11	133·51	...	...	...	70	10	80	2·99	·31	3·30	...	1	1
		Civil ...	...	...	...	211·78	10·59	222·37	...	...	...	113	19	132	8·47	1·87	10·34	6	...	6
		Total ...	...	...	...	6,876·45	305·45	7,181·90	...	...	...	4,829	168	4,997	176·33	6·83	183·16	117	10	127
	Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	401·78	39·94	441·72	...	...	...	127	15	142	3·12	·28	3·40	7	1	8
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	654·09	29·15	686·24	...	...	...	175	15	190	4·08	·33	4·41	20	6	26
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4·68	·89	5·57	...	...	...	8	1	9	·13	·03	·16	1	...	1
		Total ...	...	...	...	1,060·55	69·98	1,130·53	...	...	...	310	31	341	7·33	·64	7·97	28	7	35
	Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	6,939·05	328·69	7,267·74	...	...	...	4,773	154	4,927	167·99	4·93	172·92	118	10	128
		Under-trial.	...	...	...	781·49	35·26	816·75	...	...	...	245	25	270	7·07	·64	7·71	20	7	27
		Civil ...	...	...	...	216·46	11·48	227·94	...	...	...	121	20	141	8·60	1·90	10·50	7	...	7
		Grand Total.	...	...	...	7,937·00	375·43	8,312·43	...	...	...	5,139	199	5,338	183·66	7·47	191·13	145	17	162

continued.

jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1885—continued.

10			11			12			13														
									Ratio per mille of average strength.														
									A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in- and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	872·09	598·80	863·52	55·23	47·90	55·00	...	...	...	19·37	...	18·77	19·37	...	18·77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,571·42	...	3,571·42	35·71	...	35·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300·30	...	292·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	300·30	...	292·39	300·30	...	292·39
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	851·29	568·18	842·54	51·80	45·45	51·60	...	...	...	36·22	...	35·10	36·22	...	35·10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	818·18	...	818·18	33·63	...	33·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	816·69	...	816·69	33·57	...	33·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200·87	2,283·10	2,207·50	74·42	388·12	99·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24	1	25	3	...	3	710·69	481·38	700·99	25·22	16·10	24·83	·45	...	·43	16·52	31·16	17·14	16·97	31·16	17·57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549·45	1,636·66	599·20	23·46	50·73	24·71	...	...	...	...	163·66	7·49	...	163·66	7·49
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	533·57	1,794·14	593·60	39·99	176·58	46·49	...	...	...	28·33	...	26·98	28·33	...	26·98
...	...	...	26	1	27	3	...	3	702·25	550·00	695·77	25·64	22·36	25·50	·43	...	·41	16·57	32·73	17·26	17·01	32·73	17·68
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	316·09	375·56	321·47	7·76	7·01	7·69	2·48	...	2·26	14·93	25·03	15·84	17·42	25·03	18·11
...	...	...	1	2	3	7	...	7	267·54	514·57	278·08	6·23	11·32	6·45	10·70	...	10·24	19·87	205·83	27·80	30·50	205·83	38·05
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,709·40	1,123·59	1,615·79	27·77	33·70	28·72	...	...	...	213·67	...	179·53	213·67	...	179·53
...	...	...	2	2	4	8	...	8	292·02	442·98	301·62	6·91	9·14	7·04	7·54	...	7·07	18·85	100·02	23·88	26·40	100·02	30·95
...	...	...	25	1	26	4	...	4	687·84	468·52	677·92	24·20	14·99	23·79	·57	...	·55	16·42	30·42	17·06	17·00	30·42	17·61
...	...	...	1	2	3	7	...	7	313·50	709·01	330·57	9·04	18·15	9·43	8·95	...	8·57	16·63	198·52	24·48	25·59	198·52	33·05
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	568·99	1,742·16	618·58	39·73	165·50	46·06	...	...	...	32·33	...	30·70	32·33	...	30·70
...	...	...	28	3	31	11	...	11	647·47	530·05	642·17	23·13	19·89	22·99	1·32	...	1·32	16·88	45·28	18·16	18·26	45·28	19·48

D.—PRISONS—*continued.*

(39)—*Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year* 1885.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total Population.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1885.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M	F	T.	M	F	T.	M.	F	Total.
	Central Prisons.																												
1	Rajahmundry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Vellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Salem	8	1	133	6	141	7	148	9·79	·40	10·19	84	2	86	57	5	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Penitentiary ...	5	...	94	10	99	10	109	9·15	·59	9·74	34	8	42	50	1	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	16
	Total ...	13	1	227	16	240	17	257	18·94	·99	19·93	118	10	128	107	6	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	16
	District Jails.																												
8	Russellkonda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Berhampore ...	3	...	49	4	52	4	56	1·76	·17	1·93	28	2	30	23	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
10	Vizagapatam ...	2	...	73	12	75	12	87	3·93	·25	4·18	22	5	27	44	7	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
11	Parvatipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rajahmundry ...	1	...	62	5	63	5	68	2·52	·18	2·70	31	1	32	31	3	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
13	Guntur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Nellore ...	2	1	53	4	55	5	60	2·31	·30	2·61	30	2	32	22	3	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
15	Kurnool ...	...	...	78	1	78	1	79	6·80	·04	6·84	34	...	34	30	1	31	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
16	Bellary ...	6	2	207	14	213	16	229	12·04	·75	12·79	111	6	117	65	9	74	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	19
17	Cuddapah ...	10	8	86	7	96	15	111	7·37	·57	7·94	50	2	52	42	13	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
18	Chittoor ...	4	...	105	7	109	7	116	5·59	·45	6·04	45	5	50	64	2	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Chingleput * ...	1	...	14	1	15	1	16	1·48	·03	1·51	6	1	7	7	...	7	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Cuddalore ...	3	...	91	8	94	8	102	3·95	·17	4·12	35	4	39	45	2	47	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	12
21	Tanjore ...	2	...	154	2	156	2	158	8·15	·04	8·19	84	1	85	64	1	65	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
22	Trichinopoly ...	5	...	209	5	214	5	219	14·47	·24	14·71	91	1	92	119	4	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
23	Madura ...	9	...	185	7	194	7	201	11·08	·47	11·55	54	2	56	136	5	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
24	Tinnevelly ...	10	2	122	6	132	8	140	8·51	·59	9·10	65	2	67	63	5	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	4
25	Cochin ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	·07	...	·07	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Calicut ...	9	...	93	4	102	4	106	3·42	·44	3·86	43	1	44	57	2	59	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Tellicherry * ...	...	...	9	...	9	...	9	1·33	...	1·33	2	...	2	4	...	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Mangalore ...	1	...	48	5	49	5	54	2·50	·21	2·71	8	1	9	39	4	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
29	Coimbatore ...	6	...	111	4	117	4	121	10·88	·22	11·10	56	...	56	42	3	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	20
30	Ootacamund ...	1	...	9	...	10	...	10	·28	...	·28	...	...	...	4	...	4	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total ...	75	13	1,759	96	1,834	109	1,943	108·44	5·12	113·56	796	36	832	901	66	967	37	1	38	...	...	...	...	1	1	100	5	105
31	European Prison.	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	·02	...	·02	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Subsidiary Jails.	782	42	24,499	1,369	25,281	1,411	26,692	654·09	29·15	683·24	10,183	593	10,776	9,589	606	10,195	4,690	177	4,867	20	...	20	20	6	26	779	29	808
	Grand Total ...	871	56	26,486	1,481	27,357	1,537	28,894	781·49	35·26	816·75	11,098	639	11,737	10·597	678	11,275	4,728	178	4,906	20	...	20	20	7	27	894	35	929

* Jails abolished.

E.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

(40)—*For the year* 1885-86.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income. Paid by Government.	Income. In land.	Income. In money.	Income. Subscriptions and donations.	Number of institutions which afford relief. In-door.	Number of institutions which afford relief. Out-door.	Number of institutions which afford relief. General.	In what shape relief is given.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Institutions supported by Government, whether constructed originally by Government or private persons, and whether under Government management or that of private persons.				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
A. General—											
(1) Dispensaries	24	501	* 127,990	99,958	...	5,303	...	1	9	14	Medicine and diet.
(2) Poor-houses	38	4,779	1,743,631	43,355	69,069	22,261	...	10	7	21	Food, raw rice, and accommodation.
(3) For travellers	155	915	334,038	3,743	4,454	1,975	181	152	...	...	Accommodation. No charity in 3.
B. Hindu—											
(1) To relieve paupers	5	48	17,375	743	1,050	108	...	2	1	2	Food and raw rice.
(2) Do. Brahmins ...	27	811	295,433	513	25,097	2,119	...	24	...	3	Food, raw rice, and accommodation.
(3) For travellers	89	508	185,420	120	5,399	57	...	38	...	51	Accommodation.
C. Muhammadans—											
(1) To relieve paupers	6	337	122,122	5,294	...	60	...	4	1	1	Food and raw rice.
(2) Do. orphans	4	60	21,900	...	...	1,497	...	...	3	1	Education and food.
(3) For travellers	2	10	3,650	...	60	...	...	...	...	2	Accommodation.
Total ...	350	7,969	2,851,559	1,53,726	1,05,129	33,380	181	231	21	95	
II.—Institutions supported by the general public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	15	294	† 107,457	9,644	...	2,582	12,567	...	3	12	Diet, medicine, and clothing.
(2) To relieve paupers	65	2,860	1,043,760	...	54,347	35,510	29,443	6	4	55	Food, raw rice, clothing, and accommodation.
(3) For travellers	742	5,790	2,116,448	...	13,581	6,180	1,666	605	88	...	Accommodation and water. No charity in 49.
B. Hindu—											
(1) To relieve paupers	104	2,039	743,751	...	34,852	67,524	20,694	55	4	45	Food and raw rice.
(2) Do. Brahmins ...	670	6,750	2,463,762	6,671	131,173	58,451	1,02,537	405	109	150	Food, raw rice, and accommodation. No charity in 6.
(3) Do. Byragis	16	173	62,999	...	15,160	1,490	1,224	4	10	2	Accommodation, food, rice, and money doles.
(4) For travellers	595	3,565	1,300,920	...	14,924	23,145	3,322	554	2	39	Food, raw-rice, and accommodation.
(5) For Rajput boys and girls ...	1	385	140,400	...	...	...	10,800	...	...	1	Food, clothing, and money.
C. Muhammadan—											
(1) To relieve paupers	14	222	80,786	2,735	1,330	82	5,899	10	4	...	Accommodation, raw rice, and food.
(2) For travellers	46	405	148,090	...	370	30	...	40	...	6	Accommodation.
Total ...	2,268	22,483	8,208,378	19,050	2,65,737	1,94,994	1,88,152	1,679	224	310	
III.—Institutions partly supported by Government and partly by the general public.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	16	1,554	‡121,463	1,43,610	...	4,266	36,459	3	1	12	Medicine and diet.
(2) To relieve paupers	7	2,432	887,680	30,423	553	12,255	41,063	...	...	7	Food and raw rice.
(3) For travellers	17	162	58,670	520	175	229	300	14	1	2	Accommodation, food, and raw rice.
(4) For orphans	3	188	68,680	3,715	...	...	4,615	3	...	...	Clothing and education.
B. Hindu—											
(1) To relieve paupers	9	119	43,242	28	3,408	521	3,210	6	2	1	Food and raw rice.
(2) Do. Brahmins	6	42	15,300	...	961	648	725	6	...	...	Food & accommodation
(3) Do. Byragis	2	21	7,664	195	1,600	1,000	...	...	...	2	Raw rice, food, and accommodation.
(4) For travellers	17	87	31,730	5	836	223	...	17	...	...	Accommodation.
C. Muhammadan—											
(1) To relieve paupers	1	52	18,980	...	240	...	...	1	...	...	Conjee.
D. European and East Indian—											
(1) For orphans	2	457	166,805	15,429	...	9,249	7,881	2	...	...	Board, food, clothing, and education.
(2) To relieve paupers	2	526	191,990	12,948	300	1,104	25,535	1	...	1	Food, clothing, and money doles.
Total ...	82	5,640	1,612,294	2,06,783	8,073	29,495	1,19,788	53	4	25	
IV.—Institutions supported either wholly or in part from local taxation.											
A. General—											
(1) For cure of sickness	260	5,696	§ 1,600,593	1,07,499	1,566	1,45,951	39,497	38	116	106	Medicine and diet.
(2) To relieve paupers	27	299	109,240	7,836	8,383	3,474	1,698	2	18	7	Food and raw rice.
(3) For travellers	253	895	342,664	8,804	3,670	1,609	2,083	251	...	1	Accommodation; 1 under repair.
B. Hindu—											
(1) To relieve paupers	5	326	119,299	2,450	19,035	3,998	222	5	...	...	Food and raw rice.
(2) Do. Brahmins	2	23	8,322	...	1,580	44	21	1	...	1	Do. do.
(3) For travellers	52	386	140,800	1,758	297	57	13	42	...	10	Accommodation.
C. Muhammadan—											
(1) For travellers	3	20	7,250	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	Do.
D. European—											
(1) For travellers	14	4	1,127	...	...	321	425	14	...	...	Do.
Total ...	616	7,649	2,329,295	1,28,347	34,441	1,55,454	43,959	356	134	125	
Grand Total ...	3,316	43,741	15,001,521	5,07,906	4,13,380	4,13,323	3,52,080	2,319	383	555	

* Includes 754 persons who continued under treatment from the previous year.
† Do. 58 do. do. do.
‡ Do. 2,475 do. do. do.
§ Do. 17,681 do. do. do. the remainder in all the four classes, being the number of new admissions during the year.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL.)

(41)—*Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1885.

Class of tribunals.	Suits for money or movable property.										Suits under the rent law.								Title and other suits.																		
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Rent not falling under the rent law.	Movable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or movables not already mentioned.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For puttahs or kabuliyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the rent law not included above.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																																					
I.—*Civil Courts.*																																					
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	12,993	39,123	13,718	4,625	6,602	1,097	2,942	3,358	63	1,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,600
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals.	62,129	16,349	10,588	2,100	2,693	600	8,708	3,624	1,485	893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,187	1,076	409	16,595	601	28	22	338	19	80	837	13	23	...	6	8	26	830	149,267
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments).	32	10	6	398	75	16	33	21	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	647
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	32	5	6	9	1	1	4	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	12	7	43	6	14	18	4	4	1	35	...	...	1	...	23	2	21	307
Total ...	75,186	55,487	24,318	7,132	9,371	1,714	11,687	7,008	1,609	1,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,234	1,088	416	16,638	607	42	40	342	23	81	872	13	23	1	6	31	28	851	235,821
II.—*Revenue Courts.*																																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,352	128	2,542	107	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,188
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,352	128	2,542	107	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,188
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																																					
Presidency Small Cause Court.	9,855	3,353	1,784	2,485	5,805	567	1,992	462	76	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,936
Superior Courts	77	1	7	4	1	...	...	12	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	10	8	85	6	27	2	16	5	1	25	1	...	5	...	10	5	5	348
Total ...	9,932	3,354	1,791	2,489	5,806	567	1,992	474	80	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	10	8	85	6	27	2	16	5	1	25	1	...	5	...	10	5	5	27,284
Grand Total ...	85,118	58,841	26,109	9,621	15,177	2,281	13,679	7,482	1,689	1,993	...	...	1,352	128	2,542	107	...	59	19,802	1,098	424	16,723	613	69	42	358	28	82	897	14	23	6	6	41	33	856	267,293

* Cases under Section 41 of Act XV of 1882.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL).

(42)—*Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1885.

Value of suits.	Number of suits instituted in the different courts.									Total value of suits.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										RS.
I.—*Civil Courts.*										
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	58,035	27,447	94	24	...	...	...	...	...	7,90,310
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	17,779	68,611	26,825	29,744	3,370	1,925	113	70	830	228,12,022
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments) ...	171	344	87	45	...	...	...	...	...	22,559
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	1	3	1	25	11	153	54	27	32	27,34,296
Total ...	75,986	96,405	27,007	29,838	3,381	2,078	167	97	862	263,59,187
II.—*Revenue Courts.*										
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	1,208	2,023	532	372	23	7	1	...	22	1,97,179
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,208	2,023	532	372	23	7	1	...	22	1,97,179
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.										
Presidency Small Cause Court	12,127	10,365	2,240	1,862	245	97	...	...	...	11,55,564
Superior Courts	...	...	...	36	39	138	44	45	46	20,58,916
Total ...	12,127	10,365	2,240	1,898	284	235	44	45	46	32,14,480
Grand Total ...	89,321	108,793	29,779	32,108	3,688	2,320	212	142	930	297,70,846

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL).

(43)—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the courts of original jurisdiction in the province of Madras in the year* 1885.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

Class of courts.	Total number of suits before the courts.	Number of suits disposed of: Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest: Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	On reference to arbitration: For plaintiff.	For defendant.	With contest: Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits: Contested.	Uncontested.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—*Civil Courts.*															
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	92,237	...	12,353	18,442	18,895	17,221	3,447	204	47	10,093	3,298	7,737	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	180,443	...	22,934	29,187	11,724	39,177	2,363	323	77	33,614	12,564	28,480	8,748	124	52
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments).	723	...	36	79	130	281	25	...	...	68	26	78	5	13	9
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	522	...	56	55	14	16	3	5	...	115	70	188	108	240	218
Total ...	273,925	...	35,879	47,763	30,763	56,695	5,838	532	124	43,890	15,958	36,483	8,861	...	...
II.—*Revenue Courts.*															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	5,906	...	649	587	83	383	192	15	6	1,469	968	1,554	1,189	151	94
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,906	...	649	587	83	383	192	15	6	1,469	968	1,554	1,189	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	30,381	...	1,906	7,121	1,510	12,510	...	3	2	3,716	986	2,627	390	40	28
Superior Courts	636	...	81	...	25	60	8	...	1	152	43	266	186	263	195
Total ...	31,017	...	1,987	7,121	1,535	12,570	8	3	3	3,868	1,029	2,893	576	...	...
Grand Total ...	310,848	...	38,515	55,471	32,381	69,648	6,038	550	133	49,227	17,955	40,930	10,626	...	...

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of courts.	Total number of suits before the courts.	Number of cases disposed of: Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest: Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	On reference to arbitration: For plaintiff.	For defendant.	With contest: Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.														
I.—*Civil Courts.*														
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	264,659	...	15,828	7,609	17,533	176,226	10,011	24	10	20,316	12,537	4,565	207	6
Small Cause Courts (at the Cantonments).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts	9,142	...	1,094	57	432	4,218	1,032	...	...	850	749	710	140	24
Total ...	273,801	...	16,922	7,666	17,965	180,444	11,043	24	10	21,166	13,286	5,275	347	...
II.—*Revenue Courts.*														
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	2,233	...	706	114	114	767	57	...	1	178	65	231	143	34
Collectors' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,233	...	706	114	114	767	57	...	1	178	65	231	143	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.														
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	6,177	...	941	74	272	4,594	115	11	15	62	59	34	...	2
Superior Courts	* 1,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,689	...	941	74	272	4,594	115	11	15	62	59	34	...	...
Grand Total ...	283,723	...	18,569	7,854	18,351	185,805	11,215	35	26	21,406	13,410	5,540	490	...

* The total number disposed of.

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL).

(44)—*Statement showing the business of the civil appellate courts of the province of Madras in the year* 1885.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of courts.	Total number of appeals before the courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from Original decrees.																	
A.—*Civil Courts.*																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	3,257	...	23	140	26	12	5	6	1,314	369	489	151	722	205	99	106	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts.	7,512	...	83	263	58	51	27	22	2,604	481	732	414	2,777	1,295	157	176	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	10,769	...	106	403	84	63	32	28	3,918	850	1,221	565	3,499	1,500	...	282	
B.—*Revenue Courts.*																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province.																	
Appeals from Original Decrees ...	281	...	...	7	...	4	...	...	67	32	16	15	145	97	270	15	
Appeals from Appellate Decrees.	1,571	...	74	129	31	14	7	14	561	59	93	72	517	250	180	28	
Total ...	1,857	...	74	136	31	18	7	14	628	91	109	87	662	347	...	43	
Grand Total ...	12,626	...	180	539	115	81	39	42	4,546	941	1,330	652	4,161	1,847	...	325	

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of courts.	Miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Transferred to courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate courts.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from Original decrees.																	
A.—*Civil Courts.*																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	14	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	4	1	66	1	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts.	619	...	71	45	28	3	21	1	226	20	93	19	92	41	51	8	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	633	...	72	46	28	3	23	1	229	20	96	19	96	42	...	9	
B.—*Revenue Courts.*																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province.																	
Appeals from Original Orders ...	258	...	...	15	16	2	6	2	71	4	33	15	94	32	149	...	
Appeals from Appellate Orders ...	51	...	...	3	2	...	2	...	17	5	4	4	14	2	167	...	
Total ...	309	...	...	18	18	2	8	2	88	9	37	19	108	34	...	...	
Grand Total ...	942	...	72	64	46	5	31	3	317	29	133	38	204	76	...	9	

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(45)—*Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the civil and revenue courts in the province of Madras in the year* 1885.

Class of courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the courts.	Applications disposed of				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized		Number of applications											
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property		On which immovable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
												Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Sections 316, 322, or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	Of movables.	Of immovables.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
								RS.	RS.												
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																					
I.—*Civil Courts.*																					
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	115,886	717	28,857	17,392	50,129	18,791	2,926	27,42,795	10,99,415	863	8,039	2,177	2,402	7,297	242	1,831	90	6,611	58	103	66,584
Small Cause Courts (Cantt.)	226	37	182	4	1	2	...	1,654	1,944	19	104	13	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	887	116	235	93	165	268	133	6,36,598	1,19,922	4	44	14	11	45	4	6	7	41	3	4	310
Total ...	116,989	870	29,274	17,489	50,295	19,061	3,059	33,81,047	12,21,281	886	8,187	2,204	2,463	7,342	246	1,837	97	6,652	61	107	66,895
II.—*Revenue Courts.*																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	381	1	261	10	56	53	20	2,253	386	1	...	7	34	...	...	3	...	19	2	2	258
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	381	1	261	10	56	55	20	2,253	386	1	...	7	34	...	...	3	...	19	2	2	258
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																					
Presidency Small Cause Court.	15,960	455	4,489	600	7,276	3,140	710	71,750	1,04,006	490	831	512	566	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	9,884
Superior Courts	325	35	151	13	23	103	...	...	...	10	25	2	4	17	...	...	...	44	...	...	85
Total ...	16,285	490	4,640	613	7,299	3,243	710	71,750	1,04,006	500	856	514	570	17	...	...	...	126	...	...	9,969
Grand Total ...	133,655	1,361	34,175	18,112	57,650	22,357	3,789	34,55,050	13,25,673	1,387	9,043	2,725	3,067	7,359	246	1,840	97	6,797	63	109	77,122

F.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(CIVIL)—*continued.*

(46)—*Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of* 1882, *in the province of Madras in the year* 1885.

Class of courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	721	234	26	145	153	21	1	141	50	10	131,761	11,516	29,032	12,572	
Chief Courts of Districts.	13	9	1	1	1	...	....	1	3	1	10,356	237	237	237	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	734	243	27	146	154	21	1	142	53	11	142,117	11,753	29,269	12,809	

G.—REGISTRATION.

(47)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency in the year* 1885-86.

Districts.	Number of Registration offices.	Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I. — Compulsory.								Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I. — Optional.										Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I.	Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV.					Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.
		Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause *a*).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses *b* and *c*.	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause *d*).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause *d*.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause *e*).	Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, Clause *f*).	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses *a* and *b*.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.	Instruments of sale of movable property.	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clauses *d* and *f*).	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause *f*.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
									RS. A. P.										RS. A. P.	RS.					RS. A. P.		
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras District ...	2	44	1,559	1,882	267	...	837	4,539	11,813 15 0	235	93	31	32	23	8	168	...	590	1,085 1 0	52,46,089	60	183	308	551	1,793 12 0	4	49
Ganjam do. ...	10	36	1,331	1,604	102	42	459	3,574	6,431 5 0	1,133	950	82	149	1	17	8	11	2,351	1,887 7 0	19,15,405	18	308	479	805	1,516 1 0	...	26
Vizagapatam do. ...	14	63	1,343	2,665	253	19	667	5,010	9,539 9 0	738	660	204	320	7	47	28	1	2,005	1,679 6 0	29,63,465	47	531	322	900	1,908 2 0	...	49
Godâvari do. ...	19	298	4,152	5,771	771	30	3,819	14,841	22,269 12 0	4,946	3,785	390	2,008	4	189	108	11	11,441	8,655 2 0	52,02,083	200	2,389	1,213	3,802	6,106 11 0	...	114
Kistna do. ...	17	123	2,524	3,392	377	10	1,112	7,538	11,518 7 0	2,829	1,946	39	250	3	94	28	4	5,193	4,298 11 0	23,42,595	59	366	736	1,161	2,419 11 0	...	64
Nellore do. ...	16	107	1,520	2,433	275	41	1,390	5,766	8,208 2 0	2,323	1,358	46	222	40	115	26	2	4,132	3,156 12 0	17,64,117	50	268	238	556	1,086 6 0	...	42
Cuddapah do. ...	13	154	2,620	1,012	215	28	105	4,134	6,189 1 0	5,710	896	58	78	...	49	49	...	6,840	5,137 9 0	13,57,996	61	170	170	401	774 10 0	1	33
Kurnool do. ...	14	95	1,013	1,107	121	17	188	2,541	3,543 7 0	2,414	1,312	18	78	1	45	9	...	3,877	2,871 11 0	7,30,347	17	107	165	289	691 3 0	1	29
Bellary and Anantapur Districts.	21	119	1,703	2,291	156	19	164	4,452	7,099 6 0	2,032	1,490	45	59	...	30	44	3	3,703	2,898 6 0	15,68,724	67	283	225	575	1,148 8 0	...	26
Chingleput District ...	11	67	2,644	3,478	257	38	611	7,095	11,110 0 0	4,405	4,034	62	245	5	96	74	...	8,921	6,885 2 0	26,01,262	65	604	224	893	1,385 10 0	...	68
North Arcot do. ...	18	143	3,957	5,709	454	93	785	11,141	17,673 11 0	6,745	6,510	170	247	4	143	81	1	13,901	11,011 0 0	46,41,445	54	786	457	1,297	2,294 15 0	...	120
South Arcot do. ...	15	117	3,734	5,321	563	1	348	10,084	15,874 15 0	8,447	9,304	316	564	19	275	195	...	19,120	14,667 5 0	38,03,192	55	519	266	840	1,126 15 0	...	114
Tanjore do. ...	21	348	8,993	15,446	2,690	38	3,100	30,615	55,794 13 0	8,196	11,133	937	2,980	265	739	393	2	24,645	19,143 9 0	154,85,798	95	1,470	1,102	2,667	4,041 1 0	1	244
Tinnevelly do. ...	24	243	11,333	17,516	2,531	189	517	32,329	52,936 8 0	12,587	17,146	274	504	2	527	190	3	31,233	24,163 8 0	123,84,167	447	2,588	987	4,022	5,028 14 0	...	111
Madura do. ...	24	104	7,054	13,582	829	100	441	22,110	35,051 14 0	8,698	16,051	276	410	10	252	351	9	26,057	21,647 12 0	108,93,279	129	1,742	922	2,793	4,487 4 0	...	88
Trichinopoly do. ...	9	57	3,830	5,664	654	61	801	11,067	18,169 5 0	5,379	5,145	235	726	1	154	164	...	11,804	9,063 14 0	44,49,851	31	1,073	410	1,514	1,983 12 0	...	64
Salem do. ...	16	109	3,950	4,752	576	123	614	10,124	15,203 13 0	5,541	4,822	166	497	1	132	222	1	11,382	8,622 6 0	34,92,275	71	1,194	526	1,791	2,415 3 0	1	31
Coimbatore do. ...	18	126	7,019	9,030	1,068	186	1,359	18,788	29,941 12 0	6,354	6,723	211	703	...	207	293	7	14,498	10,914 3 0	67,43,782	55	1,204	416	1,675	2,553 14 0	...	37
South Canara do. ...	13	59	1,409	3,490	2,755	1,333	1,403	10,449	18,936 4 0	495	727	443	296	4	590	96	4	2,655	2,227 1 0	52,72,628	127	1,421	1,067	2,615	3,595 4 0	1	58
Tellicherry do. ...	14	399	1,153	6,686	2,835	421	13,671	25,165	25,166 3 0	366	8,475	1,014	3,914	...	4,210	176	...	18,155	11,418 14 0	43,95,035	113	1,542	2,775	4,430	5,389 4 0	...	8
Calicut do. ...	26	105	1,757	14,338	7,821	46	5,935	30,002	44,260 5 0	1,425	23,768	10,176	685	205	8,072	2,744	1	47,076	33,160 9 0	119,25,404	137	4,352	2,806	7,295	8,899 12 0	2	22
Nilgiris do. ...	3	8	209	268	58	16	21	580	2,267 6 0	158	65	5	3	...	3	7	2	243	321 0 0	16,29,448	1	71	104	176	489 13 0	1	2
Total ...	338	2,924	74,807	127,387	25,628	2,851	38,347	271,944	4,28,999 13 0	91,156	126,393	15,198	14,970	595	15,994	5,454	62	269,822	2,04,916 4 0	1,108,08,387	1,959	23,171	15,918	41,048	61,136 9 0	12	1,399

G.—REGISTRATION—*continued.*

(47)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Madras Presidency in the year* 1885-86—continued.

Districts.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees including the entries in columns 19, 20, 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Amount of ordinary fees collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration.	Total ordinary fees on registered and unregistered documents.	Deduct amount of ordinary fees collected in advance on documents not admitted to registration in the several months of the year, but for which registration has been completed subsequently.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (ordinary fees).	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration.	Total extraordinary fees and fines on registered and unregistered documents.	Deduct amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance on documents not admitted to registration in the several months of the year, but for which registration has been completed subsequently.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (extraordinary fees and fines).	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	35(*a*)	35(*b*)	35(*c*)	35(*d*)	36	36(*a*)	36(*b*)	36(*c*)	36(*d*)	37	38
							RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 13 0	...	50 13 0	...	50 13 0	(*a*) 1,09,245 12 4	(*a*) Includes the following items:— Estimated value of paper for registers, office stationery, packing materials, registration ink, and printing done in the Government Press, Rs. 45,295-8-6; estimated value of P. W. Workshop bills, Rs. 6-8-0; amount debited for buildings, Rs. 29,255-13-8. *(*b*) Includes Rs. 31-12-4, the value of office stationery. (*c*) Includes Rs. 95-9-0, estimated value of P. W. Workshop bills.
Madras District ...	2	12	5	13	286	970	14,893 10 0	276 4 0	15,169 14 0	227 0 0	14,942 14 0	4,905 11 8	73 12 0	4,979 7 8	66 13 0	4,912 10 8	(*b*) 14,267 7 4	
Ganjam do. ...	...	12	...	48	111	552	9,938 13 0	190 9 0	10,129 6 0	191 10 0	9,937 12 0	2,113 9 0	107 12 0	2,221 5 0	89 4 0	2,132 1 0	12,607 2 9	
Vizagapatam do. ...	...	19	1	39	192	1,687	13,323 1 0	336 13 0	13,659 14 0	262 9 0	13,397 5 0	4,695 11 7	156 3 0	4,851 14 7	108 11 0	4,743 3 7	16,578 5 8	
Godávari do. ...	...	34	4	89	305	3,440	37,488 9 0	707 3 0	38,195 12 0	599 12 0	37,596 0 0	8,871 9 10	186 12 0	9,058 5 10	153 12 0	8,904 9 10	28,607 9 1	
Kistna do. ...	1	48	12	171	157	1,414	18,496 13 0	813 6 0	19,310 3 0	652 15 0	18,657 4 0	4,004 7 8	223 13 0	4,228 4 8	172 11 0	4,055 9 8	17,753 11 2	
Nellore do. ...	1	16	...	37	72	859	12,623 4 0	293 4 0	12,916 8 0	189 0 0	12,727 8 0	2,103 12 6	72 8 0	2,176 4 6	50 8 0	2,125 12 6	(*c*) 15,689 6 1	
Cuddapah do. ...	1	21	6	66	43	677	12,238 4 0	263 4 0	12,501 8 0	237 12 0	12,263 12 0	1,513 3 10	82 12 0	1,595 15 10	33 4 0	1,562 11 10	13,571 9 8	
Kurnool do. ...	1	1	...	35	22	640	7,226 5 0	213 1 0	7,439 6 0	191 13 0	7,247 9 0	1,233 6 6	13 8 0	1,246 14 6	6 0 0	1,240 14 6	12,882 0 3	
Bellary and Anantapur Districts.	...	5	2	16	58	743	11,250 4 0	110 4 0	11,360 8 0	87 0 0	11,273 8 0	1,956 10 0	38 15 0	1,995 9 0	44 7 0	1,951 2 0	16,880 15 7	
Chingleput District ...	...	55	7	70	96	968	19,649 8 0	434 0 0	20,083 8 0	391 12 0	19,691 12 0	2,159 2 6	72 15 0	2,232 1 6	56 7 0	2,175 10 6	17,618 2 8	
North Arcot do. ...	...	171	7	136	95	1,582	31,459 10 0	641 0 0	32,100 10 0	569 10 0	31,531 0 0	3,568 4 0	194 8 0	3,762 12 0	193 8 0	3,569 4 0	26,236 4 11	
South Arcot do. ...	1	240	16	190	84	1,429	32,129 3 0	857 12 0	32,986 15 0	724 12 0	32,262 3 0	3,600 12 11	343 5 0	3,944 1 11	267 4 0	3,676 13 11	23,181 1 8	
Tanjore do. ...	1	408	31	344	536	6,042	79,959 7 0	3,367 5 0	83,326 12 0	2,908 2 0	80,418 10 0	16,437 0 11	979 13 0	17,416 13 11	701 0 0	16,715 13 11	50,578 8 2	
Tinnevelly do. ...	...	46	1	112	275	5,921	82,572 14 0	662 15 0	83,235 13 0	528 10 0	82,707 3 0	14,449 0 5	252 3 0	14,701 3 5	205 12 0	14,495 7 5	52,190 10 5	
Madura do. ...	1	53	1	103	427	4,428	61,542 14 0	574 0 0	62,116 14 0	453 4 0	61,663 10 0	10,420 3 2	208 8 0	10,628 11 2	175 8 0	10,453 3 2	40,437 15 11	
Trichinopoly do. ...	1	91	12	53	116	2,340	29,476 15 0	489 1 0	29,966 0 0	455 14 0	29,510 2 0	5,188 12 5	140 12 0	5,329 8 5	109 4 0	5,220 4 5	19,108 8 4	
Salem do. ...	...	64	1	85	103	1,981	26,361 12 0	722 5 0	27,084 1 0	584 1 0	26,500 0 0	4,149 15 11	222 6 0	4,372 5 11	187 0 0	4,185 5 11	23,258 15 1	
Coimbatore do. ...	1	98	4	76	118	3,367	43,561 13 0	538 14 0	44,100 11 0	407 1 0	43,693 10 0	6,931 14 11	158 11 0	7,090 9 11	186 8 0	6,904 1 11	31,660 2 4	
South Canara do. ...	...	2	3	38	472	3,377	24,990 9 0	529 13 0	25,520 6 0	466 14 0	25,053 8 0	9,514 1 8	311 15 0	9,826 0 8	252 15 0	9,573 1 8	23,628 12 4	
Tellicherry do. ...	...	34	...	145	200	4,522	42,006 5 0	373 2 0	42,379 7 0	282 4 0	42,097 3 0	11,511 6 8	344 12 0	11,856 2 8	336 12 0	11,519 6 8	30,772 6 3	
Calicut do. ...	...	145	3	153	554	4,738	86,408 10 0	857 0 0	87,265 10 0	688 1 0	86,577 9 0	14,159 2 1	564 1 0	14,723 3 1	506 3 0	14,217 0 1	57,550 11 0	
Nilgiris do. ...	...	4	...	11	53	446	3,086 3 0	111 8 0	3,197 11 0	107 12 0	3,089 15 0	1,204 12 6	31 6 0	1,236 2 6	6 6 0	1,229 12 6	5,543 9 3	
Total ...	11	1,579	116	2,030	4,375	52,098	7,00,684 10 0	13,362 11 0	7,14,047 5 0	11,207 8 0	7,02,839 13 0	1,34,743 9 8	4,781 2 0	1,39,524 11 8	3,909 13 0	1,35,614 14 8	6,59,849 12 3	

H.—MILITARY.

(48)—*Statement showing the Strength, Caste and other particulars of the Army attached to the Madras Presidency in the year* 1885-86.

Arm of service.		Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of force at the end of the year.						
		Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Dead.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of regiments, battalions or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.
				In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	
British	Cavalry	1,016	146	...	10	10	57	53	1,042	2	...	46	...	124	872	1,158
	Sappers (K. Co., R.E.)	47	6	...	1	1	...	1	51	1	...	...	...	40	11	...
	Artillery	2,404	940	...	35	35	78	556	2,675	18	89	98	...	429	2,148	3,381
	Infantry	8,184	3,700	...	103	103	91	1,746	9,934	10	...	271	...	860	8,803	651
	Total ...	11,651	4,792	...	149	149	226	2,356	13,702	31	89	415	...	1,453	11,834	5,190
Native	Cavalry	1,542	370	...	7	7	34	45	1,826	4	...	* 41	48	124	1,613	1,709
	Sappers	1,320	167	6	55	61	61	43	1,322	1	...	† 23	18	46	1,235	66
	Infantry	26,547	1,549	3	484	487	739	446	26,424	32	...	‡ 266	481	1,296	24,381	866
	Total ...	29,409	2,086	9	546	555	834	534	29,572	37	...	330	547	1,466	27,229	2,641
Grand Total ...		41,060	6,878	9	695	704	1,060	2,890	43,274	68	89	745	547	2,919	39,063	7,831

Medical Officers and Veterinary Surgeons not included.

* 1 Sergeant-major included. † 1 Deputy Assistant Commissary included. ‡ 2 Sergeants-major included.

I.—MARINE.

(49)—*Statement showing the various Government vessels, &c., under the Madras Government in the year* 1885-86.

Detail of vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse-power of engines if a steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEA-GOING VESSELS.				RS. A. P.	RS.	
Steam Tug *Madras* ...	Tonnage 197, horse-power 150 nominal.	3	19	6,902 4 10	...	
S.S. *Margaret Northcote.*	Tonnage 60, horse-power 30 nominal.	...	11	3,973 10 7	...	
Boat *Pearl*	Tonnage 15 ...	...	...	173 5 6	...	No permanent crew employed.
Steam Launch *Empress.*	Tonnage 13, horse-power 4.	...	...	...	...	

(50)—*Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels in the Marine Department, under the Government of Madras, during the official year* 1885-86.

Description of establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			RS.	RS.	
Marine establishment	3	101	27,667	...	
Light-house establishment		6	2,292	...	
Harbour Dues ,, ...		121	28,893	...	
Divers' ,, ...		3	2,185	...	
Tide-gauge ,, ...		2	564	...	
Electric clock ,, ...		1	180	...	
Stockade ,, ...		1	84	...	
Harbour Master's ,, ...		15	7,609	...	
Telephone ,, ...		1	381	...	
Marine police ,, ...		...	3,294	...	
Marine dispensary establishment ...		2	3,327	...	
Out-ports.					
Masters Attendant and Conservators	18	145	82,422	...	
Light-houses	...	78	14,385	...	
Pilotage	...	...	4,019	15,239	Government share of pilotage.

K.—COINAGE AND PAPER CURRENCY.

(51)—*Statement of coin and bullion of all kinds imported during the year* 1885-86.

	Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		Sovereigns imported during the year.
	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	
Imported from foreign ports ...	...	11,60,945	...	18,56,572	Not known, being included with other metals.	69,018	Not known, being included with bullion.
Imported coastwise (excluding British ports within the Presidency).	...	605	1,25,000	4,73,431		4,14,396	
Total ...	...	11,61,550	1,25,000	23,30,003		4,83,414	

(52)—*Paper Currency—Madras and Calicut—for the year* 1885-86.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of			Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	In circulation at the end of the year. Number and value of			Reserve at the end of the year stated in rupees.						Securities. Class of security being stated.
								Coin.			Bullion.			
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
Value. RS. 17,95,955 No. 163,064	RS. 89,91,550 No. 103,907	RS. 46,33,500 No. 5,841	RS. 935,32,485	RS. 964,86,675	Value. RS. 17,87,195 No. 161,206	RS. 99,68,500 No. 113,442	RS. 66,69,500 No. 5,864	*Nil.*	RS. 146,62,400	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	RS. 4,00,000	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOR.

(53)—*Statement showing the prices of produce at the end of the official year* 1885-86.

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lb.																	
	Rice (Second sort).	Wheat (Triticum vulgare).	Cholum (Sorghum vulgare).	Ragi (Eleusine coracana).	Cumbu (Pennisetum typhoideum).	Varagu (Panicum miliaceum).	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton (uncleaned).	Sugar.	Salt.	Ghee.	Firewood.	Tenai or korra (Panicum Italicum).	Samai or millet (Panicum meliare).	Maize (Zea-mays).	Horse-gram (Dolichos uniflorus).
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	3 1 3	2 10 8	1 10 8	1 5 4	1 5 4	...		2 8 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	2 12 0	26 10 0	0 5 0	...	...	...	1 5 4
Vizagapatam	4 0 0	3 0 0	1 15 0	1 9 6	1 9 6	...	...	3 10 6	4 8 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	26 0 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...
Godavari	2 12 0	3 0 0	1 5 6	1 5 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	10 0 0	4 14 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	2 14 0	26 0 0	0 4 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 5 6
Kistna	2 12 10	3 8 5	1 13 7	1 4 9	1 13 1	1 7 3	11 6 6	4 0 6	4 4 7	5 6 1	2 12 4	26 3 2	0 4 2	...	...	...	1 11 0
Nellore	2 15 3	3 3 2	1 10 8	1 5 11	1 5 11	...	...	...	17 1 1	10 0 0	2 9 7	25 3 2	0 6 5	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	3 7 5	2 6 9	1 10 9	1 5 7	1 4 5	...	...	13 4 5	15 12 0	10 0 0	2 12 7	27 8 0	0 2 10	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	3 8 8	2 9 1	1 7 10	1 7 10	1 14 6	...	...	...	3 15 6	3 12 4	3 3 9	26 13 7	0 6 3	...	...	...	1 7 10
Bellary	3 7 8	2 8 0	1 7 0	1 4 0	1 8 7	...	2 10 8	...	3 12 0	3 3 2	3 3 2	30 6 5	0 6 4	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	3 2 9	2 7 3	1 6 10	...	1 5 7	...	2 7 3	5 12 0	4 8 0	4 2 6	3 0 0	26 10 8	0 5 6	...	...	...	...
Madras	2 14 2	3 3 2	1 15 6	1 5 0	1 10 10	2 0 9	12 0 0	9 9 7	15 10 10	5 9 7	2 11 1	33 9 7	0 7 7	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	2 12 3	...	...	1 6 9	1 9 7	...	...	...	...	4 12 10	2 8 11	35 3 2	0 6 5	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	2 4 6	3 6 3	1 8 1	1 3 3	1 8 4	0 14 1	7 8 0	10 0 0	8 14 3	4 10 0	2 8 5	31 15 10	0 4 10	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	2 12 7	4 3 8	1 11 8	1 10 0	2 0 11	...	8 4 0	22 14 0	...	5 5 0	2 12 0	31 0 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	2 0 0
Tanjore	*2 8 4	4 0 6	1 4 8	1 4 2	1 9 3	...	...	...	...	4 12 9	2 8 11	30 1 10	0 4 3	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	2 8 4	3 12 7	...	1 5 3	1 13 7	1 0 8	...	...	...	4 12 9	2 7 6	26 11 0	0 6 5	...	...	...	...
Madura	2 14 2	3 13 0	...	1 8 3	1 10 8	...	...	7 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 2	26 10 8	0 4 0	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	2 9 0	4 14 0	2 0 10	1 10 9	1 11 10	...	4 9 2	...	5 5 5	3 5 4	2 6 8	32 1 9	0 7 6	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	2 13 10	3 9 7	1 13 9	1 9 3	1 8 5	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	2 10 7	28 4 0	0 5 1	1 8 0	1 6 0	...	1 4 11
Nilgiris	3 7 0	3 10 2	2 6 0	2 6 9	2 2 5	...	13 7 5	...	...	3 8 8	4 1 5	31 13 4	0 4 9	...	...	...	1 12 0
Salem	3 0 0	3 9 0	1 14 0	1 7 0	1 12 0	1 10 0	...	...	5 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	28 0 0	0 5 0	...	...	...	...
South Canara	3 1 0	4 0 0	...	1 15 0	...	...	9 5 0	8 12 0	14 4 7	5 13 0	2 9 0	35 11 0	0 4 4	...	...	...	2 2 0
Malabar	3 4 0	4 0 0	...	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	30 0 0	0 4 0	...	3 8 0	...	1 12 0
Average ...	3 0 1	3 6 5	1 11 5	1 8 6	1 10 3	1 6 9	8 2 7	8 6 3	7 12 11	4 15 9	2 13 0	29 3 4	0 5 4	1 12 0	2 4 8	2 0 0	1 10 3

* Represents the price of second-sort rice on the 2nd February 1886, which was the last day in 1885-86 in which it was sold.

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—*continued.*

(53)—*Statement showing the prices of produce at the end of the official year* 1885-86—continued.

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lb.—*continued.*																
	Bengal-gram (Cicer arietinum).	Red-gram (Cajanus Indicus).	Black-gram (Phaseolus radiatus).	Green-gram (Phaseolus mungo).	Cow-gram or karamani (Dolichos sinensis).	Chillies.	Coriander.	Fenugreek or vendium.	Turmeric.	Garlic.	Mustard.	Pepper.	Gingelly.	Ground-nut.	Coffee.	Tea.	Tobacco.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam ...	4 7 0	2 3 6	2 10 8	1 10 8	...	6 13 8	...	...	6 10 8	5 0 8	2 8 0	...	3 2 0	...	...	...	8 15 4
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari ...	2 13 9	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 13 9	2 5 0	4 14 0	0 13 6	2 6 0	3 12 0	2 0 0	3 2 8	38 0 0	4 0 0	...	21 8 0	...	18 0 0
Kistna ...	2 7 5	1 14 11	2 11 0	2 0 3	...	...	1 10 8	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 8
Nellore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur ...	2 13 9	2 5 3	2 12 1	2 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 9 1	...	...	...	11 14 6
Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot ...	3 5 0	...	2 12 7	3 6 0	...	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 15 0	...	...	...	...
Tanjore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	3 1 4	3 2 0	2 4 11	2 14 0	...	5 8 0	2 5 0	4 3 0	...	0 15 0	...	...	4 11 4	...	20 0 0	...	5 8 0
Nilgiris ...	...	...	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	18 12 0	80 0 0	...
Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara ...	...	...	3 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4 7
Malabar ...	3 0 0	2 8 0	...	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	4 8 0	...	20 0 0	...	10 0 0
Average ...	3 2 4	2 5 11	2 12 3	2 8 11	2 5 0	5 12 11	1 9 9	3 1 8	5 3 4	3 5 9	3 14 3	34 0 0	3 15 7	...	20 1 0	80 0 0	11 6 2

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—*continued.*

(53)—*Statement showing the prices of produce at the end of the official year* 1885-86—continued.

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lb.—*continued.*														Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.
	Hemp.	Flax.	Indigo.	Myrabolams.	Castor-oil seed.	Tamarind.	Cumin.	Opium.	Iron.	Brass.	Copper.	Lead.	Tin.	Bell metal.			
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	...	...	133 5 4	1 11 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	*14 3 10 12 7 0 †5 7 4	31 8 0	45 8 0	...	...	42 0 0	15 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 4
Godavari	4 2 8	...	125 0 0	...	...	2 9 0	15 0 0	933 5 4	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0
Kistna	...	...	116 0 0	...	2 5 7	...	...	...	4 12 10	25 9 7	33 10 9	9 0 0	50 11 3	33 10 9	51 4 8	2 5 11	0 2 1
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	90 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 0
Anantapur	...	...	150 0 0	...	2 2 0	...	...	...	8 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	50 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 0
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8 4	...	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 6
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	70 0 0	2 8 0	0 1 6
Madras	...	...	160 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	‡3 9 7 §6 6 5	...	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	‖4 8 0 ¶3 8 0	0 2 10
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 0 0	2 12 0	0 1 6
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 7 1	...	...	...	...	...	17 7 0	3 0 0	0 2 7
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6 5	27 3 2	34 6 5	...	...	...	30 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 0
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 12 9	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 0
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	28 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
Tinnevelly	5 9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 14 5	22 11 0	26 13 0	49 8 0	...	30 15 0	20 0 0	4 0 0	0 4 0
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	2 4 3	...	...	...	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 0 0	3 8 0	0 2 0
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
South Canara	...	...	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	3 9 2	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 7
Malabar	...	...	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	24 8 0	27 0 0	54 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0
Average ...	4 14 2	...	117 12 2	1 11 0	2 3 5	2 9 0	15 0 0	933 5 4	5 3 3	26 4 9	33 7 8	37 8 0	30 5 8	34 2 5	31 3 5	2 15 9	0 1 10

* Fine work. † Coarse work. merican. § English. ‖ First sort. ¶ Second sort.

A.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—*continued.*

(54)—*Statement showing the average rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labor, and rates of hire for live and dead stock per day for* 1885-86.

Districts.		Rates of wages per diem.		Rates of hire per diem for live stock.							Rates of hire per diem for dead stock.	
		Skilled.	Unskilled.	Camel.	Draught bullocks, each.	Donkeys, per score.	Elephants.	Horses.	Mules.	Ponies.	Boats.	Carts.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	In Towns	0 5 6	0 1 10	...	0 4 2	2 3 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	0 3 7
	In Villages	0 4 8	0 1 9	...	0 3 6	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	0 3 7
Vizagapatam	In Towns	0 6 2	0 1 10	...	0 6 3	4 0 0	...	...	...	0 6 0	* 7 8 0	0 2 6
	In Villages	0 5 6	0 1 7	...	0 6 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 4 8	1 0 0	0 2 6
Godavari	In Towns	0 8 3	0 3 2	...	0 6 10	2 5 9	...	0 14 0	...	0 7 1	1 1 6	0 4 2
	In Villages	0 7 2	0 2 9	...	0 5 10	2 1 1	...	0 9 0	...	0 5 4	1 1 7	0 3 8
Kistna	In Towns	0 7 0	0 4 0	...	0 8 0	2 0 6	...	0 8 0	...	0 12 0	*16 0 0	0 6 0
	In Villages	0 6 8	0 3 5	...	0 5 8	1 14 4	...	0 8 0	...	0 7 0	* 8 1 4 0 12 0	0 3 4
Nellore	In Towns	0 9 4	0 3 8	...	0 9 1	2 8 0	...	0 10 0	...	0 7 9	1 0 0	0 2 1
	In Villages	0 7 10	0 3 2	...	0 8 8	2 8 0	...	0 9 8	...	0 7 9	1 0 0	0 2 6
Cuddapah	In Towns	0 11 0	0 4 8	...	0 6 6	2 9 9	...	0 10 8	...	0 8 3	...	0 6 3
	In Villages	0 8 9	0 3 0	...	0 5 5	2 1 5	...	0 8 0	...	0 6 7	...	0 4 11
Anantapur	In Towns	0 11 2	0 2 9	...	0 5 7	2 13 5	...	...	...	0 7 9	...	0 3 0
	In Villages	0 7 2	0 1 11	...	0 4 9	2 3 3	...	...	...	0 7 0	...	0 2 3
Bellary	In Towns	0 12 0	0 5 4	...	0 7 4	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	..	0 2 4
	In Villages	0 9 3	0 3 4	...	0 6 0	2 10 3	...	...	...	0 5 4	0 12 0	0 2 4
Kurnool	In Towns	0 12 2	0 6 8	...	0 6 5	2 13 0	...	1 0 0	...	0 7 5	...	0 3 10
	In Villages	0 9 0	0 4 11									
Madras Town		1 0 0	0 6 0	...	0 8 0	...	...	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	† 3 0 0 ‡ 10 0 0 § 7 0 0	0 6 0
Chingleput	In Towns	0 8 0	0 3 3	...	0 3 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 9
	In Villages	0 6 6	0 2 3	...	0 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	0 1 3
North Arcot	In Towns	0 8 0	0 4 0	...	0 4 0	...	...	0 10 0	...	0 8 0	...	0 1 0
	In Villages	0 6 0	0 2 0	...	0 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 9
South Arcot	In Towns	0 8 8	0 3 2	...	0 4 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	0 4 0	1 8 0	0 2 0
	In Villages	0 6 4	0 2 6									
Tanjore	In Towns	0 11 8	0 4 7	0 12 0	0 4 7	2 0 0	2 8 0	0 12 4	...	0 9 5	1 3 2	0 4 10
	In Villages	0 7 7	0 3 3									
Trichinopoly	In Towns	0 8 0	0 4 0	...	0 6 0	1 4 0	...	1 8 0	...	1 0 0	...	0 4 0
	In Villages	0 7 7	0 2 11	...	0 4 5	1 14 8	...	0 8 0	...	0 6 0	...	0 4 7
Madura	In Towns	0 10 8	0 5 0	...	0 5 8	1 11 6	...	0 14 0	...	0 4 9	* 5 0 0	0 3 2
	In Villages	0 8 0	0 3 6	...	0 4 3	1 6 0	...	...	...	0 4 8	...	0 2 3
Tinnevelly	In Towns	0 7 6	0 2 10	...	0 4 2	1 10 3	...	0 6 6	...	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 2 10
	In Villages	0 5 9	0 2 5	...	0 3 6	1 7 4	...	0 3 8	...	0 2 6	0 6 0	0 2 2
Coimbatore	In Towns	0 8 4	0 3 1	...	0 5 4	2 1 1	7 0 0	0 14 8	...	0 7 0	...	0 4 0
	In Villages	0 5 10	0 2 2	...	0 4 0	1 10 7	7 0 0	0 10 8	...	0 5 0	...	0 3 0
Nilgiris	In Towns	1 0 0	0 5 0	...	1 0 0	...	...	3 8 0	...	2 8 0	...	2 8 0
	In Villages	0 12 0	0 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	In Towns	0 9 8	0 2 9	...	0 6 8	1 11 9	...	0 10 0	...	0 6 3	...	0 4 4
	In Villages	0 7 0	0 2 1	...	0 5 5	1 9 7	...	0 8 8	...	0 4 9	...	0 3 4
South Canara	In Towns	0 8 0	0 3 7	...	0 6 6	...	8 10 8	3 0 0	...	1 8 0	0 14 5	0 3 9
	In Villages	0 6 5	0 2 10	...	0 6 9	...	8 8 0	3 0 0	...	1 8 0	0 12 9	0 3 3
Malabar	In Towns	0 7 2	0 3 7	...	0 7 6	...	4 8 0	1 10 8	...	1 3 0	0 3 4	0 5 0
	In Villages	0 4 8	0 2 7	...	0 6 5	...	3 8 11	1 1 4	...	0 10 10	0 2 7	0 3 2
Average	In Towns	0 9 7	0 3 10	0 12 0	0 6 6	2 3 6	5 10 8	1 3 4	1 8 0	0 11 8	* 9 1 7 1 2 10	0 5 4
	In Village	0 7 2	0 2 9	0 12 0	0 5 0	2 0 6	5 6 3	0 13 6	...	0 7 2	* 8 1 4 0 13 10	0 2 11

* On sea. † By canal. ‡ Out of harbour. § Within harbour.

B.—MINES.

(55)—*Mines and Quarries for* 1885-86.

Districts.	Minerals produced.	Number of mines or quarries.	Annual outturn. Quantity.	Annual outturn. Value.	Remarks.
			LB.	RS. A. P.	
Ganjam ...	Gravel	279	233,681,100	6,627 4 10	
	Metal	221	55,926,040	7,907 1 7	
	Rough-stone	1	9,720	1 4 0	
	Lime-stone	1	37,584	14 4 11	
Vizagapatam.	Chalk	35	* 1,262,670	1,611 0 0	* The increase is due to two more chalk mines having been worked this year.
	Plumbago	2	400	25 0 0	
	Lime-stone	68	† 589,274	6,575 0 0	† The decrease is due to the mines having been worked on a smaller scale.
	Iron ore	1	281	11 0 0	
	Plate stone	3	1,525,500	1,172 0 0	
	Gravel	52	45,089,336	10,195 0 0	
Godavari ...	Gravel	17	10,950,000	3,388 12 0	
	Lime-stone	7	480,000	2,400 0 0	
	Quarrying stone	198	13,490,072	6,344 0 0	
	White pipe-clay	8	36,700	140 0 0	
	Iron	29	18,594	610 0 0	
Kistna ...	Gravel	520	Candies. 30	79,222 0 0	
	Metalling stone	1	.....	...	
	Black-stone	7	.....	362 0 0	
	Lime-stone	193	.....	3,102 0 0	
	Red-stone	15	.....	...	
	Stones converted into iron	1	.....	...	Not worked.
	Slate-stones	15	.....	750 0 0	
	Stones used to construct cornices of houses having flat roofs	8	.....	300 0 0	
	Pebble-stone	2	.....	15 0 0	
	Copper	1	.....	Not worked.	
	Vikruntamulu	Found on ground.	.....	...	Taken up and used by native doctors for medicinal purposes.
Nellore ...	Pumice	2	6,400	200 0 0	
	Granite-stone	3	126,000	840 0 0	
	Slab stone	1	40,000	3 12 0	
	Laterite-stone	29	602,808	2,522 0 0	
Cuddapah ...	Hill stone	2	80,000	64 0 0	
	Burnt-stone	95	1,386,900	2,431 0 0	
	Rough-stone	14	84,100	82 0 0	
	Stones	68	205,000	328 0 0	
	Red stones	24	4,279,000	501 8 0	
	White-stones	108	7,959,800	4,273 4 0	
	Black-stones	61	4,193,329	1,523 10 0	
	Slab	21	176,850	118 0 0	
	White pipe-clay	1	50	0 3 0	
Anantapur ...	Lime-stone	10	9,000	40 0 0	
	Yellow-stone and soap-stone	1	5,000	85 0 0	
	Chalk-stone	8	100	7 0 0	Three of these mines were not worked during the year.
	Black slabs	32	438,000	1,840 0 0	
	Grind stone	2	5,000	20 0 0	
	Corundum	40	91,388	170 0 0	The number of mines is not available for four taluks, as the stones lie scattered here and there, and fourteen of the number given were not worked during the year.
	Iron sand	5	.....	...	No sand was gathered during year.
Bellary ...	Slabs	21	Information not available.	46,120 0 0	
	Lime-stone	30		2,010 0 0	
	Building stone	247		26,495 0 0	
	Iron ore	7		1,600 0 0	
Kurnool ...	Lime-stone	4	1,600,000	800 0 0	
	Black-stone	100	144,000,000	36,000 0 0	
	Iron ore	6	113,550	11,355 0 0	
	Soap-stone	3	12,500	500 0 0	
Chingleput ...	Laterite, granite, and gravel	92	405,575,811	94,465 6 11	
	Laterite and gravel	160	143,047,410	8,640 7 6	
North Arcot...	Iron	1	2,000	...	
	Jelly	16	27,500	...	
South Arcot.	Gravel	88	1,126,304,305	43,768 2 1	
	Jelly	3	2,651,706	417 0 9	
	White stone	4	164,600	12 9 9	
	Pit soil	21	19,352,434	1,717 5 2	
	Rough stone	1	39,504	32 0 0	
Tanjore ...	Gravel	15	88,125,750	2,447 15 0	
	Gravel stones	2	6,842,250	190 1 0	
	Kankur	6	209,637,000	5,823 4 0	
	Yellow clay...	5	67,500	1 14 0	
Trichinopoly.	Stone	22	2,256,800	2,000 0 0	
	Soft stone	5	15,000	200 0 0	
	Gravel	23	5,852,780	1,742 0 0	
Madura ...	Stones	81	C. yds. 10,367	4,455 8 0	
	Iron	4	3,750	206 0 0	
	Gravel	151	C. yds. 21,021	5,255 0 0	
	Lime-stone		Not stated.	128 0 0	
Tinnevelly ...	Lime-stone	43	1,678,880	127 6 0	
	Cut-stone	66	10,367,866	18,132 5 0	
	Rough-stone	259	42,826,224	8,397 4 0	
	Gravel	209	17,162,920	1,654 2 0	

B.—MINES—*continued.*

(55)—*Mines and Quarries for* 1885-86—continued.

Districts.	Minerals produced.	Number of mines or quarries.	Annual outturn.		Remarks.
			Quantity.	Value.	
			LB.	RS. A. P.	
Coimbatore ...	Granite-stone	43	15,485,933	9,982 0 0	
	Gravel-pits	976	31,375,000	11,214 0 0	For the Coimbatore taluk the number of gravel pits is not given.
	Iron	6	4,800	96 0 0	
	Wet stone (Kuringikal)	95	.....	...	No stones were quarried in the year under report.
Nilgiris ...	Gold	6	About 73	43,282 8 0	
	Gravel	2	3,948,800	4,835 0 0	
	Stone	4	4,831,680	2,537 0 0	
Salem ...	Iron	...	320,340	17,399 0 0	Number of mines is not stated.
South Canara.	Iron	10	800	141 0 0	
	Laterite stones used for building purposes	1,335	30,488,129	13,477 0 0	
Malabar ...	Iron	21	76,720	4,759 0 0	

C.—MANUFACTURES.

(56)—*For the year* 1885-86.

—	Class of manufactures.										
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Lace.	Ivory.	Leather.	Paper.	Building.	Wood.	Iron.
Number of mills and large factories.	2	31	...	45	...	...	18	6	1	23	12
Number of private looms or small works.	3,873	275,257	8,806	8,734	24	10	8,772	121	13,613	29,071	21,179
Number of workmen in large works. Males...	Not given.	6,203	...	823	...	...	177	25	191	1,883	806
Number of workmen in large works. Females	Do.	1,241	...	700	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans.	10,896	476,400	18,801	14,992	66	100	17,476	919	61,203	53,048	44,048
Number of European superintendents in large works.	...	32	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	6	5
Value of stock in do. Rs...	...	5,54,491	...	39,000	...	...	10,500	350	...	2,12,000	91,600
Estimated annual outturn of all works. lb....	221,746	53,431,881	1,564,713	5,632,453	130	...	5,263,423	174,783	1,999,754,167	143,009,611	25,025,320
Estimated annual outturn of all works. Rs...	20,23,477	2,68,49,571	6,16,174	2,91,617	12,400	9,000	18,26,199	14,168	2,45,79,203	50,59,330	30,33,860

—	Class of manufactures—*continued.*										
	Brass and copper.	Gold and silver.	Pottery.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Indigo.	Oil press.	Cotton press and cleaning machine.	Bone-crushing mill.	Saltpetre manufacturing pans.	Dyeing.
Number of mills and large factories.	7	1	...	4	23	71	1	15	1	...	...
Number of private looms or small works.	6,016	18,707	5,768	1,830	30	1,799	3,427	...	1	873	159
Number of workmen in large works. Males...	198	277	...	1,276	1,268	1,400	26	510	8	...	...
Number of workmen in large works. Females	...	...	...	24	6,055	260	...	228	4	..	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans.	13,182	31,789	12,612	9,639	127	38,783	6,842	...	7	2,481	614
Number of European superintendents in large works.	1	7	...	3	13	3	...	11	...	...	...
Value of stock in do. Rs ..	100	Declines to state.	...	50,000	27,08,028	1,62,353	...	2,30,000	...	...	...
Estimated annual outturn of all works. lb...	5,773,920	164,970	107,515,771	13,343,237	10,793,412	1,099,075	16,264,448	31,125,800	291,239	2,469,951	6,910
Estimated annual outturn of all works. Rs...	18,76,027	1,54,28,256	2,70,008	13,35,765	50,29,287	16,77,314	17,61,951	77,76,743	5,851	38,666	31,388

—	Class of manufactures—*continued.*									
	Painting.	Tiles and bricks.	Wheat mill.	Mats.	Cement.	Book-binding.	Arrack still.	Rope-making.	Agriculture.	Masonry.
Number of mills and large factories.	...	9	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	...
Number of private looms or small works.	69	948	...	776	...	11	...	91	...	973
Number of workmen in large works. Males...	...	981	28	...	150	...	165	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works. Females.	...	305	13	...	122	...	2	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans.	203	2,950	...	2,019	...	16	...	432	...	2,105
Number of European superintendents in large works.	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Value of stock in do. Rs...	...	24,750	4,000	...	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated annual outturn of all works. lb...	...	60,138,000	Not given.	1,132,933	6,720,000	1,050	515,110	Cannot be given in lb.	...	3,569,618
Estimated annual outturn of all works. Rs...	15,405	2,42,052	20,000	23,544	1,20,000	600	1,03,022	3,868	...	25,831

D.—AGRICULTURE.

(57)—*Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year* 1885-86.

Districts.	Cereals.													Pulses.							
	Wheat (Triticum vulgare).	Barley (Hordeum vulgare).	Rice (Oryza sativa).	Great millet or cholum (Sorghum vulgare).	Spiked millet or cumbu (Panicum spicatum).	Italian millet or thenai or korra (Panicum Italicum).	Ragi (Eleusine coracana).	Samai or chamulu (Panicum miliare).	Varagu or arikelu (Panicum miliaceum) & varigalu.	Maize (Zea Mays).	Korali.	Others.	Total.	Gram or Bengal gram (Cicer arietinum).	Cajan pea, red gram or dholl (Cajanus Indicus).	Horse gram (Dolichos uniflorus).	Green gram (Phaseolus mungo).	Black gram (Phaseolus radiatus).	Peas (Pisum sativum).	Lentils.	Cow gram or karamani and Babbaralu or Alachendulu.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	...	...	277,492	2,367	3,514	42	91,994	1,914	1,042	445	...	310	379,120	...	6,191	14,084	30,689	7,188	...	...	786
Vizagapatam	...	...	43,081	9,321	24,605	2,203	19,524	5,655	5,175	...	...	95	109,659	611	681	9,463	6,506	693	...	...	81
Godávari	35	...	544,750	90,425	9,674	8,188	20,222	11,139	19,197	2,686	...	...	706,316	11,625	15,892	27,619	12,996	8,823	...	...	10,132
Kistna	7,712	...	384,356	454,594	160,066	47,883	25,424	14	273,183	35,043	...	...	1,388,275	27,535	14,754	53,666	8,052	4,606	...	...	985
Nellore	54	...	239,556	303,787	77,683	3,097	53,699	...	33,793	...	...	107,585	819,254	...	...	62,804	18,651	5,070	...	50,628	...
Cuddapah	1,016	...	107,264	139,888	32,774	115,356	134,719	12,908	...	87,082	...	266,451	897,458	32,630	99	148,591	62,121	2,552	...	16,566	...
Anantapur	1,488	...	51,152	280,065	61,631	208,493	72,172	26,355	20,688	41	...	950	723,035	8,681	14,682	262,630	11,607	22	...	4,122	...
Bellary	6,477	...	35,768	902,236	74,897	210,387	38,543	37,133	...	132	...	6,383	1,311,956	21,460	...	102,064	25,737	2,743	...	57,980	...
Kurnool	7,385	...	69,772	647,460	74,989	286,630	18,503	636	150,896	105	...	...	1,256,376	16,637	25,063	96,405	12,991	530	...	3,249	...
Chingleput	...	...	441,579	8,205	14,125	90	45,748	52	44,768	...	...	...	554,567	...	95	4,309	1,364	900	...	...	335
North Arcot	61	...	322,133	43,709	101,208	140	129,448	3,157	64,156	35	78	3,969	668,094	583	3,947	40,948	1,319	3,273	50	...	484
South Arcot	13	...	378,744	25,332	227,018	11,267	133,977	1,835	299,071	...	...	5,275	1,082,532	1,124	1,658	25,255	109	4,190	2	...	388
Tanjore	...	...	987,963	20,288	30,273	143	37,048	692	79,153	668	...	...	1,156,228	38	7,581	3,239	215	5,645	...	...	1,285
Trichinopoly	...	...	200,984	144,954	148,999	5,720	109,572	28,357	138,725	...	...	177	777,488	711	28,139	46,402	2,495	2,679	...	...	...
Madura	156	...	156,317	173,588	87,936	10,110	96,014	100,683	101,546	...	...	6,286	732,636	173	4,339	78,587	4,690	11,806	...	...	1,015
Tinnevelly	...	...	292,316	100,735	186,671	3,134	50,400	133,229	66,283	...	...	9,973	842,741	4,421	8,700	89,604	21,063	35,323	...	...	24,432
Coimbatore	3,115	...	98,526	642,853	613,538	32,929	217,223	82,659	4,383	...	...	...	1,695,226	10,135	7,010	219,697	2,650	10,411	...	...	...
Nilgiris	1,995	3,929	2,676	12	...	50	1,983	5,891	36	...	8,986	118	25,676	...	...	29	...	...	262	...	...
Salem	768	...	97,310	87,788	281,022	24,810	262,024	81,353	88,335	333	...	...	923,743	4,958	14,652	195,149	9,135	19,540	...	...	...
South Canara	...	...	485,244	...	...	...	3,238	59	...	...	...	...	488,541	...	156	15,513	11,594	12,089	...	...	2,089
Malabar	...	...	578,661	...	27	...	4,058	...	...	263	...	9,214	592,223	2	2,106	1,963	1,699	2,320	4,921	...	...
Total ...	30,275	3,929	5,795,644	4,077,607	2,210,650	970,672	1,565,533	533,721	1,390,430	126,833	9,064	416,786	17,131,144	141,324	155,745	1,498,021	245,683	140,403	5,235	132,545	42,012

D.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(57)—*Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year* 1885-86—continued.

Districts.	Pulses—*continued.*					Orchard and garden produce.																
	Mochai or anumulu (Dolichos Lablab) and Beans or Avarai.	Perumpayaru.	Field gram or narippayaru.	Others.	Total.	Plantains.	Brinjals.	Pumpkins.	Vegetables.	Jack.	Flowers or Mayirko-lundu.	Pomegranates and grapes.	Lime trees.	Guavas.	Mangoes.	Cocoanuts.	Babul trees.	Topes of various kinds.	Canes and bamboos.	Casuarina.	Others.	Total.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	520	...	...	680	60,138	2,136	...	...	7,240	14	13	4	...	11	7,105	2,626	...	...	...	...	652	19,801
Vizagapatam	1,304	...	...	...	10,339	114	108	3	931	1	...	...	...	9	1,045	158	...	...	...	...	...	2,369
Godávari	...	...	...	...	87,087	4,680	1,036	381	514	52	...	...	296	...	2,974	22,501	...	...	...	...	1,252	33,686
Kistna	31	...	...	...	109,629	108	365	89	99	...	...	...	56	192	2,009	...	...	...	...	...	2,481	5,399
Nellore	...	...	...	33,688	170,841	349	595	4	756	...	11	...	4	83	3,312	184	...	2,481	...	5,592	1,465	14,836
Cuddapah	...	...	...	116,818	379,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,143
Anantapur	...	...	...	2,488	304,232	99	38	...	667	...	48	...	...	...	681	517	25,184	26,748	...	...	7,358	61,340
Bellary	...	...	...	7,856	217,340	374	...	...	2,423	66	...	...	...	1	1,521	1,786	1,190	3,089	...	...	1,817	12,267
Kurnool	...	...	...	4,973	159,848	1,007	...	...	798	...	46	...	22	...	1,515	13	711	2,303	...	...	...	6,415
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	7,003	1,307	...	...	6,701	...	389	...	...	...	4,943	1,699	2,062	5,716	...	29,912	43	52,772
North Arcot	1,336	295	...	8,901	61,136	629	965	82	1,683	9	29	3	57	71	7,363	3,653	197	1,205	...	2,059	4,475	22,480
South Arcot	140	183	130	1,942	35,121	1,091	1,320	322	1,258	694	55	...	35	15	1,060	4,202	3,146	9,257	110	3,545	13,974	40,084
Tanjore	381	...	1,258	...	19,642	12,025	1,796	779	87	998	200	4	148	15	2,299	5,993	472	2,243	1,640	18	2,393	31,110
Trichinopoly	9,307	...	2,697	...	92,430	4,607	767	...	...	...	142	72	24	33	1,977	4,841	272	128	448	...	1,003	14,314
Madura	5,247	...	...	975	106,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,284
Tinnevelly	103	...	5,944	2,751	192,341	5,372	1,977	994	408	9	253	1	27	...	292	2,654	34,707	415	...	...	513	47,622
Coimbatore	18,091	...	1,208	...	269,202	2,725	...	...	1,432	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,637	...	103	...	...	518	7,415
Nilgiris	7	...	...	...	298	...	...	...	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	...	...	...	940
Salem	29,197	...	6,255	...	278,886	3,917	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,231	5,891	...	4,695	...	...	28	16,129
South Canara	...	...	...	...	41,441	69	...	...	1,503	...	55	...	...	...	...	24,440	...	...	...	...	134	26,201
Malabar	...	...	...	1,782	14,793	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	276,027
Total ...	65,664	478	17,492	182,354	2,626,956	40,609	9,334	2,654	26,728	1,843	1,241	84	669	430	39,327	83,795	67,941	59,095	2,198	41,126	38,106	729,634

D.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(57)—*Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year* 1885-86—continued.

Districts.	Drugs and narcotics.													Condiments and spices.														
	Opium.	Tobacco.	Hemp.	Chinchona.	Ipecacuanha.	Tea.	Coffee.	Hop.	Sombu.	Omum.	Senna.	Others.	Total.	Chillies.	Cardamoms.	Pepper.	Ginger.	Onions.	Coriander seeds.	Fenugreek or vendium.	Garlic.	Turmeric.	Tamarind.	Cummin.	Betel leaves.	Arecanuts.	Others.	Total.
	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.
Ganjam	...	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	396	1,275	...	...	...	1,167	...	60	...	...	616	...	38	54	...	3,210
Vizagapatam	...	1,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,865	604	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	...	682
Godávari	...	7,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,686	6,134	...	...	...	1,452	256	694	1,337	3,550	10	...	57	828	...	14,318
Kistna	256	18,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,994	41,730	...	...	10	498	14,984	512	...	3,525	2,676	...	99	...	...	64,034
Nellore	...	2,817	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,091	4,908	10,288	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	389	...	...	...	...	63	10,815
Cuddapah	...	4,479	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,268	8,007	12,862	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,214	15,116
Anantapur	...	861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	861	2,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,293	12,263
Bellary	...	2,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	343	3,332	7,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	7,436
Kurnool	...	10,262	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,355	17,212	...	...	...	1,127	144	6	...	520	...	4,751	...	...	...	23,760
Chingleput	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	1,433	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	13	...	...	1,032	...	...	2,619
North Arcot	...	1,582	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	1,834	2,432	...	...	3	81	25	11	18	439	3,576	...	1,344	1	...	7,930
South Arcot	...	2,517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	22	2,648	5,327	...	...	...	290	2,870	...	27	393	1,906	...	641	1	46	11,501
Tanjore	...	642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	660	3,366	...	...	54	120	295	1	...	1,501	1,130	...	1,777	2	...	8,246
Trichinopoly	...	488	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	383	...	...	1,006	8,266	...	...	...	785	16,516	4	414	293	1,692	...	1,439	1	...	29,410
Madura	...	2,229	...	3	...	...	2,600	...	...	...	...	1	4,833	2,289	1,198	...	...	426	...	...	666	159	...	...	...	...	15	4,753
Tinnevelly	...	2,185	...	...	...	...	1,993	...	...	...	1,022	1	5,201	6,577	...	...	...	1,283	1,333	3	2	616	901	...	2,099	...	13	12,827
Coimbatore	...	17,020	...	...	...	...	616	...	...	...	...	...	17,636	12,543	17	...	...	1,606	1,558	600	...	1,973	309	1,181	1,568	419	144	21,918
Nilgiris	...	10	...	6,228	...	5,066	24,385	...	...	...	...	...	35,689	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	274
Salem	...	3,074	...	...	...	...	6,328	...	...	...	...	...	9,402	3,877	...	...	...	1,002	2,765	306	...	554	...	...	1,170	2,903	...	12,577
South Canara	...	590	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	688	1,394	1,030	3,452	33	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	534	7,910	...	14,513
Malabar	...	65	...	170	...	102	21,489	...	...	...	...	915	22,741	87	1,465	8,517	4,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,827	1,268	53,583
Total ...	256	80,561	464	6,401	...	5,168	57,509	...	135	497	1,022	6,800	158,813	147,851	3,710	11,969	4,634	10,074	40,746	2,197	2,464	14,088	12,828	5,932	11,798	49,946	13,548	331,785

D.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(57)—*Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year* 1885-86—continued.

Districts.	Starches.							Sugars.					Oils and seeds.							
	Arrow-root.	Potatoes.	Karanai.	Sirukilangu.	Sinikilangu.	Others.	Total.	Cane.	Palm or palmyra.	Date.	Others.	Total.	Rape.	Mustard.	Linseed.	Sesame or Gingelly.	Lamp and castor-oils.	Ground-nut.	Illupai.	Pinnacottai.
	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,771	7	...	...	2,778	...	1,399	...	18,522	9,491	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,516	6	...	279	7,801	...	26	...	19,273	641	...	...	...
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,061	557	40	...	5,658	...	262	...	123,962	31,419	5	...	...
Kistna	...	582	...	...	...	100	682	...	7,713	...	...	7,713	...	1	236	1,381	112,371	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	494	...	...	505	...	...	31	1,522	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,257	1,193	...	684	6,134	133	168	15,260	1,499	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	990	990	1,419	35	...	...	1,454	...	...	52	33,775	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,412	709	...	1,855	6,976	...	...	2,924	15,771	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	659	604	...	396	1,659	50	375	12,092	4,732	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	2,090	...	...	2,179	...	...	...	25,198	553	8,136	1,881	...
North Arcot	...	...	139	...	49	41	229	5,452	8,956	207	13	14,628	934	...	82	48,391	11,898	12,589	1,738	...
South Arcot	...	...	159	...	793	...	952	3,935	304	6	12	4,257	...	340	...	39,334	6,686	105,822	3,153	416
Tanjore	...	...	1,016	53	858	570	2,497	500	38	...	...	538	...	9	...	8,856	1,100	18,821	2,994	213
Trichinopoly	...	939	44	...	...	...	983	2,527	138	...	...	2,665	...	23	...	32,662	...	14,225	1,476	...
Madura	...	3	...	...	...	488	491	235	...	...	...	235	37,849	30	...	...	21,538	157	...	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	62	92	1,301	88	1,543	211	...	...	...	211	5,365	151	...	61,739	10,431	...	340	33
Coimbatore	...	1,121	...	...	...	...	1,121	4,215	600	...	...	4,815	...	30	...	40,908	30,225	264	...	...
Nilgiris	...	1,112	...	...	...	20	1,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	933	...	933	1,652	1,539	...	...	3,191	...	438	...	53,968	24,113	1,588	...	...
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,674	399	...	...	2,073	...	...	...	3,619	389	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	25	...	...	53	...	12	...	16,945	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	3,757	1,420	145	3,934	2,297	11,553	46,624	25,407	253	3,239	75,523	44,331	3,389	30,677	552,057	260,855	1,61,607	11,582	662

D.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(57).—*Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year* 1885-86—continued.

Districts.	Oils and seeds—*continued.*		Dyes (not forest).							Fibres.								Grand Total.
	Others.	Total.	Indigo.	Munjeet.	Safflower.	Cheyroot.	Nona.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Bombay hemp.	Jute.	Flax.	Sunn hemp.	True hemp (fibre not ulæcoific).	Others.	Total.	
	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Ganjam	3,336	32,748	52	...	...	...	...	...	52	4,908	...	...	498	1,150	...	95	6,651	504,894
Vizagapatam	...	19,940	7,395	...	...	...	...	...	7,395	4,757	329	127	...	...	...	...	5,213	174,263
Godávari	...	155,648	1,164	...	...	125	...	...	1,289	8,255	...	...	5,350	203	...	...	13,808	1,025,496
Kistna	949	114,938	59,789	...	...	558	...	...	60,347	171,873	...	8,991	1,864	...	...	...	182,728	1,952,739
Nellore	...	1,553	40,372	...	...	20	...	...	40,392	15,226	...	696	71	...	649	601	17,243	1,080,347
Cuddapah	40,394	57,454	78,652	...	690	...	...	153	79,495	91,070	...	69	65	53	...	18,849	110,106	1,580,290
Anantapur	64,939	98,766	11,592	...	...	...	...	...	11,592	93,325	...	528	...	33	...	...	93,886	1,308,419
Bellary	55,859	74,554	376	...	...	...	...	...	376	180,399	...	44	434	5	...	...	180,882	1,815,119
Kurnool	84,390	101,639	42,448	...	...	...	...	...	42,448	223,081	...	...	...	...	...	674	223,755	1,826,255
Chingleput	...	35,768	15,222	...	...	...	...	...	15,222	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	45	670,246
North Arcot	14	75,646	10,420	...	...	...	...	50	10,470	67	...	...	101	606	...	577	1,351	863,798
South Arcot	164	155,915	20,825	...	...	...	1	216	21,042	6,166	...	...	247	47	...	167	6,627	1,360,679
Tanjore	206	32,199	546	...	...	51	1,683	...	2,280	3,948	...	...	...	16	...	...	3,964	1,257,364
Trichinopoly	102	48,488	1,142	...	...	...	509	2	1,653	34,037	...	...	...	...	...	91	34,128	1,002,565
Madura	2	59,576	71	...	...	...	...	137	208	66,223	...	14	...	...	...	43	66,280	987,128
Tinnevelly	68	78,127	657	...	...	342	...	...	999	206,717	...	...	...	...	399	5	207,121	1,388,733
Coimbatore	...	71,427	23	...	...	...	...	...	23	232,028	...	...	161	...	...	...	232,189	2,320,972
Nilgiris	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,134
Salem	...	80,107	2,011	...	...	...	...	...	2,011	16,029	...	...	849	...	...	...	16,878	1,343,857
South Canara	27	4,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	48	...	...	187	577,679
Malabar	1,244	18,201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	18	...	30	977,651
Total ...	251,694	1,316,854	292,757	...	690	1,096	2,193	558	297,294	1,358,260	329	10,469	9,640	2,206	1,066	21,102	1,403,072	24,082,628

D.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(58)—*Statement showing agricultural stock for the year* 1885-86.

Districts.	Live stock.					Dead stock.		
	Bullocks and he-buffaloes.	Cows and she-buffaloes.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Ganjam	143,964	133,782	204	719	45,468	16,093	62,547	427
Vizagapatam	42,166	36,519	205	517	53,186	4,705	18,769	35
Godávari	233,893	176,508	2,380	3,290	110,666	9,313	107,083	1,290
Kistna	243,871	314,697	3,332	9,834	408,209	38,877	106,555	766
Nellore	150,126	223,001	1,278	7,918	459,649	17,305	102,820	251
Cuddapah	347,064	410,081	2,081	23,465	1,029,183	29,378	122,287	10
Anantapur	166,323	202,552	1,636	9,916	696,791	11,587	71,687	...
Bellary	147,423	118,252	2,407	6,999	307,489	17,604	62,985	2
Kurnool	143,966	144,733	1,888	16,462	339,074	21,865	59,046	28
Madras	4,149	5,986	4,176	343	4,604	4,446	741	*1,270
Chingleput	150,451	109,778	480	1,320	206,004	11,344	70,901	260
North Arcot	225,663	227,246	1,295	4,611	464,847	16,536	121,753	...
South Arcot	343,077	323,383	2,164	3,062	630,529	25,539	154,330	102
Tanjore	317,267	283,465	1,245	1,153	391,064	17,092	168,755	337
Trichinopoly	216,531	277,426	1,308	2,324	850,316	16,609	111,618	...
Madura	244,844	251,455	2,760	7,767	476,272	18,080	124,543	28
Tinnevelly	233,355	214,849	762	10,777	897,922	22,534	81,476	222
Coimbatore	300,738	261,241	2,689	16,285	683,576	19,331	179,740	...
Nilgiris	12,390	21,089	729	82	4,084	427	4,145	2
Salem	237,328	371,770	3,869	6,685	669,804	9,657	125,378	...
South Canara	343,843	204,291	149	...	9,654	2,151	158,972	4,032
Malabar	422,291	420,778	791	330	49,989	6,485	167,391	3,417
Total ...	4,670,723	4,732,882	37,828	133,859	8,788,380	336,958	2,183,522	12,479

	NO.
* By canal	1,093
„ sea	177
Total ...	1,270

D.—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(59)—*Statement showing details of irrigation for the year* 1885-86.

Districts.	Whether Government or Inam.	Total area of crops (Column 22) of H-1, irrigated and unirrigated.	Area irrigated.										Details.				
			By canal.		Tanks.		Wells.		Other sources.		Total area of crops irrigated.		Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
			Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.	Government.	Private.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Ganjam ...	Government	384,435	82,197	...	82,256	7	...	19	7,424	...	171,877	26	147,907	...	20,405	3,357	234
	Inam	120,459	20,678	...	17,593	27,010	...	...	1,709	...	39,980	27,010	57,865	...	6,848	2,089	188
	Total ...	504,894	102,875	...	99,849	27,017	...	19	9,133	...	211,857	27,036	205,772	...	27,253	5,446	422
2. Vizagapatam.	Government	183,881	15,673	4	29,995	49	77	...	5,187	...	50,932	53	32,052	...	7,309	5,371	6,253
	Inam	40,382	3,103	3,410	3,966	5,456	77	...	3,452	...	10,598	8,866	9,848	...	3,940	4,326	1,350
	Total ...	174,263	18,776	3,414	33,961	5,505	154	...	8,639	...	61,530	8,919	41,900	...	11,249	9,697	7,603
3. Godávari ...	Government	656,602	305,183	...	39,172	9	...	643	1,132	1	345,487	653	318,872	...	4,083	20,152	3,033
	Inam	368,894	174,643	513	16,255	16,186	...	1,251	218	109	191,116	18,059	177,592	...	4,615	21,089	5,879
	Total ...	1,025,496	479,826	513	55,427	16,195	...	1,894	1,350	110	536,603	18,712	496,464	...	8,698	41,241	8,912
4. Kistna ...	Government	1,510,738	197,231	...	15,933	...	13	5,669	4,020	...	217,197	5,669	208,680	...	6,311	7,508	367
	Inam	442,001	55,469	...	2,243	...	...	654	926	...	58,638	654	57,692	...	928	652	20
	Total ...	1,952,739	252,700	...	18,176	...	13	6,323	4,946	...	275,835	6,323	266,372	...	7,239	8,160	387
5. Nellore ...	Government	755,460	24,240	...	156,771	1,553	269	27,877	9,134	1,055	190,414	30,485	170,678	4	15,777	11,874	22,566
	Inam	324,887	10,432	...	27,312	24,096	12	8,343	1,029	368	38,785	32,807	53,448	...	4,218	3,084	10,842
	Total ...	1,080,347	34,672	...	184,083	25,649	281	36,220	10,163	1,423	229,199	63,292	224,126	4	19,995	14,958	33,408
6. Cuddapah ...	Government	1,130,440	23,563	575	62,173	1,969	16,524	31,659	8,687	509	110,947	34,712	63,641	785	33,320	41,038	6,875
	Inam	449,850	14,386	3,935	42,810	3,313	7,716	9,058	3,456	111	68,368	16,417	38,766	220	27,042	12,821	5,936
	Total ...	1,580,290	37,949	4,510	104,983	5,282	24,240	40,717	12,143	620	179,315	51,129	102,407	1,005	60,362	53,859	12,811
7. Anantapur ...	Government	930,867	27,460	1,733	36,720	473	214	48,113	557	108	64,951	50,427	39,095	443	64,862	9,486	1,492
	Inam	377,552	9,940	1,026	9,847	1,922	...	6,446	41	6	19,828	9,400	12,057	59	14,605	1,823	684
	Total ...	1,308,419	37,400	2,759	46,567	2,395	214	54,559	598	114	84,779	59,827	51,152	502	79,467	11,309	2,176
8. Bellary ...	Government	1,245,950	...	...	18,666	244	5,357	8,171	20,740	95	44,763	8,510	23,039	457	15,075	12,178	2,524
	Inam	569,169	...	...	2,781	1,594	133	4,965	5,107	1,097	8,021	7,656	9,016	117	3,359	2,478	707
	Total ...	1,815,119	...	...	21,447	1,838	5,490	13,136	25,847	1,192	52,784	16,166	32,055	574	18,434	14,656	3,231
9. Kurnool ...	Government	1,074,432	9,067	320	29,210	283	2,027	12,709	1,103	...	4,1407	13,312	33,870	96	17,445	2,265	1,043
	Inam	751,823	4,470	56	18,820	392	839	2,228	610	...	24,739	2,676	22,129	75	3,554	861	796
	Total ...	1,826,255	13,537	376	48,030	675	2,866	14,937	1,713	...	66,146	15,988	55,999	171	20,999	3,126	1,839
10. Madras ...	.....		No statistics of irrigation are available.														
11. Chingleput ...	Government	550,583	...	...	321,719	1,117	496	5,842	47,833	74	370,048	7,033	335,667	...	16,918	13,370	11,126
	Inam	119,663	...	...	53,699	10,508	28	1,079	18,271	...	71,998	11,587	73,896	...	3,345	2,657	3,687
	Total ...	670,246	...	...	375,418	11,625	524	6,921	66,104	74	442,046	18,620	409,563	...	20,263	16,027	14,813

D—AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

(59)—*Statement showing details of irrigation for the year* 1885-86—continued.

Districts.	Whether Government or Inam.	Total area of crops (Column 22) of H-1, irrigated and unirrigated.	Area irrigated. By Canal. Government.	By Canal. Private.	Tanks. Government.	Tanks. Private.	Wells. Government.	Wells. Private.	Other sources. Government.	Other sources. Private.	Total area of crops irrigated. Government.	Total area of crops irrigated. Private.	Details. Rice.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
12. North Arcot.	Government	749,135	63,490	524	273,639	410	2,340	26,129	44,637	162	384,106	27,225	284,862	31	91,638	22,626	12,174
	Inam	114,663	10,008	2,915	34,493	1,946	283	2,007	5,600	36	50,384	6,904	39,685	2	13,356	3,398	847
	Total ...	863,798	73,498	3,439	308,132	2,356	2,623	28,136	50,237	198	434,490	34,129	324,547	33	104,994	26,024	13,021
13. South Arcot.	Government	1,268,896	130,878	44	203,736	1,563	3,348	40,992	8,928	407	346,890	43,006	316,863	...	40,814	27,441	4,778
	Inam	91,783	8,899	910	12,912	1,811	80	1,369	646	123	22,537	4,213	22,757	...	1,990	1,847	156
	Total ...	1,360,679	139,777	954	216,648	3,374	3,428	42,361	9,574	530	369,427	47,219	339,620	...	42,804	29,288	4,934
14. Tanjore ...	Government	1,007,286	774,839	4,136	46,886	811	150	2,154	151	407	822,026	7,508	775,071	...	29,481	21,699	3,283
	Inam	250,078	109,600	170	5,710	59,463	...	4,516	7	260	115,317	64,409	156,269	...	8,071	14,771	615
	Total ...	1,257,364	884,439	4,306	52,596	60,274	150	6,670	158	667	937,343	71,917	931,340	...	37,552	36,470	3,898
15. Trichinopoly	Government	881,698	147,881	...	54,556	3,426	...	22,187	2,095	...	204,532	25,613	160,840	...	8,867	55,580	4,858
	Inam	120,867	8,608	...	3,746	4,415	...	2,490	56	15	12,410	6,920	14,430	...	644	3,876	380
	Total ...	1,002,565	156,489	...	58,302	7,841	...	24,677	2,151	15	216,942	32,533	175,270	...	9,511	59,456	5,238
16. Madura ...	Government	857,714	23,240	2,401	132,496	7,100	25	52,994	977	360	156,738	62,855	126,457	155	74,084	16,553	2,344
	Inam	129,414	1,565	1,155	18,002	10,715	...	1,793	16	...	19,583	13,663	28,289	...	3,964	754	239
	Total ...	987,128	24,805	3,556	150,498	17,815	25	54,787	993	360	176,321	76,518	154,746	155	78,048	17,307	2,583
17. Tinnevelly ...	Government	1,203,248	72,748	...	216,813	877	121	70,506	1,423	3,832	291,105	75,215	263,970	..	71,426	16,095	14,829
	Inam	185,485	5,927	456	15,642	7,156	...	8,290	22	176	21,573	16,078	26,966	...	7,311	2,235	1,139
	Total ...	1,388,733	78,675	456	232,437	8,033	121	78,796	1,445	4,008	312,678	91,293	290,936	...	78,737	18,330	15,968
18. Coimbatore ...	Government	2,080,433	79,211	...	12,902	1,123	...	285,554	1,361	2,796	93,474	289,473	90,706	2,922	96,768	166,713	25,838
	Inam	240,539	7,842	446	1,380	241	...	22,609	204	118	9,426	23,414	7,820	193	9,678	13,491	1,658
	Total ...	2,320,972	87,053	446	14,282	1,364	...	308,163	1,565	2,914	102,900	312,887	98,526	3,115	106,446	180,204	27,496
19. Salem ...	Government	1,243,468	22,337	539	63,105	3,076	1,865	39,918	28,377	1,039	115,684	44,572	86,024	101	41,270	30,488	2,373
	Inam	100,389	2,474	92	6,032	166	...	3,251	304	100	8,810	3,609	11,286	...	756	377	...
	Total ...	1,343,857	24,811	631	69,137	3,242	1,865	43,169	28,681	1,139	124,494	48,181	97,310	101	42,026	30,865	2,373
20. Grand Total.	Government	17,665,266	1,999,238	10,276	1,796,748	24,090	32,826	681,136	193,766	10,845	4,022,578	726,347	3,478,294	4,994	655,853	483,794	136,990
	Inam	4,797,898	448,044	15,084	293,225	176,390	9,168	80,349	41,674	2,519	792,111	274,342	819,811	666	118,224	92,629	35,123
	Total ...	22,463,164	2,447,282	25,360	2,089,973	200,480	41,994	761,485	235,440	13,364	4,814,689	1,000,689	4,298,105	5,660	774,077	576,423	161,113

NOTE.—There are no irrigation works in the districts of Nilgiri, South Canara, and Malabar, all lands being *manavari.*

E.—TRADE.

(60)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1884-85 *and* 1885-86.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.				Germany.				Holland.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	33,146	...	49,826	...	2,223	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	9,15,767	...	9,24,862	...	2,776	...	3,102	...	7,68,599	...	8,38,529	...	645	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	61,933	...	89,634	...	75	...	...	...	246	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	1,310	2,25,960	1,319	2,24,882	8	1,852	4	717	2	258	1	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials—																				
Cement ... ... Cwt.	23,860	59,368	25,364	52,963	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	13,524	...	13,274	...	...	...	50	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	241,108	90,227	2,06,769	74,566	...	...	...	...	100	38	2,500	969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	3,265	41,918	4,116	37,748	28	278	29	262	137	3,690	157	3,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—																				
Coal ... ... Tons.	22,876	4,17,018	22,066	4,19,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	1,200	37,025	2,558	66,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	575	11,500	400	4,000	...	...	...	...	1,335	9,200	350	2,000	...	...	20	2,042	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	84	14,701	125	19,025	...	...	...	...	1	290	9	1,661	...	...	7	1,188	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	14	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	12,867,954	90,92,469	11,760,538	78,36,607	11,600	10,800	6,600	4,800	...	...	...	...	20,800	18,720	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	71,660,545	99,30,028	60,581,022	78,59,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	11,282,659	18,86,569	8,444,888	13,32,686	426	156	850	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored ... ... ,,	38,976,013	72,99,683	27,707,064	48,70,474	26,037	6,193	...	...	48,960	11,516	11,299	2,875	3,829	1,256	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	25,341	...	18,825	...	170	...	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	50,753	60,049	58,895	67,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	30,849	...	36,979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	91,555	...	90,509	...	659	...	671	...	379	...	798	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	34	7,295	13	4,195	9	1,857	7	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	82,102	...	98,235	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	150	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...
Flax manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	197,242	56,141	142,035	41,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	77,944	25,134	110,452	36,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	9,326	8,722	12,101	10,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	11,544	...	4,666	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and glassware—																				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	83	10,909	100	24,338	29	3,339	129	16,360	lb. 190	3,855		730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	1,63,353	...	1,89,534	...	1,136	...	1,183	...	433	...	570	...	1,812	...	100	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	748	3,302	1,904	9,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	7,69,138	...	7,43,295	...	2,660	...	2,570	...	407	...	801	...	1,086	...	1,224	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	1,51,463	...	1,51,855	...	400	...	835	...	507	...	1,830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Manufactured & unmanufactured Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	25,517	...	50,053	...	336	...	...	...	795	...	1,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of ... ,,	...	1,06,546	...	1,02,387	...	...	...	30	...	50	...	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																				
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gal.	152,716	3,31,162	176,350	3,66,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	46	13,664	42,586	14,678	44,714	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... ,,	79,328	8,53,019	81,249	8,54,902	...	...	...	...	7,013	1,02,048	5,722	75,215	35	500	...	...	538	4,500	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	55,097	4,42,151	53,672	4,28,464	89	356	443	1,252	8,979	51,198	6,329	34,251	88	813	20	160	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1,073	3,950	1,145	4,447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	6,27,547	...	4,94,452	...	2,825	...	2,197	...	12,024	...	18,700	...	10	...	1,067	...	...	...	...
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	...	2,88,917	...	2,39,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																					
Copper—																					
Unwrought	Cwt.	1,447	58,383	75	2,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	41,991	14,57,493	35,186	11,13,022	23	9,064	25	10,117	46	9,480	109	13,155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—																					
Wrought	Cwt.	285,754	14,72,180	401,291	19,20,290	5	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	285	27	349	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	1,440	4,150	401	780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	2,709	26,716	2,688	26,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	11,713	91,495	8,388	81,601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																					
Unwrought	Cwt.	22	1,090	5	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	21	330	1	106	...	...	1	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	2,110	24,192	2,967	35,407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	594	30,078	925	36,643	3	394	2	168	2	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils	Gal.	46,612	66,580	35,918	54,819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	180	...	...	...	...
Paints, colors, and painters' materials.	Val.	...	1,06,195	...	91,326	...	524	...	281	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	3,14,532	...	3,60,132	...	4,271	...	2,703	...	230	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	,,	...	5,92,215	...	4,87,133	...	362	...	1,297	...	2,749	...	1,083	...	480	...	605	...	...	...	...
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	5,95,735	...	20,14,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons.	...	...	42	5,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																					
Raw	lb.	460	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																					
Piece-goods	Yds.	21,582	26,748	37,005	41,645	...	...	2,756	2,376	4,550	4,505	7,188	7,321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	388	...	5,776	...	...	...	...	...	1,650	...	6,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	4,103	43,233	1,120	13,814	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	900	700	1,004	813	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																					
Unmanufactured	lb.	1,145	2,358	532	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	54,899	43,265	24,529	22,149	...	...	...	...	30	180	472	950	...	...	97	185	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	1,18,838	...	96,275	...	310	...	266	...	1,080	...	1,598	...	757	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	36,298	36,048	26,480	27,541	147	264	269	486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	5,566	...	17,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	45	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																					
Piece-goods	Yds.	389,862	3,44,541	356,407	3,26,476	545	578	2,121	2,401	...	...	...	...	2,760	3,922	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	30,122	...	34,068	...	631	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	4,956	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	10,75,728	...	11,76,932	...	2,796	...	3,848	...	3,108	...	5,315	...	276	...	150	...	...	...	...
Merchandise ... Free		...	3,91,86,579	...	3,41,98,869	...	57,094	...	58,258	...	8,35,805	...	9,13,937	...	36,580	...	7,180	...	...	...	...
Merchandise ... Dutiable		...	16,89,322	...	17,40,801	...	431	...	1,252	...	1,53,492	...	1,09,607	...	43,899	...	44,874	...	4,500	...	...
Total ...		...	4,08,75,901	...	3,59,39,670	...	57,525	...	59,510	...	9,89,297	...	10,23,544	...	80,479	...	52,054	...	4,500	...	...
Treasure ... Gold		...	5,15,177	...	16,009	...	...	...	...	...	1,345	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure ... Silver		...	18,710	...	8,980	...	...	...	200	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	5,33,887	...	24,989	...	...	...	200	...	1,945	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	4,14,09,788	...	3,59,64,659	...	57,525	...	59,710	...	9,91,242	...	10,23,844	...	80,479	...	52,054	...	4,500	...	...
Government. Stores		...	31,22,991	...	40,33,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	31,22,991	...	40,33,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(60)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1884-85 *and* 1885-86—continued.

Articles.	Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.				Spain.				Egypt.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	4,224	...	5,436	...	1,600	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	594
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	17	...	49	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	lb. 28	50	3	210	2	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials—																				
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—																				
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	11,912	1,36,822	21,072	2,09,703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured ... ... ,,	4,845	2,188	5,000	1,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	160
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,864	...	...
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	5	1,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax manufactures—																				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and glassware—																				
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	144	4,951	82	6,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	900
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Manufactured & unmanufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of ... ,,	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																				
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... ,,	...	...	90	481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	70	756	80	557	34	219	22	200	...	...	...	...	505	3,604	284	2,233	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																					
Copper—																					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	75	20,239	39	11,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—																					
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils	Gal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, colors, and painters' materials.	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	,,	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	80	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																					
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	738	2,229	1,461	3,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	226	155	484
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood).	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated ...	,,	...	338	...	213	...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merchandise ... Free		...	1,70,810	...	2,35,502	...	4,358	...	3,852	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,185	...	2,138
Merchandise ... Dutiable		...	756	...	1,055	...	219	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	3,604	...	2,233	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	1,71,566	...	2,36,557	...	4,577	...	4,302	...	...	...	...	...	3,604	...	2,233	...	2,185	...	2,138
Treasure ... ... Gold		...	...	...	...	...	13,479	...	11,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,68,497	...	11,09,874
Treasure ... ... Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,800	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	13,479	...	11,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,88,297	...	11,09,874
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	1,71,566	...	2,36,557	...	18,056	...	15,337	...	...	...	...	...	3,604	...	2,233	...	17,90,482	...	11,12,012
Government. Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(60)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1884-85 *and* 1885-86—continued.

Articles.		Mauritius.				Reunion (Bourbon).				United States.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Agricultural implements	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	...	1,357
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,576	38,013	1,783	29,343
Apparel	Val.	...	315	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	818	...	...	...	...	...	20,309	...	34,664
Arms, &c.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	2,220	...	2,591
Books, &c.	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	2,808	43	1,166
Building materials—																					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	759	406	1,174
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,360	...	4,635
Candles of all sorts	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	70	2,532	965
Clocks and watches	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	110	728	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	...
Coal—																					
Coal	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,652	28,084	...	...	...	...	120	2,400	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	293	4	38
Twist and yarn	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,985	29,769	21,201	17,785
Manufactures—																					
Piece-goods—																					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,643,607	2,31,874	494,522	76,966
White	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,237	15,640	91,132	28,719
Colored, &c.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350,894	62,514	251,477	42,651
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	358
Thread, sewing	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	447	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,819	...	1,368
Drugs and medicines	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	...	1,164
Dyeing materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,379	31,423	6,887	25,559
Earthenware and porcelain	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,172	...	7,032
Flax manufactures—																					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	382	230	108	75
Other sorts	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	833	351	1,408	580
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,111	...	...	...	1,43,904	...	1,46,530
Glass and glassware—																					
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 7	3	3	1,200
Other ware	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	746	...	3,120
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	40	...	...	6	94	6	127
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	980	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	8,519	...	4,743
Instruments and apparatus ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	264	...	...	...	...	...	1,696	...	467
Ivory—																					
Manufactured & unmanufactured.	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,750	...	650
Leather and manufactures of ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	...	527
Liquors—																					
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gal.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	770	5,695	15,159
Spirits	,,	4	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	2,490	210	1,831
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	14	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	892	114	900
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	35	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,770	...	6,268
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	1
Metals—																				
Copper—																				
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	4,560	53	3,831
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1,049	27	984
Iron—																				
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	646	5,173	1,884	13,457
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,794	7,052	4,972	12,265
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	521	24	497
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	253	...	...	...	...	...	560	3,484	402	2,553
Tin—																				
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	lb. 5	2
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	136	51	545
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	100	20	302
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	8,247	241	9,387
Oils	Gal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	495,888	2,05,484	586,620	2,42,816	...	...	...	17,103	13,451	34,947	25,207
Paints, colors and painters' materials	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,390	...	760
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	528	...	6
Provisions	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,240	...	153	...	10,580	...	19,073	39,920	...	55,155
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 61	6
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,456	...	55,357
Silk—																				
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	650
Manufactures of—																				
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,221	1,759	117	184
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Spices	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,578,136	11,36,388	8,139,246	10,12,038
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,031	20,406	80	412
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,311	2,274	3,351	3,017
Tobacco—																				
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431,508	38,526	444,948	39,731
Manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,520	2,420	...	...	...	...	...	25	30	1,647	306
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	...	290
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	106	63	231
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,07,252	...	2,11,677
Wool—																				
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	63
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
All other articles unenumerated ...	,,	...	145	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	960	...	682	...	7,966	...	2,185	...	4,84,282	...	3,99,755
Merchandise ... Free		...	460	...	1,010	...	...	...	...	...	2,14,582	...	2,73,653	...	19,426	...	21,258	...	27,19,768	...	22,88,733
Merchandise ... Dutiable		...	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	1,271	...	...	...	6,228	...	19,692
Total ...		...	606	...	1,010	...	...	...	...	...	2,14,582	...	2,73,678	...	20,697	...	21,258	...	27,25,996	...	23,08,425
Treasure ... Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,457	...	15,216
Treasure ... Silver		...	28,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,17,696	...	18,39,014
Total ...		...	28,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,19,153	...	18,54,230
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	28,606	...	1,010	...	...	...	...	...	2,14,582	...	2,73,678	...	20,697	...	21,258	...	35,45,149	...	41,62,655
Government. Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,35,961	...	6,09,369
Government. Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,35,961	...	6,09,369

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(60)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1884-85 *and* 1885-86—continued.

Articles.	China.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.				Turkey in Asia.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	15	1	150	3	335	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	105	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	17,580	...	18,831	...	...	...	...
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	205	...	...	...	...
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	81	2	133	...	...	...	...
Building materials—																
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	184	41	139	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	138	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	76	4	52	...	...	...	...
Coal—																
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	1,000	288	2,880	...	...	...	...
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,333	389	11,820	1,672	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,196,994	2,79,751	1,659,658	3,79,360	...	...	...	...
Colored ... ... ,,	...	...	440	264	...	...	...	...	22,405	4,816	17,917	5,455	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	258	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	236	222	262	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	883	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	2,51,550	...	1,85,843	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	24	23	115	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	337	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	1,739	...	2,057	...	...	...	2
Flax manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	792	650	78	80	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	30	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	335	...	532	...	2,973	...	10,335
Glass and glassware—																
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 2	1	2	50	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363	...	495	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,729	1,18,944	3,054	1,03,338	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	32	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	1,061	...	230	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	...	...	380	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	516	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																
Manufactured & unmanufactured Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	2,635	...	835	...	...	...	...	...	1,028	...	1,910	...	...	...	135
Leather and manufactures of ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	40	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	38		7	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	62	6	56	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	1	...	...	...	...
Metals—																	
Copper—																	
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	4,484	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	1	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	4,457	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 20	8	...	...	...	...
Iron—																	
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	927	391	3,601	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	228	210	434	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	16,681	40	400	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																	
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,021	1,56,856	1,401	80,714	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	lb. 44	7	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	45	...	...	...	...
All other sorts (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	510	24	1,394	...	...	...	...
Oils	Gal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	311	1,111	1,362	...	...	...	...
Paints, colors, and painters' materials.	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	134	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	1,680	...	2,855	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	,,	...	1,309	...	744	...	2,942	...	2,950	...	16,233	...	15,557	...	71,122	...	86,110
Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 15	1	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																	
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.	2,269	3,420	2,957	7,621	...	...	...	...	395	547	496	651	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	3,500	656	6,860	1,271	...	...	...	...	4,724,271	4,72,320	6,583,077	6,31,005	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	218	5,485	196	5,413	...	...	...	...	1,512	33,668	927	20,726	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	1,750	1,001	2,126	1,113	...	...	...	...	8,451	4,792	7,680	3,846	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																	
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	20	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	400	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,310	1,528	454	71	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	752	...	197	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	167	56	51	...	...	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ...	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,537	...	16,584	...	...	...	...
Wool—																	
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	522	494	326	443	...	...	20	80
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	11	...	...	...	...
All other articles (unenumerated) ...	,,	...	5,288	...	6,308	...	...	...	868	...	1,91,724	...	1,11,132	...	3,967	...	3,325
Merchandise ... Free		...	23,386	...	28,706	...	2,942	...	3,860	...	16,03,994	...	15,97,457	...	78,397	...	1,00,007
Merchandise ... Dutiable		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	...	269	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	23,386	...	28,706	...	2,942	...	3,860	...	16,04,331	...	15,97,726	...	78,397	...	1,00,007
Treasure ... Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,688	...	1,409	...	10,144	...	4,289
Treasure ... Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,631	...	8,378	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,319	...	9,787	...	10,144	...	4,289
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	23,386	...	28,706	...	2,942	...	3,860	...	16,25,650	...	16,07,513	...	88,541	...	1,04,296
Government. Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Treasure ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Stores and Treasure.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(60)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Madras during the two official years* 1884-85 *and* 1885-86—continued.

Articles.	Other Countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other Countries.				Total.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,845	...	51,933
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	1,061	4,13,600	1,183	3,54,900	260	38,156	87	26,100	2,909	4,90,119	3,054	4,10,493
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	337	...	165	...	925	...	1,740	...	750	...	1,210	...	17,34,682	...	18,31,826
Arms, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	64,783	...	92,879
Books, &c. ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	2	140	...	...	...	...	1	95	1,360	2,31,774	1,373	2,27,434
Building materials—																
Cement ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	100	...	...	24,179	60,421	25,811	54,276
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,137	...	18,097
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,519	2,168	3,434	1,206	246,889	92,503	215,235	77,706
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	2	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,438	46,077	4,416	42,590
Coal—																
Coal ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	407	8,140	...	...	5,423	82,380	10,944	1,72,894	28,826	5,09,938	34,662	6,20,005
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	37,025	2,558	66,723
Corals, real ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,906	1,58,522	22,130	2,20,625
Corks ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	14,991	141	21,874
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	24	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	485	18	338
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,936,339	91,51,758	11,788,339	78,59,192
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	189	29	152	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,306,774	101,62,355	61,087,516	79,38,510
White ... ... ,,	...	...	24	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,550,316	21,82,116	10,196,552	17,40,981
Colored ... ... ,,	...	...	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,432,983	73,88,166	27,993,572	49,23,804
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,670	...	19,791
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,146	60,732	59,117	67,651
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,968	...	38,347
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	36	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	3,47,507	...	2,79,545
Dyeing materials ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,433	41,668	6,930	30,769
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... Val.	...	4,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	150	...	98,876	...	1,08,979
Flax manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197,360	56,185	142,035	41,666
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,118	26,014	110,638	37,096
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,159	9,073	13,569	11,245
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	3,012	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,64,663	...	1,63,484
Glass and glassware—																
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	...	...	32	6,393	...	...	lb. 30	23	...	...	...	...	256	23,058	353	56,644
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,028	...	1,600	...	1,71,269	...	1,96,602
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	119	778	3	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	65	4,606	1,23,158	4,968	1,13,274
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	140	...	300	...	...	...	95	...	20	...	260	...	7,84,043	...	7,53,665
Instruments and apparatus ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,54,557	...	1,56,147
Ivory—																
Manufactured & unmanufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ... ,,	...	900	...	...	...	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,368	...	54,928
Leather and manufactures of ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	1,030	...	825	...	...	...	25	...	1,08,017	...	1,04,172
Liquors—																
Ale, Beer, and Porter ... ... Gal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	443	1,536	...	...	167,103	3,76,082	196,734	4,26,590
Spirits ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,100	9,62,633	87,272	9,32,436
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	1,163	4,688	...	...	298	1,562	111	905	66,683	5,06,408	61,081	4,68,978
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080	3,985	1,145	4,447

Machinery and millwork ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,65,816	...	5,22,714
Matches, Lucifer and other ... ... ,,	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,89,107	...	2,39,014
Metals—																
Copper—																
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	4	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	66,000	2,002	66,100	3,251	1,24,543	2,077	69,018
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	48	...	...	42,304	15,05,459	35,490	11,55,782
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1,049	27	992
Iron—																
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,961	21,931	3,889	30,093	288,454	15,00,586	407,482	19,67,790
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,358	11,430	5,583	13,469
Lead ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	25	...	...	3,091	43,943	2,752	27,217
Steel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	160	12,311	95,232	8,810	84,314
Tin—																
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,043	1,57,950	1,406	81,016
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	471	53	696
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	3,050	642	8,909	2,348	27,342	3,634	44,663
All other sorts unenumerated ... ,,	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	569	...	...	819	40,097	1,192	47,592
Oils ... ... Gal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,808	7,932	...	...	...	...	559,970	2,85,826	678,479	3,32,316
Paints, colors, and painters' materials Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	1,08,162	...	93,121
Paper and pasteboard ... ... ,,	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	1,700	...	3,21,585	...	3,67,401
Provisions ... ... ,,	...	54,357	...	27,528	...	2,848	...	1,920	...	6,026	...	5,986	...	8,03,398	...	7,05,339
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,95,735	...	20,14,214
Salt ... ... Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	5,121
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	...	124	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,580	...	55,567
Silk—																
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	460	130	650
Manufactures of—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	75	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,092	37,079	50,511	59,798
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,044	...	12,697
Spices ... ... lb.	3,799,165	6,16,171	1,012,318	93,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,100,172	22,25,615	15,741,501	17,37,782
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,866	1,02,819	2,324	40,381
Tea ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	225	13,412	8,767	14,361	9,014
Tobacco—																
Unmanufactured ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432,653	40,884	445,680	41,051
Manufactured ... ... ,,	240	322	56	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	300	62,326	50,460	29,281	27,787
Toys and requisites for games ... Val.	...	1,060	...	850	...	30	...	...	...	36	...	375	...	1,23,074	...	99,901
Umbrellas ... ... No.	100	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,718	36,615	26,868	28,339
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ... Val.	...	2,877	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	400	...	...	...	2,37,632	...	2,45,565
Wool—																
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	152	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	1,044	1,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393,689	3,49,535	3,60,004	3,30,908
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	36,157	...	34,493
All other articles unenumerated ... ,,	...	35,017	...	2,210	...	84	...	26,537	...	1,430	...	2,635	...	18,13,389	...	17,42,105
Merchandise ... Free	...	7,20,149	...	1,33,056	...	4,27,116	...	3,94,142	...	2,26,942	...	3,20,788	...	463,30,573	...	405,82,406
Merchandise ... Dutiable	...	...	...	...	...	4,688	...	...	...	3,098	...	905	...	19,11,991	...	19,21,163
Total ...	...	7,20,149	...	1,33,056	...	4,31,804	...	3,94,142	...	2,30,040	...	3,21,693	...	482,42,564	...	425,03,569
Treasure ... Gold	...	5,000	...	...	...	3,454	...	2,813	...	...	...	...	...	23,27,241	...	11,60,945
Treasure ... Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,97,437	...	18,56,572
Total ...	...	5,000	...	...	...	3,454	...	2,813	...	...	...	...	...	32,24,678	...	30,17,517
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	7,25,149	...	1,33,056	...	4,35,258	...	3,96,955	...	2,30,040	...	3,21,693	...	14,67,242	...	455,21,086
Government. Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	...	118	...	36,59,317	...	46,42,923
Government. Treasure— Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Stores and Treasure...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	...	118	...	36,59,317	...	46,42,923

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(61)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the official years* 1884-85 *and* 1885-86.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.				Germany.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	70	46	20	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	2,300	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	300	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	3,690	900	300	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	71	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	66	5,398	1	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	98,312	...	1,15,505	...	406	...	...	...	6,838	...	1,255	...	300	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	1,05,556	...	1,16,055	...	406	...	...	...	6,838	...	1,255	...	300	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	33,939	...	25,566	...	...	...	...	...	730	...	180	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	172,487	75,93,411	197,035	83,44,891	1,513	52,615	4,354	1,38,076	116,922	37,52,878	108,898	33,18,952	4	100	2	53
Coir—																
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	11,286	75,880	5,748	40,463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	111,146	10,39,746	129,202	12,03,821	502	13,123	1,344	12,593	2,565	11,345	4,315	42,681	390	3,040	...	...
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	379,970	92,05,931	188,732	49,28,123	10,803	2,64,941	7,653	2,03,873	84,453	18,96,680	35,202	7,78,348	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	400	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	4,020	630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	532,905	1,58,803	162,744	55,312	...	...	...	...	6,579	2,129	42,349	12,151	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	4,47,142	...	3,23,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,219	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	480	...	11,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	9,13,740	...	11,26,272	...	750	...	...	...	144	...	3,150	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and coloring materials—																
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	20,980	47,70,155	26,796	60,85,470	850	1,84,450	1,553	3,82,295	1,570	3,51,355	2,092	4,71,132	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	258,750	8,24,524	244,475	8,86,846	lb. 12	1	1,112	9,750	12,796	73,992	14,397	59,131	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse—																
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	231,100	6,76,803	7	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	8,288	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	39	128	148	518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	29	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins—																
Cutch and gambier ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabic ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1,099	14,253	537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Hemp—																	
Raw ... ... Cwt.	8,171	45,684	8,450	49,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																	
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt.	1,720	51,153	619	17,976	835	26,647	1,081	32,641	...	...	...	6,354	...	...	...	...
No.	23,369		9,412		17,280		14,000									
Do. dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	78,572	43,69,814	99,614	41,97,160	...	...	196	8,544	9	512	87	...	...	...	...	...
No.	1,105,938		1,084,099				3,700		132		1,232					
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt.	547	44,316	241	20,081	...	...	lb. 12	2	1	165	3,311	5,01,026	...	...	...	...
No.	31,666		15,548				12		19		389,993					
Do. dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	79,855	90,43,026	98,704	111,12,752	5,553	6,78,092	3,165	4,05,110	1,216	1,65,639						
No.	8,807,691		10,563,206		546,493		313,203		129,742							
Jewellery ... ... Val.	...	6,669	...	18,993	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																
Gunny bags ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—																
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	21	1,621	58	2,903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—																
Vegetable not essential ... ... Gal.	982,289	9,24,256	802,737	8,13,343	204,506	2,42,497	121,941	1,44,598	335,830	3,77,179	229,532	2,38,767	98,946	1,10,429	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	100,049	50,854	13,432	12,167	2,924	2,036	...	...	2,867	2,012	5,733	3,700	7,239	5,052	...	...
Oil-cake ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	47,267	...	39,530	...	...	...	9	...	35,520	...	1,75,797	...	...	...	...
Saltpètre ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—																
Essential ... ... Cwt.	98	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castor ... ... ,,	80,390	3,68,900	156,498	6,97,356	...	...	...	...	191,414	8,31,164	209,897	9,16,499	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	52,276	2,81,355	56,442	2,70,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	1,800	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teel or gingelly ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	271,453	17,17,009	333,451	19,59,340	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	88,691	3,84,693	98,536	4,04,985	...	...	...	...	115,639	5,87,016	130,502	6,36,294	...	...	...	...
Silk—																
Raw ... ... lb.	38,052	39,296	50,394	43,659	...	...	...	...	191	263	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of ... ... Val.	...	37,848	...	15,576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	993	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lb.	4,246,828	13,06,227	2,603,694	7,90,489	175,363	38,434	401,357	1,01,717	2,928,334	9,08,149	3,450,879	12,16,488	14,000	4,250	11,368	2,639
Stone and marble ... ... Cwt.	...	...	28	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce. ,,	758,762	34,27,460	791,217	33,71,626	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lb.	290,066	3,03,199	329,014	3,32,323	...	...	...	...	474	645	1,010	1,507	6	8	28	10
Tobacco—																
Unmanufactured ... ... lb.	200	50	332	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	43,667	32,532	60,570	48,363	40	40	1,140	1,430	104	96	50	80	30	40	84	20
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	31	2,083	185	12,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—																
Teak ... ... Cub. ft.	...	...	50	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tons.	...	...	Cwt. 1													
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	8,143	...	4,288	...	...	...	...	...	3,020	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																
Raw ... ... lb.	24,952	1,821	29,100	2,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																
Shawls ... ... No.	3	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	1,668	10,826	594	4,799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	1,04,154	...	1,01,064	...	...	...	2,500	...	110	...	2,500	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise ... ,,	...	3,24,316	...	2,53,349	...	190	...	787	...	3,92,414	...	2,05,229	...	28,571	...	21,143
Indian produce and manufactures. Dutiable...	...	6,76,803	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,288	...	...	...	...
Free ...	...	462,96,250	...	456,78,863	...	15,03,826	...	14,43,925	...	111,10,666	...	105,55,318	...	1,51,490	...	23,865
Total ...	...	469,73,053	...	456,78,903	...	15,03,826	...	14,43,925	...	111,10,666	...	105,63,606	...	1,51,490	...	23,865
Total of Foreign and Indian ...	...	470,78,609	...	457,94,958	...	15,04,232	...	14,43,925	...	111,17,504	...	105,64,861	...	1,51,790	...	23,865
Treasure ... Gold	...	1,11,720	...	4,01,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	1,11,720	...	4,01,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	471,90,329	...	461,96,438	...	15,04,232	...	14,43,925	...	111,17,504	...	105,64,861	...	1,51,790	...	23,865
Government Stores	...	3,918	...	16,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Treasure and Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	3,918	...	16,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(61)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the official years* 1884-85 *and* 1885-86—continued.

Articles.	Italy.				Malta.				Portugal.				Russia.				Spain.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	6,000	...	100	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	6,000	...	100	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	74	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	251	8,774	4	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir—																				
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	1,957	31,943	357	9,516	...	...	...	...	11,279	88,726	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	56,721	14,57,424	65,200	17,41,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,468	3,16,949	14,358	3,86,184
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	3,23,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,600
Dyeing and coloring materials—																				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	48	...	103	26,649	337	75,575	215	48,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	11,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins—																				
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch and gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Hemp—																					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	45	1,445	43	1,374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	1,000		1,000																	
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	32	1,815	72	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	500		820																	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.			12																	
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.																				
Jewellery	Val.	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—																					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																					
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—																					
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—																					
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	22,965	24,381	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,407	2,856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Val.	...	17,045	...	36,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—																					
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castor	,,	64,271	2,64,884	123,443	5,23,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,003	1,33,185	40,616	1,72,620	...	...	...	...
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teel or gingelly	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	84,000	26,010	50,400	17,500	...	...	4,606	1,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	,,	...	...	...	...	5,925	23,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,172	3,90,651
Tea	lb.	24	30	285	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																					
Unmanufactured	lb.	336	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	...	...	560	1,000	560	325	505	445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	85	280	291
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—																					
Teak	Cub. ft. / Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																					
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise ...	,,	...	81	...	2,039	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Free ...	...	21,68,927	...	23,63,326	...	1,01,600	...	50,090	...	91,982	...	...	...	1,33,185	...	1,72,620	...	3,17,054	...	7,86,726
Total ...		...	21,68,927	...	23,63,326	...	1,01,600	...	50,090	...	91,982	...	...	...	1,33,185	...	1,72,620	...	3,17,054	...	7,86,726
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	21,74,927	...	23,63,426	...	1,01,600	...	50,130	...	91,982	...	...	...	1,33,185	...	1,72,620	...	3,17,054	...	7,86,726
Treasure ...	Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...		...	21,74,927	...	23,63,426	...	1,01,600	...	50,130	...	91,982	...	...	...	1,33,185	...	1,72,620	...	3,17,054	...	7,86,726
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Treasure and Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(61)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the official years* 1884-85 *and* 1885-86—continued.

Articles.	Egypt.				Mauritius.				Reunion (Bourbon).				United States.				Arabia.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	36	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	15,400	4,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	80	5	25
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce. ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	120	...	872	...	1,935	...	3,308	...	...	...	...	...	495	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	132	...	872	...	6,411	...	3,308	...	...	...	...	...	495	...	...	...	80	...	25
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																				
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	6	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	100	...	1,400	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	150	...	...	...	49
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	1,044	38,826	3,245	1,18,190	...	...	13	364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	838	23,356	1,283	34,465
Coir—																				
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,175	25,192	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	1,100	1,254	10,834	...	...	1,091	6,975	2,004	10,110
Cotton—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	10
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	920	227	360	120
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	1,554	293	...	...	42,997	16,283	23,388	8,005	...	...	6,600	1,500	...	...	...	...	2,720	1,250	7,426	1,933
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	2,876	...	457	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,740	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	52	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	1,667	...	625	...	178	...	169
Dyeing and coloring materials—																				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	14,936	23,43,014	11,511	25,80,036	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,312	2,41,309	2,082	4,39,325	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	284	2,518	267	2,080	394	3,054	641	5,246	49	438	73	560	671	6,760	1,792	16,136	460	4,486	896	6,952
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	71,352	1,96,412	15,979	44,881	40,691	1,11,156	37,593	1,18,363	...	...	...	...	13	52	...	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	...	...	12	48	26,574	86,658	49,940	1,87,163	10,720	37,525	17,133	64,936	...	...	...	...	10,191	47,486	5,442	24,039
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	771	2,022	506	1,384	204	531	213	616	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	19	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins—																				
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	2	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—																				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	491	...	...

Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	952	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204		...	...	...	...
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	548	6	1,171	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137		130					
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,991	13,56,403	16,944	18,55,413	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,593,226		22,05,243					
Jewellery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—																					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																					
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—																					
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—																					
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	...	...	...	...	44,944	40,355	42,141	38,403	3,362	3,257	5,504	5,038	14,364	15,530	28,686	25,009	233	195	427	399
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,748	639	238	85
Oil-cakes	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	117	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,158
Provisions	Val.	...	15,842	...	16,015	...	18,333	...	16,167	...	3,020	...	3,840	...	...	...	...	...	7,728	7	98
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15
Seeds—																					
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1,026	3,567	778	2,178	405	1,464	253	786	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castor	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,213	2,21,337	8,001	32,784	...	...	...	...
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	...	...	310	2,027	612	3,411	30	188	81	466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teel or gingelly	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	60	1	6
Silk—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Spices	lb.	131,927	40,145	128,537	43,509	66,950	5,516	202,148	15,540	13,250	1,110	44,142	5,054	74,566	40,809	12,638	24,281	199,107	43,898	146,580	38,946
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce ...	,,	127,310	5,79,075	145,931	6,39,103	24	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,965	1,95,598	...	...	5,450	37,029	4,726	30,737
Tea	lb.	216	252	40	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	50	500	500	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																					
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	149,050	38,890	191,190	50,250	24,100	9,000	93,860	33,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	25
Manufactured	,,	1,575	1,523	2,038	2,152	920	965	1,955	2,052	1,750	2,000	590	452	...	...	...	...	...	...	504	59
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—																					
Tea	Cub. ft. / Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,475 / 250	14,426	15,188 / 303	16,157
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	1,597	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,350	...	12,352
Wool—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																					
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,435	...	4,500	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise ...	,,	...	35	...	324	...	1,678	...	310	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	2,335	...	8,103	...	11,037
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable ...	...	...	...	48	...	86,658	...	1,87,163	...	37,525	...	64,936	...	...	...	...	...	47,486	...	24,039
	Free ...	...	40,21,623	...	34,04,484	...	3,32,491	...	1,88,740	...	1,32,164	...	1,71,195	...	21,19,937	...	24,05,921	...	1,67,443	...	1,68,944
	Total ...	...	40,21,623	...	34,04,532	...	4,19,149	...	3,75,903	...	1,69,689	...	2,36,131	...	21,19,937	...	24,05,921	...	2,14,929	...	1,92,983
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	40,21,755	...	34,05,404	...	4,25,560	...	3,79,211	...	1,69,689	...	2,36,131	...	21,20,432	...	24,05,921	...	2,15,009	...	1,93,008
Treasure ...	Gold	...	...	...	...	...	1,525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	...	40,21,755	...	34,05,404	...	4,27,085	...	3,79,211	...	1,69,689	...	2,36,131	...	21,20,432	...	24,05,921	...	2,15,009	...	1,93,008
Government Stores		...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Treasure and Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(61)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the official years* 1884-85 *and* 1885-86—continued.

Articles.	Ceylon.				China.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	43,514	36,343	25,855	22,594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	82,455	11,557	39,380	6,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,300	600	350	600
White ... ... ,,	3,360	625	8,324	1,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	1,000
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	136,570	22,064	101,280	14,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,939	1,055	3,920	980
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	50	...	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	13	348	34	1,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	113	...	...
Ivory—																
Unmanufactured & manufactured. Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																
Iron ... ... Cwt.	502	3,501	169	938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	4	106	134	1,978	1	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 50	50	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce... ,,	264	4,385	249	3,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	45
All other articles ... ... Val.	...	73,680	...	34,991	...	267	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	53,540	...	68,152
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	1,52,659	...	88,142	...	312	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	55,388	...	70,777
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.																
Animals, living ... ... No.	69,029	4,92,558	64,869	4,01,529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,242	1,90,840	6,353	1,33,970
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	12,286	...	14,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,769	...	2,224
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	470	16,318	7,035	2,00,478	...	...	...	...	1,877	55,077	4,872	1,39,214	...	...	...	...
Coir—																
Unmanufactured ... ... Cwt.	325	2,861	150	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	60	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	5,214	45,541	6	48	...	...	...	...	15	120	35	105	...	...	22	220
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	6,386	1,61,184	514	12,943	3,652	82,944	3,207	81,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	25,767	9,376	27,617	11,314	525,800	1,96,435	744,180	2,74,130	...	...	...	...	616	175	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	89,465	15,803	97,220	16,516	100,870	17,091	108,191	18,451	...	...	...	...	18,912	4,416	5,000	1,591
White ... ... ,,	8,721	1,664	5,062	1,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	960	320	1,240	490
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	5,302,197	14,71,883	4,425,320	11,75,303	...	...	...	...	5,380	5,965	5,250	4,700	5,220,644	19,34,248	8,606,149	18,87,847
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	48,449	...	46,443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,217	...	21,968
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	1,446	...	1,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	38,571	91,381	36,085	70,813	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,185	29,407	15,204	30,153
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	11,696	...	29,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,649	...	1,421
Dyeing and coloring materials—																
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	329	89,952	3	462	...	...	...	...	306	68,268	174	39,105	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	4,868	32,858	4,202	29,124	...	...	...	...	72	725	37	300	915	5,402	825	4,966
Grain and pulse—																
Gram ... ... Cwt.	18,619	45,063	14,071	38,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	434	23	90
Paddy ... ... ,,	232,728	5,06,136	233,229	5,02,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	1,096,591	37,55,168	1,088,310	43,92,459	...	...	...	...	206	1,308	726	3,726	7,135	28,714	9,040	38,964
Wheat ... ... ,,	1,312	6,041	1,872	7,636	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	27,071	87,158	11,967	42,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	569	427	1,550
Other sorts ... ... ,,	56	160	54	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	97	75	181
Gums and resins—																
Arabic ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benjamin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch ... ... ,,	41	920	123	2,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	280	2,882	251	2,529	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	29	...	...
Hemp—																
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	30	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																	
Hides, raw	Cwt.	255	6,213	2	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	115	19	375
	No.	4,300		13										200		1,175	
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1,500	10	700
	No.			1										1,100		735	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	20	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	113	...	...
	No.													900			
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	259	4,011	31	3,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,160	1,91,234	2,539	2,33,013
	No.	12,711		9,254										485,020		477,833	
Jewellery	Val.	...	310	...	507	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,303	...	10,700
Jute—																	
Raw	Cwt.	13	143	60	552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																	
Gunny bags	No.	25,221	5,154	19,871	3,551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	25	...	...
Other kinds	Val.	...	2,096	...	998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—																	
Shell	Cwt.	lb. 19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils—																	
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	81,768	68,204	74,613	66,168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,636	2,711	2,379	2,639
Other sorts	,,	...	...	717	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-cake	Cwt.	103,549	2,96,915	99,568	2,72,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	602	905	1,046	1,662
Provisions	Val.	...	4,80,016	...	6,04,245	...	959	...	158	...	908	...	1,635	...	1,15,618	...	94,722
Saltpetre	Cwt.	9	103	4	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	667	11	110	...	...
Seeds—																	
Essential	Cwt.	12,074	54,123	10,912	36,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,313	54,739	7,519	23,959
Castor	,,	15	60	16	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	,,	127	778	185	1,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	705	79	440
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teel or gingelly	,,	2,090	13,433	3,006	17,979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	351	...	...
Other sorts	,,	6,800	17,650	7,640	28,028	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,206	30,532	9,465	26,853
Silk—																	
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of	Val.	...	5,652	...	1,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,652	...	39,278
Spices	lb.	4,607,029	4,70,106	4,328,191	3,23,213	...	...	...	...	18,742	5,693	43,507	14,298	217,431	23,273	413,241	37,870
Stone and marble	Cwt.	4,588	377	195	201	4,646	32,519	5,989	40,258	...	...	...	...	5	86	15	150
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	,,	28,825	3,19,523	25,310	2,86,782	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	108	69	594	25	228
Tea	lb.	...	...	20	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	798	706	...	...
Tobacco—																	
Unmanufactured	lb.	35,238	3,877	25,579	3,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	807,726	89,361	916,262	91,156
Manufactured	,,	38,693	13,867	29,725	11,577	30	36	60	30	532	803	766	753	17,058	7,000	15,284	5,127
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517	37,110	573	43,680
Wood—																	
Teak	Cub. ft.	1,275	1,940	925	1,290	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	500	...	...	...	...
	Tons.	26		18								6					
Other sorts	Val.	...	36,360	...	7,624	...	9,325	...	50,698	...	...	...	180	...	150	...	...
Wool—																	
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																	
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods	Yds.	111,235	28,145	104,287	39,128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
All other articles of merchandise ...	,,	...	2,92,693	...	2,95,92	...	14,890	...	10,599	...	...	...	252	...	80,043	...	1,26,338
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable ...	...	42,61,304	...	48,95,411	...	...	...	...	...	1,308	...	3,726	...	28,719	...	38,964
	Free ...	...	47,69,263	...	41,02,160	...	3,54,499	...	4,75,711	...	1,37,559	...	2,01,817	...	29,23,568	...	28,25,811
Total ...		...	90,30,567	...	89,97,571	...	3,54,499	...	4,75,711	...	1,38,867	...	2,05,543	...	29,52,287	...	28,64,775
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	91,83,226	...	90,85,713	...	3,54,811	...	4,75,886	...	1,38,867	...	2,05,543	...	30,07,675	...	29,35,552
Treasure ...	Gold	...	12,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silver	...	26,13,500	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	...	13,083
Total ...		...	26,26,066	...	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	...	13,083
Grand Total ...		...	1,18,09,292	...	90,92,713	...	3,54,811	...	4,75,886	...	1,38,867	...	2,05,543	...	30,08,200	...	29,48,635
Government Stores		...	1,945	...	4,894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Treasure and Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	1,945	...	4,894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(61)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Madras during the official years* 1884-85 *and* 1885-86—continued.

Articles.	Turkey in Asia.				Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
Foreign Merchandise.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—																				
Raw ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,584	36,389	25,875	22,612
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	5,420	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,211	12,889	42,530	7,035
White ... ,,	...	...	...	...	440	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,100	770	12,324	2,930
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	...	...	...	...	950	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	600	...	...	164,049	29,350	105,500	15,442
Other sorts ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...
Other sorts ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	295
Gums and resins ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	1,261	34	1,132
Ivory—																				
Unmanufactured & manufactured ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
Iron ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	3,599	175	973
Other sorts ... ,,	2	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	5,730	135	2,128
Sugar and other saccharine produce ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	4,385	252	3,804
All other articles ... Val.	...	480	...	...	...	1,263	...	511	...	4,645	...	6,162	...	980	...	4,538	...	2,40,226	...	2,35,609
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	611	...	...	...	2,266	...	511	...	4,645	...	6,162	...	1,580	..	4,538	...	3,43,679	...	2,91,960
Indian Produce and Manufactures.																				
Animals, living ... No.	...	...	...	...	12,896	2,17,340	5,900	2,31,743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,173	9,00,788	77,123	7,67,257
Apparel ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	80	...	1,270	...	270	...	375	...	350	...	53,443	...	44,974
Coffee ... Cwt.	5,540	1,66,308	7,910	2,26,748	lb. 28	7	lb. 56	13	2,068	73,832	272	7,032	27	780	629	18,840	303,041	117,82,282	335,552	125,41,429
Coir—																				
Unmanufactured ... Cwt.	37	225	lb. 56	2	...	...	...	...	79	393	103	518	...	...	...	...	14,922	1,04,611	6,001	41,483
Manufactured ... ,,	855	4,758	1,920	10,264	148	794	64	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	2,324	136,416	12,56,945	139,564	12,93,077
Cotton—																				
Raw ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,424	86,753	16,436	4,43,336	557,877	134,72,806	331,302	85,75,308
Twist and yarn ... lb.	...	...	...	...	1,044,320	4,04,121	379,952	1,50,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,596,503	6,10,157	1,152,149	4,36,629
Manufactures—																				
Piece-goods—																				
Grey ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	29,918	4,924	6,840	1,214	...	...	1,200	400	150	250	3,900	1,200	239,315	42,484	226,446	40,012
White ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,601	2,211	9,062	2,171
Colored, printed or dyed ... ,,	4,938	2,640	...	...	39,710	13,947	147,183	47,157	...	...	...	...	13,840	4,120	500	200	11,173,464	36,11,561	13,426,909	31,94,108
Other sorts ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	117	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	5,36,841	...	3,97,964
Other sorts ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,926	...	13,255
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	...	...	52,813	1,20,876	51,289	1,00,966
Drugs and medicines ... Val.	...	75	...	156	...	328	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	120	...	1,114	...	12,53,517	...	11,72,449
Dyeing and coloring materials—																				
Indigo ... Cwt.	1,157	2,59,526	1,242	2,75,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	39,803	59	13,343	42,002	94,35,208	45,830	103,61,412
Other sorts ... ,,	395	3,979	664	5,258	68	658	81	540	562	2,499	1,979	9,299	137	989	726	4,022	280,421	9,62,883	272,167	10,40,210
Grain and pulse—																				
Gram ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	5	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	412	...	...	131,026	3,53,549	67,666	2,01,964
Paddy ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232,732	5,06,141	233,229	5,02,952
Rice ... ,,	600	2,505	2,391	8,462	1,878	7,408	2,034	8,590	...	...	...	...	18,268	67,462	3,751	18,583	1,403,263	47,11,037	1,180,786	47,55,298
Wheat ... ,,	...	...	...	...	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,315	6,057	1,872	7,636
Pulse ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	101	...	...	28,300	90,509	13,262	46,180
Other sorts ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	296	175	560
Gums and resins—																				
Arabic ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	224
Benjamin ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30
Cutch ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gambier ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	920	123	2,340
Other sorts ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	38	...	...	...	...	1,392	17,214	791	9,756
Hemp—																				
Raw ... Cwt.	43	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,272	46,625	8,450	49,324

Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	34
Hides and skins—																					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,859	85,597	1764	52,405
	No.					40												46,189		25,600	
Do. dressed or tanned...	Cwt.	...	...	7	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,639	43,73,641	100,003	42,18,110
	No.			100														1,107,670		1,090,890	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	45,142	249	21,354
	No.																	32,722		15,722	
Do. dressed or tanned...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	6	613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101,040	114,39,018	124,694	141,10,315
	No.					1,759												11,576,633		13,958,732	
Jewellery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	21,902	...	30,200
Jute—																					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	143	60	552
Manufactures of—																					
Gunny bags	No.	1,200	185	...	...	...	...	3,600	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,521	5,364	23,471	4,271
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,096	...	998
Lac—																					
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb. 19	4	...	...
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	lb. 56	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1,649	58	2,903
Oils—																					
Vegetable not essential	Gal.	...	...	269	225	52	52	181	178	...	...	...	...	62,364	50,568	5,101	5,004	1,857,666	18,62,470	1,313,511	13,39,771
Other sorts	,,	1,436	750	54	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	376	9	434	116,270	61,719	20,183	16,931
Oil-cake	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104,268	2,98,020	100,614	2,73,985
Provisions	Val.	...	8,536	...	5,466	...	8,054	...	2,245	...	4,130	...	7,855	...	11,531	...	33,381	...	7,74,527	...	10,42,258
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	37	562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	213	95	1,372
Seeds—																					
Essential	Cwt.	6	52	...	...	11	67	170	602	...	...	...	...	115	358	...	...	28,048	1,14,810	19,635	63,681
Castor	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	35	419,306	18,19,530	538,479	23,43,006
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	52,858	2,85,059	57,704	2,77,695
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teel or gingelly	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	273,595	17,30,803	336,457	19,77,319
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	5	14	510	1,870	...	...	2	7	1	5	6,038	28,403	219,357	10,19,970	252,694	11,26,446
Silk—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,243	39,559	50,394	43,659
Manufactures of	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,08,152	...	57,223
Spices	lb.	314,212	88,776	276,497	97,285	23,342	5,186	3,842	549	67,113	10,446	25,483	5,646	19,386	3,907	49,175	11,054	13,201,580	30,21,935	12,196,285	27,47,723
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	25	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,264	32,988	6,227	40,719
Sugar and other saccharine produce...	,,	829	6,188	1,843	12,538	32	195	60	610	...	...	...	...	43,473	3,56,631	84,277	3,24,436	1,015,664	49,46,089	1,144,576	50,56,819
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	289	330	...	...	1,914	1,610	...	...	6,060	5,800	13,720	15,513	299,919	3,12,630	344,617	3,50,203
Tobacco—																					
Unmanufactured	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,792	240	...	...	1,018,442	1,41,468	1,227,503	1,78,141
Manufactured	,,	30	34	60	60	1,879	1,443	7,379	2,323	1,765	975	1,093	1,068	6,301	4,717	4,470	3,841	115,036	66,481	127,113	81,123
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	548	39,193	758	56,222
Wood—																					
Teak	Cub. ft.	8,200	20,982	...	19,668	...	...	125	150	...	...	...	...	325	475	...	...	32,275	37,823	34,488	37,845
	Tons.	364		17,900				3						7				647		689	
Other sorts	Val.	...	19,229	358	16,314	...	7,859	...	1,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	1,02,836	...	94,853
Wool—																					
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,952	1,821	29,100	2,963
Manufactures of—																					
Shawls	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	115	...	...
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112,903	38,971	105,241	34,999
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,07,926	...	1,11,442
All other articles of merchandise ...	,,	...	5,826	...	8,806	...	8,086	...	12,773	...	2,646	...	1,844	...	2,634	...	3,198	...	11,62,471	...	9,55,655
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable ...	...	2,505	...	8,462	...	7,408	...	8,590	...	...	...	...	...	67,462	...	18,583	...	52,17,178	...	52,58,250
	Free ...	...	5,88,547	...	6,73,392	...	6,74,628	...	4,56,261	...	97,961	...	34,701	...	5,71,211	...	9,10,043	...	787,65,874	...	770,93,913
	Total ...	...	5,91,052	...	6,81,854	...	6,82,036	...	4,64,851	...	97,961	...	34,701	...	6,38,673	...	9,28,626	...	839,83,052	...	823,52,163
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	5,91,663	...	6,81,854	...	6,84,302	...	4,65,362	...	1,02,606	...	40,863	...	6,40,253	...	9,33,164	...	843,26,731	...	826,44,126
Treasure ...	Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,25,811	...	4,01,480
	Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,14,025	...	20,083
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,39,836	...	4,21,563
	Grand Total ...	...	5,91,663	...	6,81,854	...	6,84,302	...	4,65,362	...	1,02,606	...	40,863	...	6,40,253	...	9,33,164	...	870,66,567	...	830,65,686
Government Stores		...	...	...	...	...	6,745	...	272	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	12,628	...	21,303
Do. Treasure and Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,745	...	272	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	12,628	...	21,303

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(62)—*Statement of customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of merchandise subject to duty on imports and exports, at ports in the Presidency of Madras, during the official years* 1884-85 *and* 1885-86.

Articles.	Amount of duty collected.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
Imports.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Liquors—				
Ale, Beer, and Porter	10,069	10,068	12,812	12,812
Spirits	3,78,439	3,75,908	4,01,209	3,99,689
Wines and Liqueurs	81,283	80,116	74,070	73,703
Other sorts	69	63	69	69
Salt	1,810	1,810	2,301	2,301
All other articles	12,185	4,049	19,503	12,074
Total Duty on Imports { Including Salt ...	4,83,855	4,72,014	5,09,964	5,00,648
Total Duty on Imports { Excluding Salt ...	4,82,045	4,70,204	5,07,663	4,98,347
Exports.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice (in the husk)	52,863	52,694	56,930	56,885
Do. (not in the husk)	3,68,410	3,64,967	3,06,827	3,06,155
Total ...	4,21,273	4,17,661	3,63,757	3,63,040

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(63)—*Total value of merchandise (distinguishing country from foreign) and treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Madras in the official years* 1884-85 *and* 1885-86.

Ports.	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Imports into Madras.								
From Bengal	83,38,799	94,74,734	48,07,119	42,58,284	131,45,918	137,33,018	1,00,000	2,000
„ Bombay	49,81,098	49,32,725	72,76,157	77,91,205	122,57,255	127,23,930	8,41,551	3,40,926
„ Scinde	1,10,699	4,26,260	8,330	24,790	1,19,029	4,51,050	...	...
„ British Burmah	25,21,814	41,14,850	82,871	60,655	26,04,685	41,75,505	...	...
From British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	159,52,410	189,48,569	121,74,477	121,34,934	281,26,887	310,83,503	9,41,551	3,42,926
From British Ports within the Presidency	123,73,228	122,14,632	22,63,517	18,47,778	146,36,745	140,62,410	24,96,195	43,91,090
From Cochin	20,055	60,514	285	102	20,340	60,616	...	...
„ Cutch	26,014	41,387	1,920	1,046	27,934	42,433	...	1,000
„ Goa	29,355	29,677	3,071	2,313	32,426	31,990	83,022	85,310
„ Foreign Konkan	...	826	...	...	...	826	...	...
„ Gaekwar's Territories	...	1,230	...	...	...	1,230	...	...
„ Karikal	7,927	13,254	15	178	7,942	13,432	...	13,500
„ Kattywar	10,281	9,404	372	1,680	10,653	11,084	12,200	7,800
„ Mahe	50,504	2,20,267	10,073	14,925	60,577	2,35,192	...	...
„ Pondicherry	1,06,456	69,534	24,976	49,365	1,31,432	1,18,899	5,000	18,500
„ Travancore	1,16,517	2,79,593	2,129	659	1,18,646	2,80,252	24,500	5,000
From Indian Ports not British, Total	3,67,109	7,25,686	42,841	70,268	4,09,950	7,95,954	1,24,722	1,31,110
From all Ports, Total ...	286,92,747	318,88,887	144,80,835	140,52,980	431,73,582	459,41,867	35,62,468	48,65,126
Government Stores and Treasure ...	5,03,956	7,16,792	4,44,789	4,73,818	9,48,745	11,90,610	53,64,500	58,97,000
Exports from Madras.								
To Bengal	89,03,718	79,14,338	3,11,434	1,54,024	92,15,152	80,68,362	16,800	12,000
„ Bombay	137,48,372	128,97,121	1,15,371	1,63,146	138,63,743	130,60,267	1,200	7,250
„ Scinde	1,63,330	1,88,796	1,350	5,450	1,64,680	1,94,246	...	...
„ British Burmah	40,23,932	41,18,680	1,51,220	2,25,517	41,75,152	43,44,197	40,500	17,250
To British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	268,39,352	251,18,935	5,79,375	5,48,137	274,18,727	256,67,072	58,500	36,500
To British Ports within the Presidency	128,78,072	121,35,992	26,92,517	20,98,039	155,70,589	142,34,031	21,40,860	34,23,651
To Cochin	69,040	6,685	17,608	6,703	86,648	13,388	...	...
„ Cutch	7,51,509	8,16,864	67	...	7,51,576	8,16,864	...	...
„ Damaun	7,110	287	...	...	7,110	287	...	...
„ Diu	1,950	2,311	...	...	1,950	2,311	...	...
„ Foreign Konkan	5,378	590	...	...	5,378	590	...	...
„ Goa	5,68,111	7,17,472	1,795	...	5,69,906	7,17,472	...	1,050
„ Karikal	265	9,865	6,035	...	6,300	9,865	...	...
„ Kattywar	3,09,076	3,12,455	...	25	3,09,076	3,12,480	...	...
„ Mahe	1,63,609	31,505	12,513	74	1,76,122	31,579	...	...
„ Pondicherry	1,26,360	1,75,737	42,523	714	1,68,883	1,76,451	2,59,000	5,000
„ Travancore	9,17,814	4,41,655	20,296	10,767	9,38,110	4,52,422	...	49,309
To Indian Ports not British, Total ...	29,20,222	25,15,426	1,00,837	18,283	30,21,059	25,33,709	2,59,000	55,359
To all Ports, Total ...	426,37,646	397,70,353	33,72,729	26,64,459	460,10,375	424,34,812	24,58,360	35,35,510
Government Stores and Treasure ...	4,78,654	4,20,436	5,16,613	7,69,104	9,95,267	11,89,540	34,24,079	105,38,894

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(64)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras, in the official year* 1885-86, *compared with the totals of the year* 1884-85.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.				French.				Dutch.				Arabian.				German.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam ...	115	227,142	116	227,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,280	1	1,280
	Sailing ...	12	16,926	43	37,726	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2,551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,543
Austria	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam ...	...	...	10	15,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	7	4,617	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2,652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam ...	1	1,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam ...	...	...	3	4,151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape of Good Hope	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	2	1,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast)	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	...	...	5	4,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	3	2,991	6	2,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,012	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Sailing ...	...	...	1	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natal	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	1,453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	1	996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	464	3	997	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam ...	18	25,371	17	28,651	...	...	...	...	13	14,755	14	16,113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	2	2,104	4	1,897	734	78,648	886	120,859	1	134	1	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	81	2	53	...	...	...	...
Mekran	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam ...	26	40,054	19	29,124	...	...	...	...	2	4,927	...	...	51	64,622	48	61,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	1	695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam ...	6	9,781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	6	6,277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam ...	3	4,040	5	6,319	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,774	7	4,872	9	6,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	3	2,293	4	1,307	9	4,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,477	1	88	...	...	1	960
Total for 1885-86 ...	Steam ...	169	307,469	175	315,024	...	...	...	...	15	19,682	23	32,118	58	69,494	57	67,610	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,280
	Sailing ...	26	31,178	66	50,934	738	79,955	895	124,863	1	134	16	7,927	...	...	...	...	24	2,157	6	1,138	...	...	4	3,503
Total for 1884-85 ...	Steam ...	153	274,078	174	296,032	...	...	...	...	13	14,755	17	20,763	40	43,593	41	44,298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	28	26,155	67	58,203	762	85,439	924	95,875	...	...	14	6,534	...	...	...	...	19	1,583	7	567	...	...	...	...

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(64)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras, in the official year* 1885-86, *compared with the totals of the year* 1884-85—continued.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Austrian.				Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.				Native Crafts.				Grand Total for 1885-86.				Grand Total for 1884-85.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.*	
		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,280	1	1,280	...	...	...	...	116	228,422	117	228,516	104	208,836	102	201,605
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,146	...	...	8	6,240	...	...	...	...	12	16,926	51	43,966	8	8,623	42	43,581
Austria	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,650
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	28,773	...	...	18	25,907
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	271	...	...	6	2,693	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7,540	...	...	14	9,769
Belgium	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,081	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,151	...	...	3	3,466
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape of Good Hope	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,427	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast)	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,229	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	327	...	...	4	327	1	740	9	1,171
Mauritius	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4,001	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,012	...	...	...	...	3	2,991	8	3,436	3	1,494	13	5,520
Réunion	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,578	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,864	...	...	5	2,467
Natal	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,353	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	884	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,179	2	2,558
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,453	...	...	1	1,131	1	473
Arabia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	464	3	997	2	160	1	705	6	624	5	2,698	5	566	13	1,557
Ceylon	Steam ...	5	6,249	1	793	...	...	...	...	18	21,004	15	16,906	...	...	...	...	36	46,375	32	45,557	32	40,292	44	53,455
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	1	1,146	...	...	2	1,280	1	134	522	28,292	650	33,964	1,260	110,324	1,541	156,854	1,265	120,140	1,599	129,553
Maldives	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	81	2	53	...	...	3	317	3	81	5	370	2	52	4	124
Mekran	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	83	...	...	1	101	3	162	3	184	3	162	9	564	6	376
Persia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	52	...	...	2	124	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	69,549	48	61,346	...	...	...	...	79	109,603	67	90,470	61	71,172	59	68,589
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	695	2	1,186	2	648
Australia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9,781	...	...	9	12,216	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6,277	...	...	4	4,926	2	791
Other countries	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4,872	11	9,038	...	...	...	...	10	8,912	16	15,357	1	1,707	4	4,903
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	588	14	1,477	3	1,636	1	41	1	209	19	2,825	16	8,142	14	2,780	9	3,607
Total for 1885-86 ...	Steam ...	5	6,249	1	793	...	...	...	...	78	95,425	82	101,801	...	...	...	...	249	405,527	257	416,825	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	1	1,146	3	2,005	26	3,437	29	14,573	526	28,594	662	35,684	1,318	144,048	1,652	226,054	...	...	...	...
Total for 1884-85 ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	3	4,205	2	3,040	56	62,553	60	68,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	336,631	234	364,133
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	2	2,091	3	1,285	21	3,674	24	8,386	505	27,058	704	37,173	...	...	...	...	1,316	142,326	7,019	199,637

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(65)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras, in the official year* 1885-86, *compared with the totals of the year* 1884-85.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.				French.				Dutch.				Other Nationalities.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam ...	3	3,885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	2	1,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast)	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam ...	1	1,362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape of Good Hope	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	3	1,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natal	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	938	...	...
	Sailing ...	2	1,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	4	2,327	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	935	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	2	1,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam ...	30	21,885	4	3,633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	67	...	...
	Sailing ...	4	2,437	1	211	325	52,608	203	39,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	793
Java	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	1	695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam ...	5	7,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	696	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	3	3,829	...	...	...	...	1	752	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	251	...	...
Total for 1885-86 ...	Steam ...	39	34,178	4	3,633	...	...	...	...	4	7,878	...	...	1	696	...	...	...	...	1	793
	Sailing ...	20	12,378	5	4,735	325	52,608	203	39,667	3	1,687	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,256	...	...
Total for 1884-85 ...	Steam ...	46	41,274	4	2,194	...	...	...	...	1	2,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,647	...	...
	Sailing ...	37	30,897	13	10,386	387	56,598	223	39,971	2	1,474	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,046	...	...

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(65)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Madras, in the official year* 1885-86, *compared with the totals of the year* 1884-85—continued.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Total Foreign.				Native Crafts.				Grand Total for 1885-86.				Grand Total for 1884-85.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3,885	...	...	1	1,119	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,220	...	...	1	569	...	...
France	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	486	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa (East Coast)	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,328	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,346	...	...
Egypt	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,362	...	...	2	3,144	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape of Good Hope	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	938	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2,578	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natal	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,102	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,558	...	...
	Sailing ...	2	935	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3,262	...	...	18	15,824	6	5,198
Réunion	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	498	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,568	...	...	1	1,549	1	1,146
Arabia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam ...	...	...	1	793	...	...	...	...	30	21,885	5	4,426	34	25,273	3	768
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	400	11,262	313	6,572	729	66,307	517	46,450	874	71,617	546	48,050
Java	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	859	...	...
Maldives	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	2	226	...	...	2	226	...	...	2	280	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam ...	4	7,878	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,878	...	...	3	3,902	1	1,426
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	695	2	1,166	...	...
Australia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	Steam ...	1	696	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7,046	...	...	6	8,828	...	...
	Sailing ...	2	1,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,699	3	3,829	16	11,128	6	4,042
Total for 1885-86 ...	Steam ...	5	8,574	1	793	...	...	...	...	43	42,056	5	4,426	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	5	2,876	...	...	402	11,488	313	6,572	754	80,113	521	50,974	...	...	...	...
Total for 1884-85 ...	Steam ...	3	4,878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	46,152	4	2,194
	Sailing ...	5	2,668	...	...	487	14,175	323	8,079	...	...	...	...	916	104,338	559	58,436

E.—TRADE—*continued.*

(66)—*Statement showing the number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationalities, employed in the interportal trade, which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the Presidency of Madras in the official year* 1885-86, *compared with the totals of the year* 1884-85.

Ports.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign.				Native craft.				Total for 1885-86.				Total for 1884-85.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
With cargoes—																								
From or to—																								
Bengal	228	381,183	217	366,369	16	4,060	27	7,402	25	21,642	14	15,206	46	5,812	37	3,837	315	412,697	295	392,814	273	352,962	258	366,461
Bombay	73	101,528	70	102,338	41	47,539	41	54,294	48	3,202	39	6,386	1,958	76,968	3,086	117,569	2,120	229,237	3,336	280,587	2,183	239,237	3,396	307,515
Scinde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	433	168	11,444	107	8,574	168	11,444	113	9,007	51	3,192	105	8,218
British Burmah	84	87,895	127	162,882	78	20,673	25	6,098	2	1,786	...	...	36	7,481	36	8,294	200	117,835	188	177,274	161	105,247	150	129,974
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	385	570,606	414	631,589	135	72,272	93	67,794	75	26,630	59	22,025	2,208	101,705	3,266	138,274	2,803	771,213	3,832	859,682	2,668	700,548	3,909	812,168
British Ports within the Presidency	1,748	2,408,288	1,688	2,315,575	352	98,951	271	92,342	168	81,225	170	87,215	7,913	258,201	7,520	237,207	10,181	2,846,665	9,649	2,732,339	10,152	2,772,847	9,700	2,653,817
Indian Ports not British ...	94	122,261	67	94,756	36	4,497	18	2,816	165	18,341	384	18,182	347	17,148	1,114	49,833	642	162,247	1,583	165,587	564	133,178	1,939	175,199
Total for 1885-86 ...	2,227	3,101,155	2,169	3,041,920	523	175,720	382	162,952	408	126,196	613	127,422	10,468	377,054	11,900	425,314	13,626	3,780,125	15,064	3,757,608	...	...	...	...
Total for 1884-85 ...	1,989	2,957,676	1,962	2,958,560	470	183,338	381	171,710	355	83,106	588	81,888	10,570	364,453	12,617	429,026	...	...	...	...	13,384	3,606,573	15,548	3,641,184
In ballast—																								
From or to—																								
Bengal	6	8,301	37	54,674	...	...	6	1,539	1	1,158	5	2,919	2	584	23	1,275	9	10,043	71	60,407	37	4,718	98	51,204
Bombay	20	30,718	3	4,718	1	373	2	2,176	21	4,084	...	...	1,437	45,191	379	5,116	1,479	80,366	384	12,010	1,548	81,279	336	9,124
Scinde	1	858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	638	...	...	9	1,496	...	...	13	818	1	1,231
British Burmah	1	1,040	17	19,438	...	...	9	3,115	...	...	3	2,924	...	...	3	594	1	1,040	32	26,071	1	96	43	21,291
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	28	40,917	57	78,830	1	373	17	6,830	22	5,242	8	5,843	1,447	46,413	405	6,985	1,498	92,945	487	98,488	1,599	86,911	478	82,850
British Ports within the Presidency	59	78,659	61	81,484	100	15,984	125	19,856	24	5,480	52	4,750	5,404	127,997	5,434	127,360	5,587	228,120	5,672	233,450	5,456	136,251	5,546	179,494
Indian Ports not British ...	2	2,435	5	4,438	13	1,869	12	1,493	283	10,633	60	1,615	575	25,395	91	4,408	873	40,332	168	11,954	1,313	47,681	186	10,548
Total for 1885-86 ...	89	122,011	123	164,752	114	18,226	154	28,179	329	21,355	120	12,208	7,426	199,805	5,930	138,753	7,958	361,397	6,327	343,892	...	...	...	...
Total for 1884-85 ...	64	84,556	75	97,911	129	21,861	197	34,000	297	13,362	52	4,916	7,878	201,064	5,856	136,065	...	...	...	...	8,368	320,843	6,210	272,892

F.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(67)—*Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department during the year* 1885-86.

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
IMPERIAL ORDINARY.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
MILITARY WORKS.						
1. Accommodation for troops—						
Buildings for European troops	...	...	79,597	45,275	1,24,872	...
Do. Native troops	...	...	5,164	19,128	24,292	...
Do. Officers	54	2,208	...	70	2,332	...
Rents of buildings or compensation for quarters	...	...	...	28,311	28,311	...
2. Ordnance works	...	182	2,029	6,741	8,952	...
3. Commissariat buildings	...	...	41,217	6,943	48,160	...
4. Staff and miscellaneous	183	...	1,122	26,453	27,758	...
5. Stud	...	8	2,831	1,742	4,581	...
6. Roads to hill stations or lines of military communications ...	...	...	...	20,217	20,217	...
7. General cantonment works	...	...	10,493	4,868	15,361	...
8. Fortifications	...	...	42,542	11,041	53,583	...
Total Military Works ...	237	2,398	1,84,995	1,70,789	3,58,419	83,263
CIVIL WORKS.						
Civil Buildings.						
3. Salt works	...	...	...	11	11	...
6. Post offices	...	...	28,932	2,969	31,901	...
7. Telegraph	...	...	18,833	3,181	22,014	...
Communications.						
District roads, unmetalled and unraised	...	...	3	...	3	...
Total, Civil Works ...	...	...	47,768	6,161	53,929	11,394
Grand Total, Imperial Works ...	237	2,398	2,32,763	1,76,950	4,12,348	94,657
PROVINCIAL.						
CIVIL WORKS.						
Civil Buildings.						
Revenue	...	...	...	635	635	...
Excise and customs	...	...	7,287	846	8,133	...
Stamps and stationery	...	...	...	1,684	1,684	...
Viceregal residences	...	...	15,427	20,183	35,610	...
Secretariat Offices	...	...	6,578	2,867	9,445	...
Mint Treasury and Currency Buildings	...	...	1,51,837	4,346	1,56,183	...
Residences and Agency Buildings	...	...	...	37	37	...
Monuments and antiquities	...	...	679	7,973	8,652	...
Imperial Museum	...	...	...	663	663	...
Educational	...	...	32,275	4,652	36,927	...
Churches and burial grounds	...	...	36,388	12,880	49,268	...
Jails	...	...	88,628	5,599	94,227	...
Police	...	415	53,411	13,114	66,940	...
Law and Justice	...	...	72,515	7,223	79,738	...
Medical	...	...	57,099	5,376	62,475	...
Public Works	— 38	737	45,951	15,008	61,734	...
Miscellaneous	...	6,013	1,48,707	12,239	1,66,959	...
Communications.						
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	1,06,152	70,486	1,76,638	...
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads	...	...	1,200	...	1,200	...
Boat, bridges and ferries	...	...	1,038	...	1,038	...
River improvements	...	...	...	24	24	...
Navigable canals	58	15,965	...	...	15,907	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Improvements to Towns	...	...	10,038	1,019	11,057	...
Pavings and streets	...	...	39,376	3,230	42,606	...
Water supply	...	...	12,693	...	12,693	...
Sewage, including drainage	...	...	77,184	1,818	79,002	...
Harbour and navigation	...	...	...	1,193	1,193	...
Total Provincial, Civil Works ...	20	23,130	9,64,463	1,93,095	11,80,668	6,58,320
INCORPORATED AND EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.						
Communications.						
Metalled and bridged roads	4,182	4,615	...	...	8,797	...
Village roads	3,585	...	...	...	3,585	...
Boat, bridges and ferries	— 11,283	2,967	...	...	— 8,316	...
District roads, unmetalled and unraised	...	12,457	...	...	12,457	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Miscellaneous	...	...	2,474	...	2,474	...
Improvements to Towns	...	...	...	499	499	...
Total Incorporated Local Funds ...	— 3,516	20,039	2,474	499	19,496	18,673

F.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

(67)—*Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department during the year* 1885-86—continued.

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUND.						
Civil Buildings.						
Educational	...	...	1,940	1,260	3,200	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	5,729	...	5,729	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
Harbour and navigation	...	...	1,14,726	102	1,14,828	...
Improvements to towns, &c.	...	...	— 486	...	— 486	...
Light-houses	...	...	726	1,313	2,039	...
Total Excluded Local Funds ...	...	...	1,22,635	2,675	1,25,310	9,988
Total Incorporated and Excluded Local Funds ...	— 3,516	20,039	1,25,109	3,174	1,44,806	28,661

Abstract.

Military Works	237	2,398	1,84,995	1,70,789	3,58,419	83,263
Civil Works	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Buildings and Roads	...	...	47,768	6,161	53,929	11,394
Provincial do. do.	20	23,130	9,64,463	1,93,095	11,80,668	6,58,320
Local Incorporated and Excluded Buildings and Roads	— 3,516	20,039	1,25,109	3,174	1,44,806	28,661
Total Buildings and Roads ...	3,259	45,567	13,22,335	3,73,219	17,37,822	7,81,638

F.—PUBLIC WORKS—*continued.*

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1885-86.

(68)—*General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for and to end of* 1885-86.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.

Works.	Estimated cost of construction.	Capital outlay. Direct. During 1885-86.	Capital outlay. Direct. To end of 1885-86.	Capital outlay. Indirect. During 1884-85.	Capital outlay. Indirect. To end of 1885-86.	Receipts during 1885-86. Direct revenue.	Receipts during 1885-86. Indirect revenue.	Receipts during 1885-86. Total.	Working expenses during 1885-86 inclusive of indirect charges.†	Net result excluding interest (Difference between Revenue and Working expenses). Excess revenue (surplus).	Net result excluding interest. Excess expenditure (deficit).	Net result excluding interest. Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Net result excluding interest. Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure	Simple interest during 1885-86.‡	Net result including interest. Excess revenue (surplus).	Net result including interest. Excess expenditure (deficit).	Net result including interest. Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Net result including interest. Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON IRRIGATION WORKS NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE.																		
Productive Public Works.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.		
Godávari delta system	130,32,653	3,08,605	103,19,954	23,995	18,47,143	16,98,704	1,45,632	18,44,336	5,92,622	12,51,714	...	10·29	...	4,06,626	8,45,088	...	6·95	...
Kistna do.	149,00,944	3,62,390	70,44,380	29,127	5,11,616	10,14,060	1,27,081	11,41,141	3,08,887	8,32,254	...	11·01	...	2,74,528	5,57,726	...	7·38	...
Cauvery do.	18,29,692	2,27,809	15,44,488	5,932	1,14,766	5,65,397	1,31,355	6,96,752	49,930	6,46,822	...	38·98	...	57,223	5,89,599	...	35·53	...
Penner anicut system	18,57,333	23,599	14,44,374	618	2,36,915	1,11,376	14,288	1,25,664	11,935	1,13,729	...	6·76	...	57,303	56,426	...	3·36	...
Srivaikuntham anicut system ...	14,76,306	8,461	13,12,721	668	99,466	1,07,634	2,269	1,09,903	19,053	90,850	...	6·43	...	52,340	38,510	...	2·73	...
Sungum anicut system	35,69,049	4,90,951	24,58,241	4,41,444	5,23,853	38,277	1,423	39,700	5,073	34,627	...	1·16	...	88,511	...	53,884	...	1·80
Kurnool canal	...	22,729	216,59,353	...	...	85,000	...	85,000	1,96,420	...	1,11,420	...	·51	8,65,920	...	9,77,340	●	4·51
Barur tank	4,25,300	70,671	2,33,123	1,736	14,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,911	...	7,911	...	3·20
Total ...	370,91,777	1,515,215	460,16,634	5,03,520	33,47,809	36,20,448	4,22,048	40,42,496	11,83,920	29,69,996	1,11,420	* 5·79	...	18,10,362	20,87,349	10,39,135	* 2·12	...
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.																		
Imperial.																		
Chembrambakam tank	7,36,958	...	6,24,425	...	1,12,164	34,230	722	34,952	16,487	18,465	...	2·50	...	§	...	...	...	...
Palar anicut system	19,93,893	49,179	16,49,921	1,287	90,477	1,04,120	13,480	1,17,600	59,361	58,239	...	3·34	...	§	...	...	...	...
Pelandorai anicut system	4,48,246	20,835	3,81,142	1,922	35,757	3,681	61	3,742	33,867	...	30,125	...	7·22	§	...	...	...	...
Total ...	31,79,097	70,014	26,55,488	3,209	2,38,398	1,42,031	14,263	1,56,294	1,09,715	76,704	30,125	1·61	...	§	...	...	...	...
Provincial.																		
Buckingham canal	92,91,954	4,10,921	58,80,392	19,681	3,89,536	54,593	...	54,593	1,34,454	...	79,861	...	1·27	§	...	...	...	...
Madras water-supply and irrigation extension project	18,25,615	...	15,15,827	64	2,38,218	11,546	444	11,990	1,71,132	...	1,59,142	...	9·07	§	...	...	...	...
Total ...	111,17,569	4,10,921	73,96,219	19,745	6,27,754	66,139	444	66,583	3,05,586	...	2,39,003	...	2·98	§	...	...	...	...
Total, Imperial and Provincial ...	142,96,666	4,80,935	100,51,707	22,954	8,66,152	2,08,170	14,707	2,22,877	4,15,301	76,704	2,69,128	...	1·76	§	...	...	...	...
Famine Relief and Insurance—Protective Irrigation Works, Rushikulya Project...	28,60,239	1,83,191	3,27,873	99,426	1,01,937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* "Include the Madras Irrigation Company's Canal. The result of taking over this work in 1883-84 was to reduce the percentage of net revenue on capital cost of the irrigation works of Madras for which capital and revenue accounts are kept from 11·17, the average for the three years immediately preceding the transfer, to 6·17."

† The indirect charges consist of (i) capitalization of loss of land revenue on account of land taken up for the project; and (ii) leave and pension allowances.

‡ Interest is charged on the *direct* capital outlay only, and is calculated at 4 per cent. on the outlay to end of previous year, *plus* half the outlay of the year.

§ Interest charges are not calculated for ordinary system, *vide* Government of India Public Works Department Circular, No. IV of 1884, communicated with Proceedings of the Madras Government, No. 507-I., dated 28th May 1884.

Note.—The loss by exchange is included as a direct charge under the orders of the Government of India No. 107 A. G., dated 24th March 1886.

G.—RAILWAYS.

(69)—*For the year* 1885-86.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers carried during the year.					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise and military stores.	Receipts from railway material and coal.	Gross receipts from coaching, merchandise, telegraph and sundries.	Working expenses.	Net profits or loss.	Number of European and East Indian staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure up to 31st March 1886.
			First class.	Second class.	Intermediate class.	Third class.	Total.									
			NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		No.	No.	£.
Madras ...	...	*861	14,942	52,731	...	5,586,675	5,654,348	26,96,539	41,10,040	24,305	76,22,331	43,93,798	Net profits Rs. 32,28,533 (£295,949) being at the rate of 2·7 per cent. per annum.	1,219	10,627	10,669,644
South Indian.	...	654	12,537	37,499	64,409	6,116,550	6,230,995	23,67,459	18,49,344	72,724	45,46,922	29,73,252	Net profits Rs. 15,73,670 (£150,810) being at the rate of 3·4 per cent. per annum.	439	7,659	4,416,405

* 42½ miles double line.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(70)—*Land revenue for the year* 1885-86.

—	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease with explanations of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years	...	52,91,345	...	52,77,004						The increase in collections compared with the preceding year is the result of a more favorable season and prompt collection of the heavy arrears which were outstanding at the close of the year 1884-85.
From settled estates added to rent-roll during the present year ...	...	...	...	...						
From settled estates taken off rent-roll during the present year ...	...	...	...	...						
Ryotwar collections	...	3,36,52,827	...	3,74,88,927	34,84,341	4,44,09,456	19,56,072	39,728	1,07,680	
Income from sale of Government estates	...	* 46,981	...	* 39,730						
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above	...	47,65,920	...	50,88,136						
Total ...	...	†4,37,57,073	...	4,78,93,797	34,84,341	4,44,09,456	‡19,56,072	39,728	1,07,680	

* Includes the revenue from sale of waste lands and redemption of land-tax.
† These figures differ from those given last year. The differences are due to subsequent adjustments.
‡ This represents the balance at the end of fasli 1294 or the 30th June 1885, less the collections between 1st July 1885 and 31st March 1886.

NOTE.—The collections here given are for the official year, but as the demand is fixed for the fasli year ending with 30th June no entries have been made in the columns *Assessed revenue.*

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(71)—*Account of the gross and net revenue for the year* 1885-86.

Sources of income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Allowances to district and village officers and inamdars, and charitable grants.			
Imperial and Provincial.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land revenue	478,62,638	1,22,237	44,80,032	9,99,836	5,75,459	61,77,564	416,85,074	...
Salt	144,82,273	1,101	12,88,817	4,51,060	...	17,40,978	127,41,295	...
Stamps	58,99,497	78,364	1,60,020	...	...	2,38,384	56,61,113	...
Excise	88,26,480	2,814	3,55,769	3,645	...	3,62,228	84,64,252	...
Customs	9,33,663	10,176	1,65,363	1,49,454	...	3,24,993	6,08,670	...
Assessed taxes	4,33,685	8,511	6,658	...	...	15,169	4,18,516	...
Registration	9,26,353	2,497	5,80,940	...	...	5,83,437	3,42,916	...
Tributes	34,46,430	...	...	...	...	...	34,46,430	...
Post office	58,25,915	...	63,92,090	...	...	63,92,090	...	5,66,175
Telegraph	6,23,711	...	9,47,186	...	...	9,47,186	...	3,23,475
Receipts in aid of superannuations and pensions	3,47,816	...	...	...	...	...	3,47,816	...
Public works (Imperial)	2,81,213	...	...	...	...	...	2,81,213	...
Military	17,44,698	...	...	...	...	...	17,44,698	...
Sundry other sources of revenue ...	20,014	98	...	...	...	98	19,916	...
Total ...	916,54,386	2,25,798	143,76,875	16,03,995	5,75,459	167,82,127	748,72,259	...
Deduct Provincial share ...	222,91,977	81,306	51,97,088	...	...	52,78,394	170,13,583	...
Net Imperial ...	693,62,409	1,44,492	91,79,787	16,03,995	5,75,459	115,03,733	578,58,676	...
Provincial.								
Provincial share as above	222,91,977	81,306	51,97,088	...	...	52,78,394	170,13,583	...
Forest	11,98,650	7,229	9,30,743	...	...	9,37,972	2,60,678	...
Law and justice	5,39,349	49,380	...	...	...	49,380	4,89,969	...
Police	61,594	936	...	...	...	936	60,658	...
Marine	4,019	...	...	...	...	...	4,019	...
Education	1,77,084	1,978	...	...	...	1,978	1,75,106	...
Medical	1,12,789	371	...	...	...	371	1,12,418	...
Scientific and other minor departments	1,67,091	1,632	...	...	...	1,632	1,65,459	...
Stationery and printing	1,02,465	1,182	...	...	...	1,182	1,01,283	...
Public works and irrigation ...	1,86,529	...	...	...	...	...	1,86,529	...
Superannuation and pensions ...	24,316	3,219	...	...	...	3,219	21,097	...
Miscellaneous	84,262	24	...	...	...	24	84,238	...
Unfettered Local Funds	2,49,391	178	2,05,097	...	...	2,05,275	44,116	...
Total Provincial ...	251,99,516	1,47,435	63,32,928	...	...	64,80,363	187,19,153	...
Fettered Local Funds.								
Local Funds Act V of 1884. Rates and cesses on lands	44,43,336	11,007	...	...	...	11,007	44,32,329	...
Educational receipts ...	1,16,362	...	...	...	...	...	1,16,362	...
Medical receipts	15,281	...	...	...	...	...	15,281	...
Miscellaneous receipts ...	4,94,677	...	...	...	...	...	4,94,677	...
Public Works receipts ...	5,69,452	...	...	...	...	...	5,69,452	...
Village Service Fund. Deductions from Land Revenue	10,58,199	2,078	...	...	...	2,078	10,56,121	...
Rates and cesses on lands	23,16,072	...	...	...	...	...	23,16,072	...
Miscellaneous	1,19,117	...	...	...	...	...	1,19,117	...
Irrigation Cess Fund	59,853	16	...	...	...	16	59,837	...
Canal and Ferry Fund	1,60,089	1,690	...	...	...	1,690	1,58,399	...
Sundry other funds	1,402	...	...	...	...	...	1,402	...
Total, Fettered Local Funds ...	93,53,840	14,791	...	...	...	14,791	93,39,049	...
Excluded Funds.								
Port and other funds	8,93,927	...	...	...	...	...	8,93,927	...
Grand Total from all sources ...	1,048,09,692	3,06,718	155,12,715	16,03,995	5,75,459	179,98,887	868,10,805	...

REVENUE AND FINANCE—*continued.*

(72)—*Account of expenditure from the net revenue for the year* 1885-86.

Subject of expenditure.	Accounts. 1884-85.	Accounts. 1885-86.	Cause of increase or decrease.
Imperial and Provincial.	RS.	RS.	
Civil and Political—Establishments and contingencies	15,58,983	16,01,031	
Military charges	265,17,612	328,49,121	
Marine charges	27,294	19,922	
Ecclesiastical charges	3,41,861	3,39,379	
Superannuation allowances and pensions	19,37,030	33,26,660	
Public Works { Civil	53,37,448	57,36,313	
Public Works { Military	6,11,757	4,45,009	
Public Works { Irrigation	52,44,064	53,16,565	
Miscellaneous	28,71,553	* 3,60,916	* The decrease is due to the transfer to the India books of the transactions relating to exchange.
Total, Imperial and Provincial ...	444,47,602	499,94,916	
Deduct Provincial share ...	19,93,666	20,37,332	
Net Imperial ...	424,53,936	479,57,584	
Provincial.			
Provincial share as above	19,93,666	20,37,332	
Buildings, roads, and services	28,93,714	21,42,004	
Judicial charges	38,86,500	38,54,675	
Prisons	8,02,165	7,98,600	
Police	36,78,097	36,38,887	
Education	12,30,880	12,90,508	
Medical	11,13,047	11,84,797	
Stationery and printing	7,60,414	7,62,379	
Famine relief	57,110	2,77,052	
Irrigation and navigation	4,44,978	6,22,020	
Miscellaneous	7,01,359	6,57,823	
Total, Provincial ...	175,61,930	172,66,077	
Fettered Funds.			
Local Funds Act V of 1884. { Public Works	38,61,285	37,36,030	
Local Funds Act V of 1884. { Education	6,60,717	6,97,671	
Local Funds Act V of 1884. { Hospitals and dispensaries	5,50,637	5,07,749	
Local Funds Act V of 1884. { Sanitation and public and charitable institutions	4,66,068	4,95,361	
Local Funds Act V of 1884. { Miscellaneous	1,30,887	1,18,751	
Village Service Fund	31,41,938	31,67,681	
Irrigation Cess Fund	43,397	42,904	
Canal and Ferry Fund	52,967	20,175	
Sundry other funds	1,900	2,090	
Total, Fettered Funds ...	89,09,796	87,88,412	
Excluded Funds.			
Port and Marine Funds	3,94,417	5,59,968	
University Fee Fund	1,11,659	1,26,242	
Cantonment Funds	11,319	10,991	
Total, Excluded Funds ...	5,17,395	6,97,201	
Grand Total of expenditure from the net revenue ...	694,43,057	747,09,274	

(73)—*Account of cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries for the year* 1885-86.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	RS.		RS.
Cash balance of last year	211,77,999	Expenditure as per Statement No. 2	747,09,274
Net revenue as per Statement No. 1	868,10,805	Stock Note payments	5,075
Interest on local loans	6,39,285	Interest on Stock Notes	8,311
Stock Note receipts	2,500	Do. on Imperial loans	33,47,744
Guaranteed Railways	124,96,250	Do. on local loans	8,91,511
State Railways	21,811	Guaranteed Railways	65,11,209
Service Fund deposits	51,77,924	State Railways	1,98,001
Other deposits	216,87,957	Service Funds	39,23,062
Advances repaid	22,71,068	Other deposits	215,01,582
Local loans	3,29,295	Advances	19,35,018
Bills on local treasuries	34,84,830	Local loans	8,78,406
Bills on other Governments	8,36,138	Bills on local treasuries	34,52,635
Miscellaneous receipts on account of other Governments and London	13,65,690	Bills on other Governments	10,22,791
Recovery of advances made in London	13,64,642	Miscellaneous payments on account of other Governments and London	7,92,389
Funds obtained by the Military Department from other Governments	152,84,413	Council Bills paid	70,48,414
English stores, &c., charged off under Protective works, Railways	22,74,868	Cash remittances to other Governments ...	243,71,230
		Departmental balances	34,727
		Net payments on account of exchange	18,19,155
		Net unadjusted debits in departmental accounts	7,45,125
Total receipts including balance ...	1,752,25,475		
Deduct disbursements ...	1,531,95,659		
Cash at the end of the year ...	220,29,816	Total disbursements ...	1,531,95,659

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(74)—*Statement showing births and deaths registered in the districts during the year* 1885.

Number.	Population according to the census of 1881.	Districts.	Populations (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians) for which returns were received.	Births. Number of births registered (exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians).	Births. Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Births. Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Births. Excesses of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Deaths. Excesses of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Deaths. Number of deaths registered (exclusive of Europeans, Eurasians and born dead).	Deaths. Number of males died to every 100 deaths of females.	Deaths. Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Deaths. Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous 5 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	* 1,749,253	Ganjam	962,449	23,657	24·5	110·4	5·7	...	18,114	110·7	18·8	16·5
2	* 2,484,577	Vizagapatam ...	1,527,331	38,562	25·2	105·0	7·1	...	27,765	110·7	18·1	13·9
3	* 1,790,850	Godavari	1,790,850	37,783	21·0	103·3	...	5·3	47,201	113·7	26·3	17·0
4	1,548,355	Kistna	1,548,355	54,462	35·1	102·4	12·1	...	35,629	108·9	23·0	18·8
5	1,219,883	Nellore	1,165,865	32,995	28·3	102·3	12·1	...	18,985	108·3	16·2	11·8
6	389,984	Madras	389,984	15,660	40·1	102·1	3·7	...	14,227	99·7	36·4	39·5
7	978,524	Chingleput ...	978,524	39,700	40·5	105·0	15·3	...	24,709	100·9	25·2	22·6
8	1,814,279	South Arcot ...	1,814,279	44,098	24·3	106·9	2·0	...	40,637	109·5	22·3	17·5
9	1,214,485	Trichinopoly ...	1,214,485	35,100	28·9	104·9	5·9	...	27,938	101·8	23·0	20·2
10	2,129,538	Tanjore	2,129,538	56,131	26·3	104·8	3·1	...	49,430	104·3	23·2	25·7
11	2,168,127	Madura	1,293,829	37,981	29·3	105·7	7·4	...	28,424	107·0	21·9	16·8
12	1,699,056	Tinnevelly	1,699,056	46,335	27·2	106·1	2·2	...	42,638	104·3	25·0	22·2
13	709,218	Kurnool	678,464	29,535	43·5	102·1	20·7	...	15,493	103·4	22·8	18·8
14	1,120,714	Cuddapah	1,120,714	34,057	30·3	99·1	11·9	...	20,639	100·1	18·4	16·7
15	* 1,336,017	Bellary	1,336,017	30,490	38·1	103·9	18·0	...	16,059	103·4	20·1	16·9
16		Anantapur ...		20,479		101·2			10,870	92·2		
17	1,817,253	North Arcot ...	1,817,253	52,899	29·1	104·7	8·3	...	37,946	102·3	20·8	15·1
18	1,598,970	Salem	1,598,970	57,112	35·7	103·9	15·6	...	32,255	101·3	20·1	14·1
19	1,657,144	Coimbatore ...	1,657,144	44,675	26·9	106·0	10·2	...	27,741	109·2	16·7	14·7
20	88,324	Nilgiris	88,324	1,428	16·1	107·2	...	3·0	1,690	119·7	19·1	15·3
21	959,267	South Canara ...	955,595	27,751	29·0	105·2	3·2	...	24,705	107·7	25·8	19·8
22	2,361,953	Malabar	2,361,152	63,152	26·8	107·6	4·6	...	52,354	112·7	22·2	18·6
	30,835,771	Total, Madras Presidency	28,118,178	824,042	29·3	104·6	7·5	...	615,449	106·3	21·8	18·0

* Including the Hill Tracts.

B.—VACCINATION.

(75)—*Return of vaccine operations for the past five years.*

Establishment.	Persons primarily vaccinated. Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Calendar years ended 31st December									
	1881.		1882.		1883.		1884.		1885.	
Government vaccinators * ...	10,194	9,663	9,136	8,741	16,887	16,319	12,386	12,033	9,970	9,701
Local Fund do. ...	470,605	435,696	526,329	493,415	591,352	553,890	617,475	580,624	608,729	579,261
Cantonment do. ...	5,213	4,941	3,446	3,207	3,734	3,461	3,434	3,159	2,462	2,295
Native States' do. ...	3,635	3,286	3,838	3,652	4,751	4,436	4,506	4,291	4,082	3,915
Municipalities	80,286	70,980	83,533	75,950	91,665	84,452	97,765	88,281	92,946	87,968
Private vaccinators	137	117	45	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dispensaries	9,890	8,193	10,154	8,371	12,579	10,185	21,561	17,201	22,834	18,793
Medical subordinates	9,646	5,742	10,049	7,015	9,633	6,271	8,936	5,280	7,549	4,594
Army ... European	1,916	1,382	1,987	1,357	1,940	1,158	2,640	1,737	691	597
Army ... Native	4,372	3,093	4,414	3,374	4,121	3,212	4,415	3,655	2,784	2,288
Total ...	595,894	543,093	652,931	605,125	736,662	683,384	773,118	716,261	752,047	709,412

* Work done by vaccinators employed in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam, Jeypore, Gudem and Bhadrachalam.

C.—HOSPITAL RETURNS.

(76)—*Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the dispensaries in* 1885.

	Diseases.	In-patients.		Out-patients.		Surgical operations.	
						Major.	Minor.
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	In and Out.	In and Out.
Zymotic diseases.	Small-pox	217	54	12[illegible]	11	...	...
	Fevers	3,538	91	175,092	251	...	...
	Cholera	422	244	11,722	4,084	...	...
	Other diseases	332	23	13,826	16	...	...
Constitutional diseases.	Rheumatic affections	1,614	13	89,263	10	...	...
	Syphilitic do.	2,150	51	24,643	22	...	...
	Scrofula	205	7	3,172	2	...	...
	Anæmia	948	44	12,245	28	...	...
	Leprosy	594	70	2,771	4	...	...
	Phthisis	547	136	1,654	34	...	...
	Dropsy	1,074	269	6,496	150	...	...
	Debility	2,190	277	22,165	44	...	...
	Other diseases	723	66	18,554	30	...	...
Local diseases.	Ophthalmia	1,006	1	77,804	1	...	...
	Ear diseases	39	...	87,485	...	...	...
	Goitre	2	...	343	...	...	...
	Respiratory affections	1,373	131	66,197	96	...	...
	Heart diseases	192	27	1,332	22	...	...
	Dysentery	1,724	268	29,786	80	...	...
	Diarrhœa	1,475	402	40,364	129	...	...
	Worms	107	3	100,478	1	...	...
	Liver diseases	325	34	6,392	11	...	...
	Spleen diseases	346	5	5,043	12	...	...
	Gonorrhœa, &c.	1,293	49	27,535	13	...	...
	Abscess, &c.	1,098	29	85,064	21	...	...
	Skin diseases	1,239	5	177,522	7	...	...
	Ulcers	2,477	63	185,092	14	...	...
	Labor	2,837	115	4,328	88	...	...
	Other local diseases	6,393	418	389,259	251	...	...
	Poisoning	190	10	8,456	11	...	...
	Injuries, &c.	3,894	190	80,162	74	...	...
	Total	40,564	3,095	1,854,372	5,517	4,365	55,492

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

A.—EDU

(77)—*Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars in*

Area and population.				University education.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.
1	2	3	4	5	6
139,191			Institutions — for males ...	30	4
			Institutions — for females ...	...	...
			Total ...	30	4
	Towns ... 186	Males ... 15,278,232	Scholars ... Males ...	2,688	298
	Villages ... 52,462	Females ... 15,590,272			
	Total ... 52,648	Total ... 30,868,504			
			Scholars ... Females ...	...	6
			Total ...	2,688	304

(78)—*Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction*

	Total direct expenditure on public instruction.						
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Institutions — for males ...	4,03,086	65,510	12,12,953	11,66,127	1,10,212	1,62,539	31,20,427
Institutions — for females ...	.....	.....	2,72,236	1,45,609	41,645	126	4,59,616
Total ...	4,03,086	65,510	14,85,189	13,11,736	1,51,857	1,62,665	35,80,043
2. (a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction.	14·02	2·53	26·49	11·47	5·14	6·32	65·97
(b) Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	.....	.....	6·54	64·19	8·35	4·39	83·47
(c) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	·58	.....	25·87	49·91	1·05	9·25	86·66
(d) Percentages of Total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	9·09	1·48	33·50	29·58	3·42	3·67	80·74
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in— Departmental institutions. — Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	161 12 11	118 7 6	20 15 9	6 11 5	179 3 7	134 6 3	42 8 7
Departmental institutions. — Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	0 0 8	0 0 6	1 0 7	66 0 6	4 8 2
Total cost ...	223 6 11	240 13 6	35 9 8	6 13 11	180 7 11	241 6 7	64 14 4
Local Fund schools. — Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	2 8 9	0 8 10	20 9 6	.....	1 4 3
Local Fund schools. — Cost to Local Funds ...	.....	.....	3 15 0	4 6 10	69 7 4	92 7 6	5 10 1
Total cost ...	.....	.....	14 15 6	6 1 3	91 15 3	197 7 6	9 7 11
Municipal schools ... — Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	2 10 10	0 5 0	35 1 7	.....	1 8 3
Municipal schools ... — Cost to Municipal Funds ...	46 10 11	.....	1 4 7	4 14 2	29 0 0	.....	3 5 3
Total cost ...	68 4 4	.....	17 6 7	6 12 9	64 1 7	.....	12 2 2
Aided institutions... — Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	33 9 9	.....	4 10 1	0 7 1	42 14 10	16 14 8	1 5 4
Aided institutions... — Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	1 2 11	1 5 9	.....	0 5 0	1 5 2
Total cost ...	147 9 10	.....	22 0 10	3 14 0	59 11 5	45 3 0	7 9 6
Unaided institutions ... Total cost ...	124 14 6	.....	17 13 2	2 0 5	102 4 0	18 13 2	3 11 8
All institutions ... — Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	76 4 10	118 7 6	5 2 6	0 6 8	46 13 2	77 5 8	1 15 10
All institutions ... — Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	0 7 0	.....	1 4 11	1 5 10	37 13 2	41 6 11	1 9 1
Total cost ...	172 0 7	240 13 6	22 10 9	3 11 7	108 6 3	156 4 2	8 7 6

CATION.

the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year 1885-86.

Public institutions.					Private institutions.			
School education, general.		School education, special.						Percentage of
Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand Total.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
558	13,127	43	18	13,780	33	1,363	15,176	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 28·8
197	626	12	2	837	...	1	838	1·6
755	13,753	55	20	14,617	33	1,364	16,014	30·4
52,590	316,702	1,131	1,078	374,487	666	21,887	397,040	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 17·3
14,119	44,016	291	59	58,491	14	292	58,797	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 2·5
66,709	360,718	1,422	1,137	432,978	680	22,179	455,837	9·8

in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1885-86.

Total indirect expenditure on public instruction.								Total expenditure on public instruction.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1,16,001	47,576	3,33,424	32,070	2,30,154	9,302	85,424	8,53,951	44,33,994
1,16,001	47,576	3,33,424	32,070	2,30,154	9,302	85,424	8,53,951	44,33,994
.....	3·74	20·84	1·68	5·84	·73	1·20	34·03	.....
.....	.....	9·91	·14	3·47	.....	3·01	16·53	.....
.....	.....	3·96	.....	5·43	.....	3·95	13·34	.....
2·62	1·07	7·52	·72	5·19	·21	1·93	19·26	.....

A.—EDUCATION—

(79)—*Return of colleges, schools and scholars in*

Class of institutions.	Public institutions.											
	Under public management.								Under private			
	Maintained by the department.				Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Aided by the department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University education. — Arts colleges— English	8	899	844	766	1	39	22	20	17	1,483	1,256	1,106
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—												
Law	1	141	123	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	136	125	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	18	18	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	1	9	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12	1,203	1,116	1,019	1	39	22	20	17	1,483	1,256	1,106
School education, general. — Secondary schools— For boys ... English	10	1,268	1,247	1,105	135	11,592	11,709	9,900	300	31,520	31,360	26,564
For boys ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1,568	1,450	1,106
For girls ... English	1	165	140	101	1	72	67	61	104	5,977	5,742	4,769
For girls ... Vernacular	20	1,676	1,504	1,076	3	279	227	139	58	4,685	4,416	3,407
Total ...	31	3,109	2,891	2,282	139	11,943	12,003	10,100	492	43,750	42,968	35,846
Primary schools— For boys	58	1,974	2,081	1,402	1,203	35,187	36,053	30,372	7,998	220,871	216,393	177,380
For girls	30	1,807	1,663	1,245	34	1,541	1,529	1,019	370	13,795	13,088	9,763
Total ...	88	3,781	3,744	2,647	1,237	36,728	37,582	31,391	8,368	234,666	229,481	187,143
School education, special. — Schools for special instruction— Training schools for masters ...	4	136	118	108	33	792	733	660	5	195	185	166
Do. do. for mistresses ...	2	51	46	42	1	21	21	15	9	219	290	261
Schools of art	1	176	143	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	2	123	129	124	3	61	62	61	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools.	1	167	145	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	217	200	179
Other schools	2	162	157	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12	815	738	666	37	874	816	736	20	631	675	606
Total of colleges and schools of public instruction.	143	8,908	8,489	6,614	1,414	49,584	50,423	42,247	8,897	280,530	274,380	224,701
Private institutions. — 1. Advanced teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary teaching a vernacular only or mainly— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards— For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	143	8,908	8,489	6,614	1,414	49,584	50,423	42,247	8,897	280,530	274,380	224,701

continued.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1885-86.

management. Unaided. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus. Brahmans.	Vaisiyas and Sudras.	Other Hindus.	Others.	Remarks.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23a	23b	23c	23d	23e	23f	23g	24
4	267	221	192	30	2,688	2,687	685	2,012	36	204	42	1,794	597	7	8	
...	...	...	...	1	141	...	...	...	4	3	2	99	33	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	136	...	...	...	44	23	1	24	42	1	1	6 girls.
...	...	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	5	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	9	9	...	...	...	2	...	6	1	...	...	
4	267	221	192	34	2,992	2,696	685	2,012	85	232	45	1,935	678	8	9	
76	6,732	6,532	5,564	521	51,112	45,495	4,810	46,308	2,692	5,478	3,176	19,135	19,255	1,193	183	772 girls.
7	298	297	228	37	1,866	7	...	1,866	...	55	53	192	1,551	8	7	154 girls.
6	398	370	307	112	6,612	5,023	...	3,741	2,975	2,214	...	195	1,165	47	16	510 boys.
4	479	448	394	85	7,119	...	...	7,131	5	1,985	40	1,014	3,849	198	28	28 boys.
93	7,907	7,647	6,493	755	66,709	50,525	4,810	59,046	5,672	9,732	3,269	20,536	25,820	1,446	234	
3,868	79,208	75,480	63,327	13,127	337,240	22,864	4,344	336,625	501	21,863	26,924	39,709	224,175	23,208	860	21,025 girls.
192	6,335	5,833	4,421	626	23,478	782	58	23,230	306	4,427	1,119	3,663	12,760	1,082	121	487 boys.
4,060	85,543	81,313	67,748	13,753	360,718	23,646	4,402	359,855	807	26,290	28,043	43,372	236,935	24,290	981	
1	8	8	8	43	1,131	162	8	1,096	...	237	46	378	426	44	...	
...	...	...	...	12	291	144	...	274	12	235	16	1	27	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	176	...	...	...	57	25	5	3	82	4	...	20 girls.
...	...	...	...	5	184	...	...	...	35	45	10	11	77	1	5	8 girls.
...	...	...	...	1	167	...	...	...	31	15	3	60	56	1	1	
4	78	65	57	10	295	...	...	...	55	135	13	3	62	27	...	31 girls.
1	153	140	123	3	315	...	...	...	81	9	6	74	140	1	4	
6	239	213	188	75	2,559	306	8	1,370	271	761	99	530	870	78	10	
4,163	93,956	89,394	74,621	14,617	432,978	77,173	9,905	422,283	6,835	36,955	31,456	66,373	264,303	25,822	1,234	1,025 boys in girls' schools and 22,016 girls in boys' schools.
...	...	...	...	17	351	...	289	206	...	...	351	...	...	...	...	14 girls.
...	...	...	...	16	329	...	329	...	...	...	...	306	23	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1,321	20,217	142	422	20,269	...	292	1,302	1,591	16,249	766	17	279 girls.
...	...	...	...	1	5	4	...	5	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	42	1,957	1,244	157	1,849	1	172	56	682	967	79	...	8 girls.
...	...	...	...	1,397	22,859	1,390	1,197	22,329	1	464	1,709	2,582	17,241	845	17	
4,163	93,956	89,394	74,621	16,014	455,837	78,563	11,102	444,612	6,836	37,419	33,165	68,955	281,544	26,667	1,251	1,025 boys in girls' schools; 22,317 girls in boys' schools.

A.—EDUCATION—

(80)—*Return of expenditure on public instruction in*

Public

Objects of expenditure.	Under public management.													
	Maintained by the department.							Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
University education.														
Arts colleges—														
English	1,36,564	...	...	49,690	...	2,321	1,88,575	...	...	1,027	475	...	...	1,502
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—														
Law	215	...	...	12,800	...	...	12,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	26,799	...	...	16,183	...	...	42,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	3,842	...	...	4,115	...	189	8,146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teachers' College...	1,797	...	...	...	...	...	1,797	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,68,787	...	...	82,788	...	2,510	2,54,085	...	...	1,027	475	...	...	1,502
School, education, general.														
Secondary schools—														
For boys ... English	44,467	...	...	39,483	...	1,702	85,652	61,687	28,644	4,963	1,20,759	48	63,903	2,80,004
For boys ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... English	3,209	...	...	603	...	...	3,812	16,320	...	...	276	...	643	17,239
For girls ... Vernacular	12,988	126	...	357	...	...	13,471	169	499	484	...	...	...	1,152
Total ...	60,664	126	...	40,443	...	1,702	1,02,935	78,176	29,143	5,447	1,21,035	48	64,546	2,98,395
Primary schools—														
For boys	11,870	22	...	428	...	...	12,320	18,547	1,42,137	19,576	40,664	49	2,523	2,23,496
For girls	13,258	75	14	50	...	...	13,397	1,071	3,820	3,180	...	...	202	8,273
Total ...	25,128	97	14	478	...	...	25,717	19,618	1,45,957	22,756	40,664	49	2,725	2,31,769
School, education, special.														
Schools for special instruction—														
Training schools for masters	18,174	170	...	...	...	38	18,382	15,131	48,272	1,839	...	...	139	65,381
Do. do. for mistresses ...	11,219	...	...	...	...	...	11,219	685	2,709	...	...	...	...	3,394
Schools of art	17,683	...	...	388	...	14,001	32,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	3,766	21,974	15,928	1,033	...	2,791	37,960	...	4,929	240	...	...	6,028	11,197
Engineering and surveying schools ...	25,935	...	...	3,904	...	599	30,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	37,288	...	...	...	...	813	38,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,06,533	22,144	15,928	5,325	...	18,242	1,68,172	15,816	55,910	2,079	...	...	6,167	79,972
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in														
Arts colleges	4,855	...	...	...	...	1,109	5,964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	480	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	977	...	...	...	...	108	1,085	72	10	...	...	...	...	82
Primary schools	530	...	...	...	...	...	530	...	24	...	...	...	...	24
Special schools other than training schools	11,824	...	...	...	...	1,831	13,655	...	804	...	...	...	242	1,046
Buildings	40,168	...	...	...	...	...	40,168	3,444	21,155	9,533	...	...	...	34,132
Furniture and apparatus, special grant only ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	668	...	...	...	...	...	668
Miscellaneous	6,712	...	...	...	...	44,791	51,503	6,705	...	...	...	...	...	6,705
Total ...	65,066	...	...	...	...	48,319	1,13,385	10,889	21,993	9,533	...	...	242	42,657
Total expenditure on public instruction ...	4,26,178	22,367	15,942	1,29,034	...	70,773	6,64,294	1,24,499	2,53,003	40,842	1,62,174	97	73,680	6,54,295
Private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total including private institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

continued.

the Madras Presidency for the official year 1885-86.

institutions.																
Under private management.											Total expenditure from					Grand Total.
Aided by the department or by Local Fund or by Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
42,216	...	...	60,278	1,550	81,361	1,85,405	9,705	...	17,899	27,604	1,78,780	...	1,027	1,20,148	1,03,131	4,03,086
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 215	...	...	12,800	...	12,585
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,799	...	...	16,183	...	42,982
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,842	...	...	4,115	189	8,146
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,797	...	...	...	...	1,797
42,216	...	...	60,278	1,550	81,361	1,85,405	9,705	...	17,899	27,604	2,11,003	...	1,027	1,53,246	1,03,320	4,68,596
1,11,960	8,386	39,035	3,99,564	24,487	1,29,130	7,12,562	86,185	484	41,598	1,28,267	2,18,114	37,030	43,998	6,45,991	2,61,352	12,06,485
2,329	2,404	...	1,561	10	164	6,468	...	...	...	...	2,329	2,404	...	1,561	174	6,468
61,992	...	399	33,380	21,718	55,326	1,72,815	402	1,040	1,436	2,878	81,521	...	399	34,661	80,163	1,96,744
22,568	...	539	3,096	9,019	20,499	55,721	...	4,387	761	5,148	35,725	625	1,023	3,453	34,666	75,492
1,98,849	10,790	39,973	4,37,601	55,234	2,05,119	9,47,566	86,587	5,911	43,795	1,36,293	3,37,689	40,059	45,420	6,85,666	3,76,355	14,85,189
64,899	2,47,016	62,864	2,72,469	8,349	1,37,607	7,93,204	97,828	2,795	36,484	1,37,107	95,316	3,89,175	82,440	4,11,389	1,87,807	11,66,127
36,642	283	1,982	5,548	11,005	40,948	96,408	1,104	1,780	24,647	27,531	50,971	4,178	5,176	6,702	78,582	1,45,609
1,01,541	2,47,299	64,846	2,78,017	19,354	1,78,555	8,89,612	98,932	4,575	61,131	1,64,638	1,46,287	3,93,353	87,616	4,18,091	2,66,389	13,11,736
8,407	...	...	...	4,895	12,329	25,631	...	...	818	818	41,712	48,442	1,839	...	18,219	1,10,212
11,983	...	...	...	3,657	11,392	27,032	...	...	...	...	23,887	2,709	...	...	15,049	41,645
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,683	...	...	388	14,001	32,072
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 3,766	26,903	16,168	1,033	8,819	49,157
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,935	...	...	3,904	599	30,438
3,383	...	62	212	2,026	3,355	9,038	2	477	3,086	3,565	3,383	...	62	214	8,944	12,603
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	...	39	294	37,288	...	...	255	852	38,395
23,773	...	62	212	10,578	27,076	61,701	257	477	3,943	4,677	1,46,122	78,054	18,069	5,794	66,483	3,14,522
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,29,294	— 13,293	1,16,001
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,576	...	...	...	...	47,576
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,65,731	60,738	6,955	...	...	3,33,424
3,160	...	...	...	1,503	1,967	6,630	...	...	...	...	8,015	...	...	...	4,579	12,594
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	480
48	...	...	...	270	2,199	2,517	...	...	57	57	1,097	10	...	...	2,634	3,741
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530	24	...	...	...	554
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,824	804	...	...	2,073	14,701
30,885	125	...	...	22,252	1,01,770	1,55,032	...	50	772	822	74,497	21,280	9,533	...	1,24,844	2,30,154
8,634	...	...	...	...	...	8,634	...	...	...	...	9,302	...	...	...	...	9,302
1,856	886	...	...	...	...	2,742	...	...	...	...	15,273	18,419	6,941	...	44,791	85,424
44,583	1,011	...	...	24,025	1,05,936	1,75,555	...	50	829	879	4,33,845	1,01,275	23,429	1,29,294	1,66,108	8,53,951
4,10,962	2,59,100	1,04,881	7,76,108	1,10,741	5,98,047	22,59,839	1,95,481	11,013	1,27,597	3,34,091	12,74,946	6,12,741	1,75,561	13,92,091	9,78,655	44,33,994
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,245	18,066	55,311
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,29,336	9,96,721	44,89,305

A.—EDUCATION—

(81)—*Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for the general*

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation examination. 1			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage. 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools—										
For boys ...	Departmental ...	English	10	1,268	519	...	519	555	...	555
	Local Fund ...	English	105	7,318	83	...	83	2,823	5	2,828
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal Fund ...	English	29	3,982	410	...	410	2,151	...	2,151
	Lawrence Asylum.	English	1	292	...	...	...	118	...	118
	Aided	English	300	31,520	3,493	6	3,499	13,339	55	13,394
		Vernacular	30	1,568	...	...	...	231	2	233
	Unaided	English	76	6,732	1,478	...	1,478	2,721	2	2,723
		Vernacular	7	298	...	...	...	33	...	33
		Total ...	558	52,978	5,983	6	5,989	21,971	64	22,035
For girls ...	Departmental ...	English	1	165	...	...	...	...	29	29
		Vernacular	20	1,676	...	...	...	...	70	70
	Local Fund ...	Vernacular	1	112	...	...	...	...	9	9
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	2	167	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Lawrence Asylum.	English	1	72	...	...	...	...	22	22
	Aided	English	104	5,977	...	95	95	23	1,051	1,074
		Vernacular	58	4,685	...	...	...	...	469	469
	Unaided	English	6	398	...	...	...	...	82	82
		Vernacular	4	479	...	...	...	...	67	67
		Total ...	197	13,731	...	95	95	23	1,801	1,824
		Total of Secondary schools ...	755	66,709	5,983	101	6,084	21,994	1,865	23,859
Primary schools—										
For boys ...	Departmental ...	... ...	58	1,974	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...	... ...	1,131	31,747	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	... ...	72	3,440	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	... ...	7,998	220,871	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	... ...	3,868	79,208	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	13,127	337,240	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ...	Departmental ...	... ...	30	1,807	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...	... ...	19	604	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	... ...	15	937	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	... ...	370	13,795	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	... ...	192	6,335	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	626	23,478	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Primary schools ...	13,753	360,718	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total ...	14,508	427,427	5,983	101	6,084	21,994	1,865	23,859

(82)—*Return showing the results of prescribed examinations*

Nature of examinations.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arts colleges—									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14
2. Bachelor of Arts	5	4	1	10	245	201	2	26	474
3. First Arts	17	17	5	39	578	576	156	44	1,354
Colleges for professional training—									
Law—									
1. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
2. Bachelor of Law	2	...	...	2	72	...	...	...	72
Medicine—									
1. M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M.B. and C.M.	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4
3. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	14
4. First M.B. and C.M.	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9
5. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	84	...	...	...	84
Engineering—									
B.C.E.	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8
Schools of general education—									
Matriculation... Boys	39	82	46	167	884	2,251	1,168	1,502	5,791
Matriculation... Girls									14
Middle School Examination. Boys	88	156	51	295	1,623	3,655	1,226	1,022	7,526
Middle School Examination. Girls	1	33	18	52	1	148	79	45	273
Schools of special instruction—									
1. Training school examination for masters. Upper	...	3	...	3	...	38	...	...	38
1. Training school examination for masters. Lower	39	4	1	44	743	82	8	...	833
2. Training school examination for mistresses. Upper	1	6	...	7	3	47	...	...	50
2. Training school examination for mistresses. Lower	3	8	...	11	19	129	...	...	148
3. Medical examination. English	5	...	...	5	70	...	...	6	76
4. Examination in engineering	1	...	...	1	51	...	...	...	51
5. Examination in surveying	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12

continued.

education in the Madras Presidency at the end of the official year 1885-86.

Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
89	...	89	91	...	91	14	...	14	1,268	...	1,268
1,403	5	1,408	2,623	116	2,739	190	70	260	7,122	196	7,318
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
607	2	609	788	8	796	9	7	16	3,965	17	3,982
24	...	24	133	...	133	17	...	17	292	...	292
4,322	56	4,378	9,205	372	9,577	617	55	672	30,976	544	31,520
227	6	233	821	105	926	135	41	176	1,414	154	1,568
833	1	834	1,541	12	1,553	144	...	144	6,717	15	6,732
40	...	40	206	...	206	19	...	19	298	...	298
7,545	70	7,615	15,408	613	16,021	1,145	173	1,318	52,052	926	52,978
...	19	19	18	99	117	...	...	...	18	147	165
...	74	74	...	1,137	1,137	...	395	395	...	1,676	1,676
...	4	4	...	49	49	...	50	50	...	112	112
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	...	138	138	...	25	25	...	167	167
...	17	17	...	29	29	...	4	4	...	72	72
29	686	715	401	3,224	3,625	39	429	468	492	5,485	5,977
...	446	446	13	2,912	2,925	15	830	845	28	4,657	4,685
...	52	52	...	178	178	...	86	86	...	398	398
...	69	69	...	333	333	...	10	10	...	479	479
29	1,369	1,398	432	8,099	8,531	54	1,829	1,883	538	13,193	13,731
7,574	1,439	9,013	15,840	8,712	24,552	1,199	2,002	3,201	52,590	14,119	66,709
187	...	187	1,560	99	1,659	121	7	128	1,868	106	1,974
3,130	113	3,243	21,323	2,829	24,152	3,339	1,013	4,352	27,792	3,955	31,747
334	...	334	2,662	73	2,735	365	6	371	3,361	79	3,440
13,449	334	13,783	161,070	9,457	170,527	33,436	3,125	36,561	207,955	12,916	220,871
1,608	31	1,639	58,729	2,766	61,495	14,902	1,172	16,074	75,239	3,969	79,208
18,708	478	19,186	245,344	15,224	260,568	52,163	5,323	57,486	316,215	21,025	337,240
...	62	62	...	1,318	1,318	...	427	427	...	1,807	1,807
...	18	18	...	404	404	...	182	182	...	604	604
...	6	6	...	557	557	...	374	374	...	937	937
30	657	687	332	9,527	9,859	66	3,183	3,249	428	13,367	13,795
5	217	222	44	4,130	4,174	10	1,929	1,939	59	6,276	6,335
35	960	995	376	15,936	16,312	76	6,095	6,171	487	22,991	23,478
18,743	1,438	20,181	245,720	31,160	276,880	52,239	11,418	63,657	316,702	44,016	360,718
26,317	2,877	29,194	261,560	39,872	301,432	53,438	13,420	66,858	369,292	58,135	427,427

in the Madras Presidency during the official year 1885-86.

Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.				Remarks.
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus and others.	Muhammadans.	
11	12	13	14	15	16*a*	16*b*	16*c*	16*d*	
...	...	...	8	8	Information not available.				
87	71	...	5	163	1	11	147	4	
211	182	59	4	456	8	30	413	5	
...	...	...	2	2	Information not available.				
36	...	...	...	36					
...	...	...	...	...					
4	...	...	...	4					
14	...	...	...	14					
8	...	...	...	8					
47	...	...	...	47					
3	...	...	...	3					
434	850	359	252	1,888	65	156	1,643	31	
611	1,252	340	333	7					
...	47	12	8	* 2,536					
				* 67					
...	15	...	...	* 15	* 147	290	2,135	68	
399	63	5	...	467					
2	20	...	...	* 22	Information not available.				
11	89	...	...	100					
64	...	...	5	69					
49	...	...	...	49					
11	...	...	...	11					

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(83)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1885-86.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on public instruction.															Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction.			
	In institutions maintained by Local Fund Boards.											In institutions maintained by			Total Local Fund expenditure on public instruction.	In institutions maintained by Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
Arts Colleges—English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	39	22	20
School, education, general. — Secondary schools— For boys — English	105	7,318	7,322	6,185	18,841	28,644	...	62,368	...	447	1,10,300	...	...	8,386	37,030	29	3,982	4,085	3,431
For boys — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,404	2,404	...	...	...	...
For girls — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls — Vernacular	1	112	79	60	...	499	...	...	...	...	499	126	...	...	625	2	167	148	79
Total	106	7,430	7,401	6,245	18,841	29,143	...	62,368	...	447	1,10,799	126	...	10,790	40,059	31	4,149	4,233	3,510
Primary schools— For boys	1,131	31,747	32,351	27,292	17,959	1,42,137	236	33,626	...	2,267	1,96,225	22	...	2,47,016	3,89,175	72	3,440	3,702	3,080
For girls	19	604	623	471	214	3,820	...	...	...	202	4,236	75	...	283	4,178	15	937	906	548
Total	1,150	32,351	32,974	27,763	18,173	1,45,957	236	33,626	...	2,469	2,00,461	97	...	2,47,299	3,93,353	87	4,377	4,608	3,628
School education, special. — Schools for special instruction— Training schools for masters	32	772	713	644	14,429	48,272	1,259	...	...	139	64,099	170	...	...	48,442	1	20	20	16
Do. do. for mistresses	1	21	21	15	685	2,709	...	...	...	...	3,394	...	...	...	2,709	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	3	61	62	61	...	5,733	240	...	...	6,270	12,243	21,974	...	...	27,707	...	...	...	...
Total	36	854	796	720	15,114	56,714	1,499	...	...	6,409	79,736	22,144	...	...	78,858	1	20	20	16
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,738	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in — Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	21,155	...	...	...	...	21,155	...	...	1,011	22,166	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,533	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	21,189	...	...	...	...	21,189	...	...	1,011	1,00,471	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	1,292	40,635	41,171	34,728	52,128	2,53,003	1,735	95,994	...	9,325	4,12,185	22,367	...	2,59,100	6,12,741	120	8,585	8,883	7,174

A.—EDUCATION—*continued.*

(83)—*Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1885-86—continued.

Objects of expenditure.	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on public instruction—*continued.*											Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	Remarks.
	In institutions maintained by Municipal Boards—*contd.*							In institutions maintained by			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.		
	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.			
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Arts Colleges—English	...	1,027	...	475	...	...	1,502	...	...	...	1,027	1,027	
School education, general. — Secondary schools— For boys ... English	11,166	4,963	...	56,504	...	407	73,040	...	...	39,035	43,998	81,028	
For boys ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,404	
For girls ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399	399	399	
For girls ... Vernacular	169	484	...	...	...	...	653	...	...	539	1,023	1,648	
Total ...	11,335	5,447	...	56,504	...	407	73,693	...	...	39,973	45,420	85,479	
Primary schools— For boys	588	19,340	...	7,038	49	256	27,271	...	236	62,864	82,440	4,71,615	
For girls	857	3,180	...	...	...	...	4,037	14	...	1,982	5,176	9,354	
Total ...	1,445	22,520	...	7,038	49	256	31,308	14	236	64,846	87,616	4,80,969	
School education, special. — Schools for special instruction— Training schools for masters	702	580	...	...	...	...	1,282	...	1259	...	1,839	50,281	
Do. do. for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,709	
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,928	240	...	16,168	43,875	
Total ...	702	580	...	...	...	...	1,282	15,928	1,499	...	18,007	96,865	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,955	67,693	
Scholarships held in Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Scholarships held in Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	
Buildings	...	9,533	...	...	...	...	9,533	...	...	...	9,533	31,699	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	6,941	24,474	
Total ...	...	9,533	...	...	...	...	9,533	...	...	62	23,429	1,23,900	
Grand Total ...	13,482	39,107	...	64,017	49	663	1,17,318	15,942	1,735	1,04,881	1,75,499	7,88,240	

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

(84)—*Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1885-86.

Name.	Object.	Income					Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	From other sources.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.						
Russellkonda Literary Society.	Improvement of Society.	...	...	150	...	150	14	...	...	14	Not registered.	1883.
Berhampore Association and Reading Room.	Literary, political and social advancement.	...	...	276	...	276	43	...	...	43	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1880.
Berhampore College Club ...	Literary improvement and exercise of athletic sports.	...	...	50	...	50	5	...	10	15	Do. ...	July 1885.
Berhampore Utkola Sadvishaya Sadhini.	Mutual literary improvement and welfare of the Uriya public.	...	...	60	...	60	10	...	15	25	Do. ...	28th Sept. 1884.
Parlakimedi Reading Club...	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	144	...	144	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Nov. 1882.
Chicacole Newspaper Club ..	Do. do. ...	...	...	100	...	100	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Jan. 1884.
Vizianagrum Vidyabhivardhani Sabha.	To discuss political, social and literary subjects.	...	120	130	...	250	36	...	...	36	Do. ...	1883.
Bimlipatam Hindu Debating Union.	To impart religious, moral and political instruction.	...	75	283	...	358	47	...	...	47	Do. ...	20th Aug. 1882.
Palkonda Anglo-Hindu Reading Room.	Improvement of education and civilization.	...	...	157	...	157	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	March 1882.
Gajapathinagaram Hindu Association and Reading Room.	Improvement of the social position of the town people.	...	...	57	...	57	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1884.
Narsapur Reading Room ...	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	120	...	120	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	1880.
Narsapur Agri-Horticultural Society.	Experimenting the cultivation of different sorts of plants, especially exotic.	...	...	100	...	100	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Jan. 1886.
Masulipatam (Khojjilipet) Reading Club.	To improve the moral, social and intellectual condition.	...	...	55	...	55	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	4th Feb. 1885.
Guntur Free Reading and Book Room.	For the spread of religious, moral, literary and scientific intelligence.	...	384	...	...	384	10	3	25	38	Do. ...	1879.
Guntur Newspaper Club ...	For the diffusion of knowledge.	...	...	98	...	98	5	...	...	5	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1885.
Vinukonda Hindu Association	To improve social and moral condition.	...	...	36	...	36	5	...	...	5	Do. ...	1st Oct. 1883.
Narsaraopet do. ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	39	...	30	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	Jan. 1885.
Dachepalle do. ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	32	...	32	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Closed Dec. 1885.
Bellary Cowl Bazaar Reading Room.	Newspaper library ...	...	...	120	...	120	9	...	...	9	Registered.	1872.
Bellary European Club ...	Newspaper club and recreation sports.	...	...	3,500	...	3,500	14	8	...	22	Not registered.	Sept. 1878.
Bellary Native Club	Newspaper discussion, sports, &c.	...	...	1,500	...	1,500	22	...	1	23	Do. ...	May 1884.
Brucepeta Reading Room ...	Newspaper and discussion.	...	...	20	...	20	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	Feb. 1886.
Bellary Collector's Office Reading Room.	Newspaper and sports.	...	...	240	...	240	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	Jan. 1884.
Bellary Star of Hope Lodge.	To read, recite and teach temperance.	...	...	76	...	76	2	...	18	20	Do. ...	1881.
Bellary Municipal School Students' Association.	Discussion, &c., for mutual improvement.	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	20	20	Do. ...	1886.
Hospet Reading Room ...	Mutual improvement	...	...	385	...	385	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	1st June 1880.
Harpanahalli Literary Society	General do. ...	...	...	63	...	63	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1st Oct. 1881.
Anantapur Union	Social, moral, mental and physical improvement of the members.	...	...	138	...	138	52	...	...	52	Do. ...	1883.
Gooty Literary Society ...	Mutual improvement and newspaper reading.	...	...	84	...	84	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	Dec. 1882.
Gooty Theosophical Society.	Study of scientific and philosophic books.	...	...	120	...	120	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	Dec. 1883.
Tadpatri Socialist	Newspaper reading ...	...	...	84	...	84	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Jan. 1882.
Penukonda Newspaper Club.	Literary	...	...	120	...	120	15	...	...	15	Do. ...	1st Sept. 1884.
Cuddapah Literary Association.	Literary and scientific ...	...	...	495	...	495	71	...	...	71	Do. ...	1882.
Jammalamadugu Reading Room.	To improve general knowledge by reading different newspapers and periodicals published in and out of India.	...	...	86	...	86	5	...	...	5	Registered.	1881.
Cuddapah Discussion Club ...	To improve the public morality by delivery of lectures and establishing a library.	...	...	14	...	14	11	...	...	11	Not registered.	4th Oct. 1885.
Proddutur Reading Club ...	Mutual improvement literary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1st Aug. 1884.
Madanapalle American Mission Free Reading Room.	Literary and religious ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,620	...	1,654	9,274	Do. ...	1870.
Madanapalle Reading Club...	Reading newspapers ...	...	...	60	...	60	1,500	...	...	1,500	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1885.
Madanapalle Students' Union	Literary	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	32	36	Do. ...	14th Mar. 1886.
Pattikonda Literary Society.	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	25	...	25	7	...	...	7	Do. ...	1882.
Kurnool Hindu and Muhammadan Association.	Intellectual and social improvement, reading and recreation.	...	...	53	...	53	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Nov. 1885.
Nandyal Reading Room ...	Mutual, moral and physical improvement.	...	190	161	...	351	22	...	...	22	Do. ...	Feb. 1885.
Madras School Book and Vernacular Literature Society.	To provide cheap and good books and to encourage vernacular literature.	1,862	...	6,967	...	8,829	20	2	...	22	Do. ...	1820.
Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.	A literary society to which is attached a lending library.	...	...	5,732	...	5,732	177	11	...	188	Do. ...	1817.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(84)—*Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1885-86—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income					Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	From other sources.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.						
Madras Religious Tract and Book Society.	Circulation of religious tracts and books in English and the Native languages.	...	17,683	1,404	...	19,087	...	...	...	...	Not registered	1818.
Madras Branch Christian Vernacular Education Society.	To train teachers for vernacular schools and to supply school books.	3,255	39,994	441	...	43,690	...	...	...	...	Do. ...	1858.
Muhammadan Public Library.	Benefit of the general public.	35	20	13	...	68	52	...	...	52	Do. ...	1850.
Cuddalore Club	Intellectual improvement and the recreation of members.	...	...	440	...	440	27	...	...	27	Do. ...	1st Mar. 1884.
Cuddalore Reading Club ...	To diffuse knowledge and improve literature.	...	...	60	...	60	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	1864.
Tirupapuliyur Reading Room.	To keep the members informed of the news, political and social.	...	...	50	...	50	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	1880.
Villupuram Literary Society.	Encouragement of education, social reform, discussion of literary and scientific subjects.	...	1	60	...	61	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1882.
Villupuram Educational Association	Do. do. ...	...	...	20	...	20	8	...	8	16	Do. ...	20th Nov. 1885.
Tirukoilur Literary Society.	Literary improvement, reading newspapers and delivering lectures on subjects other than religious.	...	...	183	...	183	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	11th Sept. 1883.
Cuddalore Old Town Railway Reading Room.	Mental improvement ...	...	...	180	...	180	...	...	...	25	Do. ...	1884.
Bandipalayam Sudesa Vardamani Suguna Sambashana Sabha.	To improve Tamil knowledge both in science and literature.	...	...	7	...	7	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	13th Dec. 1885.
Bandipalayam Bala Satguna Sambashana Sabha.	Do. do. ...	...	...	2	...	2	14	...	...	14	Do. ...	16th Jan. 1886.
Tindivanam Reading Room...	Do. do. ...	...	...	60	...	60	6	...	...	6	Do. ...	.....
Tirupati Literary Society ...	Subscribing for newspapers and meeting and debating on learning and social and political questions.	...	66	138	...	204	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	April 1885.
Chittoor Native Association...	Mental, moral, and social culture of its members by sending for periodicals, opening a library of literary and scientific works, and delivering periodical addresses on popular subjects.	...	...	300	...	300	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	18th Nov. 1883.
Arni Reading Room	Social improvement ...	...	...	111	...	111	33	...	...	33	Do. ...	1st Dec. 1883.
Wandiwash Reading Room ...	Do. ...	...	43	30	...	73	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	17th Jan. 1886.
Arcot Ripon Reading Room ...	Do. ...	...	...	10	...	10	24	...	...	24	Do. ...	Jan. 1884.
Vellore Hindu Reading Room.	Mental and moral improvement.	...	...	108	...	108	42	...	...	42	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1884.
Gudiyatam Literary Society.	Do. do. ...	...	...	75	...	75	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	21st Oct. 1884.
Palmaner Literary Association.	Social and moral improvement.	...	...	96	...	96	11	...	...	11	Do. ...	Jan. 1884.
Arkonam Railway Reading Room.	For mental culture and improvement by supplying newspapers, periodicals, &c.	...	...	264	...	264	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	Feb. 1886.
Wallajapet Reading Room ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	8	...	8	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	Mar. 1886.
Kaveripak Vidvatsekara Sabha.	Do. do. ...	...	164	25	...	189	50	...	...	50	Do. ...	26th Sept. 1883.
Kaveripak Akilajanamanoranjana Sabha.	Do. do. ...	...	2	34	...	36	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	12th Feb. 1886.
Salem Literary Society ...	Intellectual, social, and general advancement of the community of Salem.	...	...	438	...	438	48	...	9	57	Do. ...	Has been in existence for upwards of 35 years, but records are preserved from 1863.
Salem Hindu Reading Room.	For the diffusion of useful knowledge.	...	...	180	...	180	72	...	...	72	Do. ...	4th July 1875.
Tirupatur Reading Room ...	For the study of Indian and English newspapers, periodicals, journals, &c., and for occasional essays, lectures and debate and for the purpose of mutual improvement in general.	...	...	252	...	252	39	...	...	39	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1878.
Rasipur Reading Room ...	Intellectual and social improvement of the people.	...	...	96	...	96	10	...	2	12	Do. ...	1883.
Tiruchengod Lord Ripon's Excelsior's Institute.	Improvement	...	...	15	...	15	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1882.
Athur Reading Club	Do.	...	6	140	...	146	13	...	...	13	Do. ..	1881.
Hosur Reading Room ...	Literary improvement ...	...	...	156	...	156	21	...	...	21	Do. ...	1873.
S.P.G. Religious Reading Room.	Moral and religious improvement.	...	80	...	...	80	40	2	20	62	Do. ...	1885.
Kaveripatam Reading Room.	Literary improvement ...	...	...	48	...	48	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1885.
Krishnagiri Sathya Marga Samaj.	Social and moral improvement.	...	...	100	...	100	23	...	...	23	Do. ...	1881.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(84)—*Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1885-86—continued.

Name.	Object.	Income					Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	From other sources.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.						
London Mission Free Reading Room.	Literary improvement and promotion of Christian knowledge.	...	50	...	...	50	25	...	8	33	Not registered	1862.
Reading Room and Library Remount Depot.	Literary improvement ...	...	...	84	...	84	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1st Sept. 1882.
Mannargudi Law Club ...	To give oral lectures on legal subjects, both for acquiring facility of speech and knowledge of law.	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	Do. ...	16th June. 1885.
Mannargudi Reading Room attached to the Wesleyan Mission High School.	Literary, social, and political improvement of the public.	...	...	29	...	29	9	...	2	11	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1886.
Tranquebar Reading Room and Library.	Diffusion of knowledge ...	...	...	276	...	276	22	1	...	23	Do. ...	1st Nov. 1879.
Negapatam Reading Room and Library Association.	Newspaper reading and mutual improvement.	...	...	31	...	31	27	...	...	27	Do. ...	Dec. 1871.
Tiruvalur Reading Room ...	Literary, social, and moral improvement of the members.	...	...	200	...	200	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1883.
Tiruturaipundi Reading Room.	Do. do. ...	...	...	100	...	100	25	...	...	25	Do. ...	Jan. 1882.
Mannargudi Reading Room...	Political, social, and intellectual improvement of the members and of the people of the town. Circulation of newspapers.	...	...	94	...	94	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	5th Feb. 1885.
Mannargudi Home Club ...	Mental, moral and mutual improvement of the members by the reading of essays.	...	3	8	...	11	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	12th May 1885.
Mannargudi Sanmarga Saba.	To improve the moral tone of the rising generation by setting to them good examples of morality and useful knowledge. To practise universal brotherhood. To acquire some knowledge by constant conversation and lectures.	...	45	12	...	57	30	...	...	30	Do. ...	26th Dec. 1885.
Periyakulam Literary Club ...	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	59	...	59	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	8th July 1882.
Coimbatore Literary Institute	Promotion of intellectual, moral, and social improvement.	...	...	248	...	248	46	...	...	46	Do. ...	Dec. 1881.
Coimbatore Students' Literary Association and Debating Club.	Improvement of moral and intellectual status of the members.	...	55	72	...	127	42	...	...	42	Do. ...	26th July 1884.
Coimbatore Dharmarakshana Sabha.	Mutual improvement of the members.	...	...	68	...	68	40	...	...	40	Do. ...	11th Nov. 1883.
Erode Reading Room ...	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	254	...	254	68	1	...	69	Do. ...	1880.
Gopichettipalayam Jananukula abhivirthi Sabha.	To promote the welfare of the public.	...	5	8	...	13	30	...	10	40	Do. ...	Jan. 1886.
Karur Literary Society ...	Newspaper reading ...	...	...	97	...	97	26	...	...	26	Do. ...	Sept. 1882.
Dharapuram Reading Room.	Do. do. ...	...	...	40	...	40	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	Feb. 1885.
Udamalpet Ripon Memorial Society.	Intellectual, social, and moral advancement and newspaper reading.	...	...	133	...	133	35	...	...	35	Do. ...	Feb. 1884.
Tiruvangad Reading Club ...	To meet together and read newspapers.	...	...	240	...	240	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	1885.
Tellicherry Catholic Reading Association.	Mutual improvement of the members.	...	...	144	...	144	12	...	...	12	Do. ...	Jan. 1884.
Brennen High School Reading Room.	Do. do. ...	...	...	15	...	15	10	...	...	10	Do. ...	Jan. 1886.
Nilgiri Library	The maintenance of library, reading and lecture room, writing room and museum.	...	...	6,862	...	6,862	...	...	...	Average number of subscribers per month is 135.	Registered under Act No. XXI of 1860 of the Government of India.	1859.
Trichinopoly Town Hall Reading Room.	Physical, intellectual, social, &c., improvement.	...	...	184	...	184	29	...	...	29	Not registered	May 1882.
Srirangam Club	Do. do. ...	...	...	421	...	421	43	...	...	43	Do. ...	16th Oct 1881.
Kulitalai Reading Club ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	15	...	15	20	...	...	20	Do. ...	1st Feb. 1886.
Palghat Reading Club ...	The supply of periodicals and light literature to members.	...	...	243	...	243	13	...	...	13	Do. ...	1869.
Palghat Literary Society ...	Mutual improvement ...	...	...	204	...	204	19	...	...	19	Do. ...	1882.
Chidambaram Reading Room.	For supply of newspapers and for mental improvement.	...	...	115	...	115	16	...	...	16	Do. ...	1883.
Vriddhachalam Reading Room.	Do. do. ...	...	...	53	...	53	8	...	...	8	Do. ...	1881.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(85)—*The Press, for the year* 1885-86.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES.		
Mount Road, No. 158 ...	Addison Press	A. E. Stephenson ...	.....	Educational Record, English and Telugu.
Appaya Mettu Street (back of Memorial Hall) No. 16.	Albinion Press ...	S. J. Chowryappah ...	Madras Templar ...	Quarterly Journal, Tamil and Telugu; Bible Banner, Tamil and Telugu.
Mint Street, No. 328 ...	American Press ...	P. M. Sivaraju Moodelly.	The Madras Hindu Janabooshani.	.....
Errabauloo Chetty Street, No. 26.	Asiatic Press	F. Highland	Vetty Codyone or Madras Standard Bearer.	.....
Teroomalay Lane, Peddu Naickspettah, No. 1.	Central Press	Ammooyeammal ...	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 24.	Champion Press ...	C. Mausilamoney Moodelly.	The Law Times ...	.....
Church Street, Vepery, No. 18.	Christian Knowledge Society's Press.	W. Relton	.....	The Progress, English; "Janavinodhini," Tamil and Telugu.
Popham's Broadway, Nos. 154 and 155.	Empress of India Press.	A. Shunmoogappa Chetty.	The Fellow Worker, the Hindu Reformer, English & Telugu.	.....
Mint Street, No. 1	Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association Press.	W. G. Monisse	Eastern Guardian ...	.....
Vepery High Road, No. 39.	Eurasian Industrial Press.	W. Thomas	.....	.....
McLean Street, Black Town, No. 10.	Examiner Press ...	T. Mayer	Niti Durpana, Telugu.	The Madras Catholic Directory.
Popham's Broadway, No. 161.	Excelsior Press ...	T. Strinivassiah ...	Uddadoni or War Cry, Tamil.	.....
Vepery High Road, No. 24.	Foster Press	M. Suriah Sastri ...	.....	Journals Jatuka and Sanhita, English.
Blacker's Street, Mount Road, No. 4.	Guardian Press ...	C. Kistnasawmy Naidoo	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 165 ...	Higginbotham Press ...	J. J. Higginbotham ...	.....	.....
Royapet High Road, No. 9.	Hindu Press	R. Narasinga Row, B.A.	Andraprakasika, Telugu.	.....
Mint Street, No. 399 ...	Hindu Royal Press ...	C. Soobroya Moodelly...	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 147.	Imperial Press	Raja Manickummal ...	.....	.....
Pathalavignasuren Covil Street, Rayapuram, No. 107.	Indian Press	I. Appadoray Pillay ...	Vadanta Nirnaya Pattrica, Tamil.	.....
Popham's Broadway, Nos. 20 and 163.	Irish Press	V. J. Manicka Valoo Moodelly.	.....	.....
Linga Chetty Street, Moothealpet, No. 18.	Law Press	C. Annadoray Iyer ...	.....	.....
Mount Road, No. 166 ...	Lawrence Asylum Press.	*Quasi*-Government ...	.....	Quarterly Army List, Monthly Army List, Quarterly Medical List, Monthly Civil List, Quarterly Civil List, Christian College Magazine, Church Mission Record, Veterinary Journal, Railway Guide, Almanac, &c.
Vepery High Road, No. 44.	Lithographic Press ...	David Ross	.....	.....
Lafond Street, Chintadripet, No. 1.	Do. ...	G. Paczensky and Son.	.....	.....
Vencatachella Moodelly Street, Triplicane, No. 36.	Do. (Victoria Press).	P. Valoo Moodelly ...	.....	.....
Second Line Beach, No. 6.	Madras Mail Press ...	Messrs. Lawson and Cornish.	The Madras Mail, the Madras Weekly Mail.	Chamber of Commerce Annual Report, &c.
Thumboo Chetty Street, Moothealpet, No. 316.	Madras Ripon Press ...	C. Sadayandy Chetty ...	"Suguna Bothani," Tamil.	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 167.	Madras Times Press ...	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.	The Madras Times ...	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(85)—*The Press, for the year* 1885-86—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*				
Thumboo Chetty Street, Moothealpet, No. 39.	Memorial Press ...	M. Veerasawmy Chetty.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 159.	Minerva Press	C. Audinarraina Iyer and T. Vuradarajalu Chetty.	.....	.....
Wallajah Road, Triplicane.	Muslim Press	Madar Khan	The Muslim Herald...	Tamil and Telugu Almanacs.
Mount Road, No. 100 ...	National Press	G. Subramania Iyer ...	The Hindu, English Swadesa Mitron, Tamil.	.....
McLean Street, Peddoonaickpet, No. 5.	Patriot Press	M. Gooroovappa Chetty.	Vigadathoothan, Tamil.	The Examiner.
Mint Street, No. 356 ...	People's Friend Press...	D. Narasiah	The People's Friend.	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 1-149.	Presidency Press ...	R. Kithariyammal ...	Hindu Sumitron, Tamil.	.....
Phillip's Street, Peddoonaickpet.	Price Current Press ...	J. L. Pereira	Madras Standard ...	.....
Annapillay Street, Peddoonaickpet,	Scottish Press	Messrs. Graves, Cookson, & Co.	The Theosophist ...	.....
Malayappen Street, Moothealpet, No. 22.	Star Press	T. Kithariyammal ...	.....	.....
Mount Road, Nos. 6, 7, & 8.	Vest and Company Printing Press.	Messrs. Vest and Co. ...	.....	Indian Jurist, Friendly Visitor.
Popham's Broadway, No. 27.	Viceroy Press	Iyaloo Naidoo ...	.....	.....
NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES.				
Trivettoor High Road, No. 323.	Audi Saraswathi Nelayam Press.	Vavilla Ramasawmy Sastrulu.	.....	.....
Comarappa Maistry Street, Peddoonaickpet, No. 9.	Audividdia Velasem Press.	G. Audinarraina Chetty.	.....	.....
Narraina Moodelly Street, Peddoonaickpet, No. 6.	Audi Kalanidhi Press...	P. Somiah	The Thinker, English; Thathuvavevaseni, Tamil.	.....
Nullanna Moodelly Street, Peddoonaickpet, No. 10.	Arulpragasa Press ...	A. Annamalay Moodelly.	.....	.....
Popham's Broadway, No. 151.	Ashtalutchmee Velasem Press.	P. Comaraguru Moodelly.	Sri Sudesabimani, Tamil.	.....
Paupier Street, Choolay, No. 25.	Dravida Ruthnagaram Press.	T. Govinda Charry ...	.....	.....
Munnady Street, Moothealpet, No. 79.	Dravida Vurthamani Press.	P. Vasoothava Moodellyar.	Dravida Vurthamani, Tamil.	.....
Moothoo Gramani Street, Periamettoo, No. 2.	Deenary Velakka Press.	Valay Abbul Khadir Saib.	.....	.....
Paupier Lane, Choolay, No. 103.	Elukkana Kalangium Press.	C. Cundasawmy Moodelly.	.....	.....
Kistnama Naick Agraharam's Street, Peddoonaickpet, No. 35.	Geervanabasha Ruthnagarem Press.	B. Theagaroya Sastrulu.	.....	.....
Guruvappa Street, Peddoonaickpet, No. 41.	Gruntharuthnagarem Press.	B. Sivalinga Chetty ...	.....	.....
Malaperumal Street, Peddoonaickpet, No. 54.	Gnana Sooryithaya Press.	B. Chinna Casavulu Chetty.	.....	.....
Meeran Saib Street, Narasingapooram, No. 21.	Hurryhara Press ...	N. Ganapathi Moodelly.	.....	.....
Annapillay Street, Peddoonaickpet, No. 67.	Jeevarukshamirthum Press.	C. T. Muttiah Pillay ...	.....	.....
Kistnama Naick's Lane, Peddoonaickpet, No. 4.	Jottish Kalanithi Press.	A. Vadachalla Iyah ...	.....	.....
Thumboo Chetty Street, Moothealpet, No. 289.	Kalaruthnagarem Press.	W. Pushparatha Chettiar.	.....	.....
Savarimoothoo Street, Peddoonaickpet, No. 15.	Kalavelasem Press ...	P. Sathyarthi ...	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(85)—*The Press, for the year* 1885-86—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*		
Moothookistnen Street, Peddoonaickpet, No. 6.	Kalagiana Press ...	T. Ruthna Moodelly ...	.....	.....
Thondavarya Pillay Street, Peddoonaickpet, No. 21.	Kavalaya Ranjani Press.	Itta Cooppoosawmy Naidoo.	.....	.....
Govindappa Naick Street, No. 216.	Kaviranjani Press ...	C. Gooroosawmy Moodelly.	.....	.....
Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, No. 445.	Kulvipragasem Press ...	M. Chithambara Moodelly.	.....	.....
Oolagappa Maistry Street, Chintadripet, No. 19.	Lalitaprasunnodayum Press.	W. Theagaroya Iyer ...	.....	.....
Mootheal Maistry Street, Washermanpet, No. 2.	Madavanevasa Press ...	C. Moonesawmy Moodelly.	.....	.....
Seeringapatam Subraya Moodelly Street, Peddoonaickpet, No. 23.	Manoumoney Velasem Press.	Manicka Moodelly ...	.....	.....
Nummalwar Street, Peddoonaickpet, No. 54.	Manicka Munthiram Press.	M. Manicka Moodelly...	.....	.....
Sawmy Naick Street, Chintadripet, No. 78.	Moothoowar Colalambal Press.	T. Sabapathi Pillay ...	.....	.....
Thoddy Calay Comarappa Moodelly Street, Choolay, No. 39.	Parabramha Press ...	T. Cunneappa Moodelly.	.....	.....
Swamy Naick Street, Chintadripet, No. 85.	Prabakara Press ...	C. Narrainasawmy Moodelliar and Son.	.....	.....
Therupully Street, Peddoonaickpet, No. 21.	Poomagul Velasem Press.	A. Rungasawmy Moodelly.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 186 ...	Poomathoo Velukkum Press.	V. Ponnoosawmy Moodelly.	.....	.....
Vullum Bungaroo Chetty Street Pursewaukum, No. 3.	Sundara Velasa Press...	P. Sundara Moodelly and Son.	.....	.....
Tirvettore High Road, No. 79.	Saraswathi Prasada Press.	C. Sundararama Sastry and S. Appiah.	.....	.....
Sambyer's Street, Peddoonaickpet, No. 1.	Sakalakalanelayam Press.	T. Chinna Cunniah Chetty.	.....	.....
Condalier's Street, Peddoonaickpet, No. 21.	Sarada Nelayam Press.	P. Subramaniam and Son.	.....	.....
Trivettore High Road, Tondiarpet, No. 317.	Saraswathi Nelayam Press.	S. Teruvengada Charlu.	.....	.....
Choolay Bazaar Road ...	Sri Sarathambanelayam Press.	C. Barthasarady Naidoo	.....	.....
Nummalwar Street, Peddoonaickpet, No. 35.	Saraswathi Velasem Press.	N. Vencata Subba Sastrulu.	.....	.....
Second Line Beach, Nos. 11 and 12.	Satheatheepum Press.	R. M. Bauboo ...	.....	.....
Narraina Moodelly Street, No. 4.	Siva Sidhanta Press ...	A. Moothiah ...	Sujanamanullasini, Telugu.	.....
Mint Street, No. 415 ...	Srinikathanum Press ...	P. Ramanjooloo Naidoo.	.....	.....
Durmaraja Covil Street, No. 5.	Sree Saraswathi Nilayam Press.	V. Rukumanniammal.	.....	.....
Seven Wells Street, No. 46.	Sreethama Press ...	N. Ragavulu Naidoo ...	.....	.....
Pullyappen Street, Peddoonaickpet, No. 2.	Sreethayanithi Press ...	C. Aroonachella Chetty.	.....	.....
Payalwar Covil Street, No. 16.	Saraswathi Bandarem Press.	S. Parthasarady Iyengar.	.....	.....
Court Rungunada Moodelly Street, No. 8.	Sri Deyvanoyagyer Press.	M. Vejia Ruthna Moodelliar.	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 363 ...	Sri Nelayam Press ...	C. P. Chengalvaraya Chetty.	.....	.....
Seenu Moodelly, Lane No. 7.	Srivani Venotha Manthirum Press.	P. S. Kokula Charlu and Brother.	.....	.....
Kareappen Moodelly Street, No. 20.	Sajani Ranjani Press ...	R. Seenevassa Moodelly.	.....	.....
Narraina Moodelly Street, No. 52.	Vani Velasem Press ...	V. Comarasawmy Moodelly and T. Seddiah.	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(85)—*The Press, for the year* 1885-86—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES—*continued.*		
Popham's Broadway, No. 33.	Vani Runga Press ...	G. Achia Naidoo ...	.....	.....
Trivettore High Road, No. 75.	Vibootha Manobori Press.	M. Tholasee Raju ...	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 300 ...	Viddianupalana Press.	N. C. Sadasivuni Pillay.	.....	.....
Vadamalay Pillay Street, No. 42.	Viddia Venodhini Press	C. Veerasawmy Naidoo.	.....	.....
Kistnama Naick Street, No. 11.	Viddia Vevakakalanidhi Press.	E. Anunda Charlu ...	.....	.....
Vadavenayagar Road ...	Vivaka Velukkum Press.	P. Yaloomalay Pillay ...	.....	.....
Davaraja Moodelly Street, No. 174.	Vurthamanatharungani Press.	P. Venkata Row ...	.....	.....
Mint Street, No. 315 ...	Wooma Mahaswaren Press.	C. Loganatha Moodelliar.	.....	.....
		HINDUSTANI LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.		
Fakir Sahib Street, No. 39.	Ahmadi Press	Saiyid Ahmad Husain Sahib.	.....	.....
Triplicane High Road, No. 183.	Anwari Press	Muhammad Anwar Sahib.	Oomdatool Akbari Shahiand Hakimay, Madras.	.....
Thaper Saib Street, No. 38.	Firdosi Press	Muhammad Abdulla Sahib.	.....	.....
Hisamal Mulk's Garden ...	Hidayet Press ...	Mezza Casseni Begh Sahib.	Thelismay Hyruth (Punch).	.....
Peter's Road, No. 34 ...	Haidari Press ...	Saiyid Murtuza Sahib Khadri.	Jaridai Rozgar ...	.....
Big Mosque Compound, Triplicane.	Mazharool Ajaib Press.	Moulvie Muhammad Nusartulla Sahib.	Mazharool Ajaib and Thofa.	.....
Old Lunghur Khana Street, No. 1.	Nizamul Mathabai Press.	Muhammad Nizamuddin Sahib.	.....	.....
Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, No. 26.	Shumsiah Press ...	Muhammad Nasir-uddin Sahib Ghuttala Effendi.	Shams-ul-Akbara-i-Madras.	.....
		DISTRICT PRESSES.		
Ganjam	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette.
	Srimat Saramruta Sindhu Press.	Madapalli Rangaramanuja Raju.	.....	.....
	Victoria Press	Madapalli Venkataraju.	.....	.....
	Sri Gayatri Press ...	Kanukolanu Sundaramma.	.....	.....
Vizagapatam	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	Arsha Press	Sri Paravastu Venkata Rangacharyulu Aiyavarlulungaru.	.....	Grandhapradarsani (monthly from February 1886).
	Sri Venugopala Press ...	Garuda Sundera Ramayya Garu.	.....	.....
	Sri Sarada Makuta Press.	Vinnakoti Appala Narsimhulu Garu.	.....	.....
	Indian Law Publication Press.	Kocherlakota Venkataramaswami Pantulu Garu.	.....	.....
Vizianagrum	Sri Viziarama Vilasa Press.	Aripirala Venkata Row Pantulu Garu.	An English Newspaper called "Telugu Harp" published weekly.	.....

Certain Mercantile Firms keep Lithographic Presses for the printing of forms, circulars, &c., required in their business. It has not apparently been customary to register these Presses, and they are not included in the above statement.

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(85)—*The Press, for the year* 1885-86—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*		
Godávari	1. Washington ... ... 2. Albion ... ... 3. Columbian	Government, Cocanada.	.....	District Gazette.
	Commercial Press ...	Mr. J. F. LaRive, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer to the Company at Cocanada.	Godávari News ...	.....
	Samstanam	Rajah of Pithapuram...	Sri Sanmarga Darsani.	.....
	Office of the Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle.	Government	.....	.....
	Sri Vivekavardhani Press.	Kandukuri Veerasalingam.	The Vivekavardhani.	.....
	Sri Vedic Press ...	1. M.R.Ry. A. L. Lakshminarsimham Garu, B.A., B.L. 2. Sistu Jagannadasatri. 3. Velagaleti Lakshmikontam.	.....	.....
Kistna, Masulipatam ...	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	Kesava Row & Co.'s Press.	C. Ramasawmi Nayudu S. Kotisvara Sastri ...	....	Purusharthapradaini. Svadharmaprakasini.
Nellore	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Cuddapah	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Kurnool	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Anantapur	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Bellary	Government Gazette Press.	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	Albion Press	Mr. M. Abraham ...	.....	.....
	Chitralipi Sarada Press.	Somasetty and Rajagopaul Setty.	.....	.....
Chingleput	Collectorate Press, Saidapet.	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	Canchi Bhooshanam Press.	K. Srinivasa Raghava Chariar.	.....	.....
	The Indian Press ...	Jagannatha Pillai ...	.....	.....
North Arcot. Vellore	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Do.	Vimala Vilasam ...	Kalathi Vadiyar ...	.....	.....
Do.	Vani Niketanam Press.	1. Tangavelu Moodelliar. 2. V. B. Gurunada Moodelliar.	Jananukulani (a weekly Tamil newspaper).	.....
Karvetnagar	Lithographic Press ...	Raje Kumara Bomma-Raju Bahadur Varu, Zemindar of Karvetnagar.	.....	.....
South Arcot	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Tanjore. Tanjore	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Do.	The Pennington Press.	Sesha Iyengar	.....	.....
Do.	Budhi Prakasa Press ...	Govinda Rao Sahib ...	.....	.....
Do.	The Tanjore National Press.	Duraisami Pillai ...	.....	.....
Tiruvadi	Jothivalasa Press ...	Sundareswara Srowthi.	.....	.....
Kumbakonam	Lord Ripon Press ...	G. V. B. Krishna Chetti.	.....	.....
Chuttram Karuppur...	Ambalkalanithi Press.	K. Arumugam Pillai ...	.....	Hindu Religious Instructor.
Tranquebar	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press.	Evangelical Lutheran Mission.	.....	Arunodayam.
Negapatam ...	South Indian Railway Press.	South Indian Railway Company.	.....	.....
	Eclipse Press	Mr. Oliver	South Indian Post ...	.....
	South Indian Commercial Press.	Ramanujam Naik ...	.....	.....
	Scottish Press	Tholaja Ram Rao ...	Sudesa Nesan ...	.....
	Pennington's Press ...	Kannayira Stapathi ...	.....	.....

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(85)—*The Press, for the year* 1885-86—continued.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*		
Trichinopoly ...	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	South Indian Times Press.	V. Packiyam Pillai ...	.....	.....
	Southern Star Press ...	T. Packiyasami Pillai ...	.....	.....
	Chandravathani Press.	Palaniyandi Pillai ...	.....	.....
Madura	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
Madura. Madura Town	Vanivilasam	G. Subbaragava Sastri.	.....	.....
Do.	South Indian Press ...	C. Seshadri Sastri ...	.....	.....
Do.	Shanmuga Vilasam Press.	Sandanam Servai ...	.....	.....
Do.	Hindu Union Press ...	Saiyid Murthuza Sahib.	.....	.....
Do.	Pandiyan Press ...	S. Vaithilingam Pillai...	.....	.....
Dindigul	Gnanarathinagaram Press.	Kandasami Pillai ...	.....	.....
Pasumalai	Lenox Press	Rev. G. T. Washburn...	Sathia Varthamani, or True News.	Santhosa Sethi.
Ramnad	S.P.G. Industrial School Press.	Rev. W. Relton ...	The Banner of the Cross.	The Banner of Faith.
Tinnevelly	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	Hindu Desa Abimani Press.	P. Narayanasami Aiyar.	.....	.....
	Church Mission Society's Printing Press.	Church Mission Society.	.....	The Friendly Instructor in Tamil (published monthly).
	Sintamani Eudrasalai Press.	S. Subramania Pillai ...	The Tinnevelly Sujanamanoranjani (bi-monthly).	.....
	Union Central Press ...	Nellaiyappa Pillai and Subramania Pillai.	.....	.....
	Muttamil Agaram Press.	Somasundra Mudaliar, &c.	.....	.....
	Ariyaprakasini Press ...	Appaiya Aiyar	.....	.....
	Bharatavilasam Press ...	Venkatasalam Aiyar, &c.	.....	.....
	Mantranakara Entrasalai Press.	Ariyanayakam Pillai, &c.	.....	.....
	Elasai Vilasam Press ...	Chinnasami Aiyar ...	.....	.....
Coimbatore	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
	The "Coimbatore Crescent" Press.	S. Vijiarunga Mudaliar S. P. Narasimhulu Naidu, C. T. Viapuri Mudaliar, and B. Seetharama Chetty Garu.	The "Coimbatore Crescent."	.....
	Coimbatore Coffee Works Press.	C. C. Flanagan, Esq., M.A.		
Nilgiris	Observer Press, Ootacamund.	L. F. Chapman, Esq ...	South of India Observer.	.....
	Lawrence Asylum Press, Ooty. Branch.	The Government Directors of Lawrence Asylum Press, Madras.	1. The Nilgiri District Magazine. 2. The Volunteer Chronicle. 3. The Nilgiri Catholic Magazine.	.....
Salem	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
South Canara	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette.
	Basel Mission Press ...	Committee of the Basel Evangelical Missionary Society.	.....	1. Sabhapatra (a monthly periodical in Canarese). 2. Keralopakari (a monthly periodical in Malayalam). 3. Canarese Almanac (annually). 4. Malayalam Almanac (annually).
	Vidya Sudakara Lithographic Press.	Narshivachariya ...	.....	Sanscrit Almanac.
	Codialboil Press ...	Roman Catholic Mission.	.....	.....
	Hindu Press ...	Adur Narana Rauya ...	.....	Nyaya Sara Turangine (a monthly Journal in Canarese).

B.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

(85)—*The Press, for the year* 1885-86—continued.

1		2	3	4	
District.		Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
				a Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
			DISTRICT PRESSES—*continued.*		
Malabar.	Kottayam ...	Nayiyen Veedu Press...	Nayiyan Veetil Abdu ...	.....	.....
		Tayilkandi Press ...	Arayalpurath Kunhi Ahmed.	.....	.....
		Neerati Vidu Press ...	Neerattipeedikayil Kunhamed.	.....	.....
		Moorkoth	Valappichi kandi Kunhi Moossa.	.....	1. Asseedpattu. 2. Maroomurrath pattu.
		Mangadankandi ...	Ponnambath Assan ...	.....	.....
	Calicut	Collectorate Press ...	Government	.....	District Gazette (monthly).
		Vidya Velasam Press ...	S. A. Kalahastyappa Mudaliar.	1. Keralapathrika ...	.....
		Malabar Spectator Press	P.C. Atchudan Brothers	The "Malabar Spectator."	.....
		Karaparamba Press ...	Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.	.....	Fortnightly market report.
	Ponnan	Madharul Adal ...	Muttikkal Kunhammu Musaliyar.	.....	.....
	Cochin	Western Star Press ...	Mr. H. M. Walker ...	1. The "Western Star." 2. Paschima Taraka	.....
		Argus Press	Mr. J. F. Pereira ...	The "Cochin Argus"	.....
		Kerala Mitram ...	Devaji Bheemaji ...	Kerala Mitram ...	.....
Wynaad		.....	Messrs. Brown & Co. ...	Do. ...	.....

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

(86)—*Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Madras Presidency for the official year* 1885-86.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	a Natives.	*b* Others.			RS. A. P.	
Church of England ...	109,874	27,900	201	1,282	2,62,331 0 0	
Church of Scotland * ...	376	2,105	8	5	24,266 10 10	
Church of Rome ...	888,729	23,126	770	1,873	26,976 0 0	
Protestant Dissenters † ...	131,405	2,886	291	686	‡ 2,287 0 0	

* Four of the ministers engaged in Mission work among the natives are supported by the church, the other four are in the service of the Government.

† Exclusive of return from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Madras.

‡ Remuneration for Army Chaplains.

PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

STATEMENTS I AND II, AND DIAGRAMS.

STATEMENT

Table showing the average quantities of food-grains, in seers of 80 tolas, procurable for a Rupee in the ending 1882;

Districts.	Second-sort rice.																	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
GANJAM.																		
Average of ten years...	19·1	19·1	19·3	19·5	19·4	18·9	18·8	18·3	18·8	19·5	19·6	19·4	19·1	27·9	30·1	30·7	29·1	27·0
1883	22·3	22·3	22·1	21·0	21·0	21·0	20·1	20·0	20·2	20·2	20·6	20·6	20·9	32·6	32·1	35·1	36·8	31·1
1884	20·5	19·7	20·7	20·1	19·3	18·6	18·5	15·2	15·0	15·7	16·2	16·9	18·0	27·0	35·4	32·3	33·1	32·3
1885	17·0	16·5	16·0	15·9	15·4	15·7	16·0	15·1	14·3	13·1	13·3	13·6	15·2	29·8	29·5	31·5	28·1	26·4
VIZAGAPATAM.																		
Average of ten years...	15·6	16·0	16·0	16·3	16·2	15·8	15·7	15·4	15·2	15·3	15·4	15·7	15·7	27·3	28·6	28·5	30·2	28·0
1883	16·6	17·2	17·4	16·1	15·7	15·2	15·0	14·9	15·2	15·9	16·5	16·6	16·0	27·4	25·9	29·3	27·0	26·7
1884	16·9	17·8	17·4	17·5	17·4	17·2	16·8	15·9	14·5	14·8	14·8	14·7	16·3	31·0	32·6	32·4	33·5	32·7
1885	15·0	14·3	13·8	13·7	13·9	13·6	13·5	13·6	13·0	12·7	13·0	13·3	13·6	30·4	28·3	25·8	25·2	24·5
GODAVARI.																		
Average of ten years...	17·3	17·2	17·4	17·7	16·9	17·3	17·2	16·2	16·8	16·5	16·3	16·8	17·0	29·5	30·5	30·7	31·2	30·6
1883	18·8	18·7	17·1	15·6	15·3	15·5	15·4	15·1	15·0	15·1	15·4	16·1	16·6	34·5	34·7	32·0	30·9	30·3
1884	16·2	16·0	15·8	16·4	16·4	16·4	16·4	16·3	16·0	16·0	11·6	16·2	15·8	28·0	28·2	28·8	29·0	28·9
1885	15·9	15·9	16·1	16·2	16·0	15·9	15·6	15·5	15·4	14·7	14·3	14·5	15·5	28·3	27·0	27·7	27·7	27·7
KISTNA.																		
Average of ten years...	14·9	15·6	15·7	15·4	15·1	15·1	14·9	14·8	14·8	14·7	14·4	14·5	15·0	23·6	24·2	24·5	23·9	23·5
1883	17·6	15·6	15·5	14·6	13·	13·9	13·9	13·7	13·8	13·4	13·5	13·6	14·4	28·4	27·2	27·9	26·1	24·3
1884	13·9	14·4	14·6	14·6	14·	14·4	14·1	14·2	14·0	13·9	14·2	14·4	14·2	23·3	23·8	23·2	23·5	23·3
1885	14·8	14·2	14·4	14·2	14·2	13·8	13·7	13·6	13·4	13·4	13·5	13·6	13·9	23·6	23·0	22·7	23·1	21·6
NELLORE.																		
Average of ten years...	14·8	14·7	14·6	14·7	14·8	14·9	15·3	15·0	15·0	14·6	14·3	14·0	14·8	24·4	24·9	25·5	25·7	25·6
1883	15·8	15·3	14·8	14·6	14·5	14·5	14·3	14·6	14·4	14·3	14·1	15·0	14·7	28·0	27·0	26·8	26·8	26·1
1884	15·0	15·0	14·9	14·9	14·8	14·8	14·6	14·6	14·6	14·6	14·8	14·8	14·8	23·5	22·4	23·7	24·1	24·3
1885	14·6	14·6	14·7	14·8	16·3	15·2	14·9	15·0	14·9	15·0	15·1	15·1	15·0	23·8	23·9	24·2	24·5	24·9
CUDDAPAH.																		
Average of ten years...	14·1	14·3	14·4	14·6	14·9	15·0	14·7	15·0	14·5	14·2	13·9	13·8	14·4	24·5	24·0	24·5	25·4	25·7
1883	15·3	15·4	15·7	15·4	15·7	15·7	15·7	15·5	15·5	15·4	15·7	16·2	15·6	32·7	32·9	30·7	30·2	30·9
1884	16·5	15·9	15·9	15·6	15·7	15·9	16·0	15·5	15·5	15·4	15·5	15·4	15·7	33·7	33·0	32·0	31·9	31·7
1885	14·0	13·8	14·2	14·7	15·1	15·0	15·4	15·1	14·7	14·8	14·8	14·3	14·7	24·8	23·9	24·1	25·3	25·6
ANANTAPUR.																		
Average of ten years...	Information not available.																	Inform
1883	15·0	15·5	15·6	15·7	15·3	15·6	15·6	15·7	16·2	16·5	16·6	17·2	15·9	36·9	36·7	35·6	37·8	38·6
1884	17·6	16·9	16·7	16·7	17·4	17·5	16·8	16·8	15·0	14·1	14·3	13·9	16·1	38·1	35·7	43·3	34·9	36·5
1885	12·0	11·6	12·2	12·9	13·4	13·7	13·8	13·8	13·4	13·7	14·0	13·6	13·2	18·6	18·8	22·4	23·6	25·6
BELLARY.																		
Average of ten years...	14·0	14·0	14·0	14·2	14·3	14·4	14·3	14·1	14·1	13·8	13·5	13·7	14·0	26·1	25·7	27·3	26·5	26·1
1883	14·3	14·5	15·7	14·3	13·6	14·0	13·9	13·8	13·9	14·1	14·4	14·8	14·3	38·3	38·8	37·4	36·3	36·3
1884	14·9	14·9	14·8	14·8	14·7	14·6	14·3	14·4	14·0	13·2	13·5	12·8	14·3	37·0	34·9	34·0	34·3	34·9
1885	12·7	12·7	12·6	12·9	13·1	12·9	13·0	13·1	12·7	12·8	13·0	13·2	12·9	19·9	20·0	21·2	21·8	21·9
KURNOOL.																		
Average of ten years...	12·9	12·8	12·8	13·0	12·9	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·2	12·3	12·4	12·8	25·8	26·1	26·1	25·6	25·4
1883	12·9	13·1	12·9	12·9	12·9	12·8	12·8	12·8	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·3	12·9	34·7	35·7	34·0	32·9	32·4
1884	13·8	13·8	13·6	13·5	13·8	13·6	13·3	13·2	12·8	12·8	13·0	12·6	13·8	34·8	32·8	30·0	29·6	30·0
1885	12·5	12·6	12·2	12·2	12·3	12·4	12·6	12·7	12·8	13·1	13·0	13·0	12·6	22·3	23·0	22·6	23·1	23·6
MADRAS.																		
Average of ten years...	12·5	12·7	13·0	13·4	13·3	13·0	12·5	12·7	12·6	12·3	12·2	12·3	12·7	19·4	18·5	19·5	19·8	19·1
1883	15·4	16·2	15·9	16·2	15·8	15·8	15·7	15·7	15·3	15·7	15·8	14·3	15·6	24·5	23·8	23·0	23·0	21·6
1884	15·5	16·2	16·6	15·8	15·8	15·5	14·7	15·5	14·5	14·3	13·5	13·8	15·1	24·5	23·8	23·0	23·8	23·8
1885	13·4	13·0	12·6	12·8	12·8	13·0	12·6	12·6	12·6	12·6	12·6	12·6	12·9	20·9	15·1	17·3	17·3	18·0
CHINGLEPUT.																		
Average of ten years...	15·0	15·6	15·9	16·0	16·1	15·5	14·9	14·4	14·4	14·2	14·3	14·1	15·0	19·9	20·4	19·1	19·2	19·8
1883	15·9	16·6	17·0	17·0	16·6	16·4	16·1	15·9	15·8	15·4	16·5	17·0	16·3	...	...	23·5	...	...
1884	17·3	18·1	17·8	18·2	17·6	16·9	15·3	15·5	15·6	15·3	15·8	15·6	16·6	27·9	27·9	24·6	25·4	24·6
1885	14·8	14·8	14·7	14·8	14·9	14·6	14·3	14·1	14·2	13·7	13·7	13·8	14·4	18·7	...	15·1	...	18·7
NORTH ARCOT.																		
Average of ten years...	15·6	15·7	15·8	16·1	16·1	15·9	15·4	15·3	15·5	15·3	15·4	15·1	15·6	23·0	23·7	24·1	24·3	24·4
1883	17·1	17·3	17·4	17·1	17·4	16·9	16·5	16·6	16·6	16·5	17·1	18·4	17·1	29·3	29·7	29·4	29·7	28·5
1884	18·8	17·0	17·1	17·0	17·2	17·3	16·5	16·7	16·1	15·9	16·0	15·8	16·8	34·7	33·6	32·3	31·0	30·3
1885	14·7	14·5	14·9	15·4	15·5	15·4	15·1	14·9	14·6	14·8	14·9	14·7	14·9	24·5	24·3	24·5	24·8	24·1
SOUTH ARCOT.																		
Average of ten years...	15·1	16·1	16·3	16·4	15·3	15·7	15·1	14·8	14·9	14·7	14·8	14·8	15·3	29·3	30·7	30·7	29·0	27·1
1883	18·2	19·1	20·3	19·5	18·3	18·1	17·7	17·5	17·5	16·9	17·6	18·7	18·3	39·9	42·1	40·9	40·7	56·7
1884	19·4	20·0	17·6	17·0	16·8	16·6	15·5	14·7	15·0	15·0	14·4	13·9	16·3	37·8	41·6	36·1	36·5	36·1
1885	12·7	13·1	13·0	13·8	13·2	13·5	13·7	13·5	13·9	14·1	14·6	14·8	13·6	36·1	30·2	25·9	...	24·8
TANJORE.																		
Average of ten years...	14·3	15·0	15·1	15·4	15·0	14·6	14·0	13·5	13·6	14·0	14·6	14·3	14·5	25·0	24·1	24·2	25·0	25·5
1883	18·8	19·6	21·1	21·2	19·7	18·8	18·8	18·5	18·3	19·0	18·7	19·6	19·3	32·8	34·7	35·3	34·5	34·8
1884	19·9	19·1	18·4	17·0	16·0	15·3	13·8	13·3	13·5	13·7	12·8	11·9	15·4	34·4	34·3	36·5	33·4	30·9
1885	12·1	12·5	12·9	11·9	12·0	12·4	12·4	12·2	12·6	13·6	14·7	14·7	12·8	21·5	21·6	21·2	20·4	20·0
TRICHINOPOLY.																		
Average of ten years...	14·2	14·4	14·6	14·7	14·6	14·0	13·6	13·2	13·3	13·6	13·8	13·7	14·0	32·6	36·7	34·4	36·9	36·3
1883	17·3	17·1	18·1	18·2	17·4	16·4	16·1	16·4	16·8	17·1	17·7	18·2	17·2	48·6	49·6	50·6	60·9	58·2
1884	18·8	18·6	17·2	17·0	16·8	16·1	14·6	13·9	13·3	12·6	12·9	12·4	15·3	59·7	59·5	61·8	58·1	17·5
1885	11·7	11·9	12·0	12·1	13·9	12·1	12·2	12·2	12·1	12·5	12·9	13·6	12·3	27·6	33·4	35·1	35·1	36·0

I.

Madras Presidency during 1883, 1884, *and* 1885, *compared with the average of the previous ten years exclusive of* 1877.

Cholum.								Ragi.												
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
25·9	25·3	25·1	23·9	25·6	24·8	30·3	26·9	32·0	31·6	31·3	31·4	31·0	30·4	30·1	29·4	31·4	35·6	35·5	33·9	31·9
32·0	27·4	...	22·8	22·8	22·8	23·6	29·0	38·3	39·7	39·2	38·6	38·2	38·1	37·7	37·9	39·4	41·5	40·1	38·9	39·0
33·9	34·4	26·5	26·5	26·5	26·5	31·1	30·5	38·5	37·0	35·6	36·1	36·1	34·2	33·0	24·6	27·4	31·4	31·9	30·4	33·0
25·0	24·5	22·6	22·9	21·7	22·7	22·2	25·6	30·1	30·2	28·8	28·4	29·1	27·4	27·2	27·3	27·4	26·7	26·4	27·8	28·1
26·0	25·0	25·0	25·9	25·4	25·6	27·7	26·9	27·1	26·9	27·6	28·0	27·7	26·3	25·8	26·7	28·2	28·5	28·6	28·3	27·5
26·9	25·7	26·2	27·0	27·1	27·3	31·9	27·4	29·2	28·5	28·6	28·3	27·2	26·8	26·4	27·1	28·7	30·1	30·5	32·6	28·7
31·5	29·9	28·8	26·8	28·7	29·4	29·3	30·5	31·5	33·0	31·6	32·2	32·6	32·0	32·0	30·1	29·7	31·9	31·8	30·7	31·6
23·3	21·8	21·6	20·1	18·9	19·8	20·2	23·3	30·6	29·1	28·9	28·6	28·0	27·0	26·2	28·3	28·2	27·4	26·9	26·5	29·6
30·2	29·0	28·4	28·6	27·9	26·3	27·9	29·2	31·9	30·5	30·8	31·5	31·1	31·2	30·5	29·6	30·3	29·5	28·8	30·5	30·5
29·6	29·7	28·9	28·4	28·1	28·2	28·2	30·3	34·0	35·0	31·4	30·5	31·0	30·7	31·2	29·9	29·9	29·7	30·1	30·0	31·1
29·8	28·7	28·8	28·4	28·0	28·4	27·2	28·5	31·7	32·0	32·1	32·4	32·4	33·5	32·8	32·6	33·3	32·2	33·5	32·8	32·6
25·8	25·4	24·9	25·0	24·3	24·3	23·6	25·9	32·3	31·3	31·0	30·9	31·1	30·0	30·2	29·4	29·1	28·0	27·8	27·7	29·9
22·9	22·4	22·7	23·3	23·2	22·7	23·5	23·4	28·0	28·9	29·2	29·6	29·9	29·6	28·1	27·7	27·9	27·3	26·2	26·9	28·2
23·1	23·6	23·6	23·9	23·1	23·2	23·2	24·8	33·0	33·3	33·5	30·4	28·7	27·6	28·7	28·7	27·9	26·8	27·2	28·1	29·4
22·4	22·4	23·1	23·0	23·3	23·4	23·4	23·1	28·0	28·2	30·3	30·3	30·8	30·2	30·2	30·6	30·3	30·6	31·4	31·2	30·2
19·3	19·3	19·6	18·7	19·2	19·7	19·7	20·8	31·3	31·8	30·4	30·9	28·4	26·4	26·1	26·3	25·6	26·1	26·6	26·4	28·0
25·6	25·4	24·8	24·3	24·0	23·5	23·4	24·8	27·1	27·0	27·8	28·2	28·6	28·5	28·7	28·0	27·7	27·3	26·6	25·5	27·5
24·9	24·1	24·2	24·0	23·7	23·6	23·9	25·2	32·3	30·3	29·8	29·8	30·1	29·3	28·8	28·1	27·2	26·7	20·8	27·6	28·4
24·3	24·5	24·3	22·9	23·7	23·4	23·8	23·7	27·7	27·0	27·3	27·5	28·0	28·5	28·3	27·8	27·2	27·0	27·8	28·2	27·7
25·1	25·2	25·1	24·3	24·0	24·1	24·2	24·4	28·3	28·2	28·1	28·4	29·7	29·1	29·8	28·5	28·8	28·7	28·8	28·7	28·7
25·2	24·4	24·1	27·6	24·0	24·0	24·6	25·0	27·0	27·1	27·5	28·3	28·8	28·0	28·1	26·3	26·1	26·3	26·1	26·5	27·3
30·9	30·7	30·8	31·1	31·7	32·8	34·0	31·6	35·7	36·6	35·9	35·7	35·8	35·9	35·3	35·3	34·8	34·8	37·3	38·1	35·9
31·7	30·2	29·6	28·3	27·6	27·9	27·3	30·4	37·6	35·7	35·8	35·6	36·4	35·5	34·6	33·8	31·8	31·4	33·0	32·1	34·4
26·4	26·1	26·9	26·2	26·9	27·3	26·7	25·9	28·1	27·9	28·9	30·3	30·2	31·3	31·2	30·9	30·9	31·1	31·0	30·5	30·1
ation not available.												Information not available.								
36·7	35·8	36·4	38·6	38·3	40·3	39·9	37·5	37·6	38·4	30·1	38·4	38·6	37·2	37·5	37·7	39·4	39·7	42·2	42·4	39·0
35·3	33·1	30·8	24·6	23·4	24·0	21·9	31·8	42·2	39·6	38·5	37·7	38·8	38·3	36·0	34·2	27·9	27·0	28·2	26·1	34·5
25·8	25·4	26·0	24·5	26·7	28·2	28·3	24·5	21·4	21·5	23·4	24·4	25·3	26·1	26·1	26·6	25·1	28·9	33·0	32·3	26·2
25·3	25·1	26·1	25·3	25·9	26·6	27·0	25·9	29·1	28·9	29·0	30·1	29·2	28·2	27·9	27·4	28·0	27·8	29·9	30·2	28·8
34·3	35·4	36·0	37·2	37·3	39·4	39·6	37·2	43·1	43·6	41·9	41·7	40·1	38·6	38·5	38·1	40·0	39·6	41·3	41·9	40·7
33·4	32·7	31·9	26·8	24·0	24·4	20·5	30·7	40·8	38·5	38·5	39·0	38·7	36·9	34·7	35·3	30·9	27·6	29·1	23·1	34·4
22·7	23·1	22·8	22·1	25·0	26·5	26·7	22·8	23·6	24·5	25·8	26·3	27·0	27·8	27·9	27·4	26·5	28·2	29·1	31·4	27·1
24·3	23·8	23·9	24·0	24·2	26·1	26·1	24·9	26·0	26·5	24·9	27·0	27·2	26·8	26·4	25·3	24·8	25·1	24·9	25·9	26·1
31·6	32·6	33·4	33·1	34·4	35·4	36·7	33·9	35·2	37·8	30·2	32·4	34·6	34·3	32·6	29·6	30·1	26·9	31·1	33·7	32·4
28·1	27·9	26·7	24·7	26·1	27·3	23·2	28·4	31·8	31·3	30·1	31·7	33·7	30·0	28·8	28·8	25·0	26·5	26·4	26·1	29·2
23·3	25·1	26·5	26·3	27·9	29·1	27·9	25·1	24·6	26·0	25·9	25·3	25·4	26·7	26·4	26·0	26·9	28·7	31·8	30·3	27·0
19·3	18·9	19·2	19·0	19·3	20·3	19·5	19·2	24·0	23·7	23·1	23·0	23·2	22·8	22·6	23·0	23·5	23·3	23·2	23·4	23·2
22·3	23·0	23·8	23·0	23·8	23·8	25·2	23·4	29·7	29·4	29·4	28·4	28·1	28·1	25·7	26·0	24·3	27·0	29·4	29·1	27·9
23·8	24·5	24·5	24·5	24·3	25·8	21·6	23·8	29·8	29·4	29·4	29·1	29·1	28·8	29·4	28·8	29·1	29·4	29·4	28·4	29·2
18·0	18·0	18·0	18·0	18·0	18·0	18·0	17·9	26·7	26·4	26·4	25·0	25·7	25·7	24·7	25·0	25·0	24·7	24·7	26·4	25·5
20·1	19·3	20·6	20·6	19·7	20·1	19·3	20·2	23·8	23·5	23·4	24·0	24·0	23·3	22·5	22·7	23·1	24·0	24·0	23·3	23·6
...	...	27·1	...	27·2	27·9	27·9	26·7	29·2	29·1	28·0	27·6	27·6	26·8	27·0	27·0	26·6	28·5	29·6	30·4	28·1
23·0	...	...	24·9	22·3	18·7	18·7	23·8	31·3	30·2	28·8	28·7	28·9	28·6	26·7	27·3	27·8	27·8	29·5	28·4	28·7
...	23·0	20·9	17·2	17·2	17·2	18·1	18·5	25·5	24·2	23·6	24·1	24·2	24·2	24·0	23·5	23·9	26·6	26·0	26·7	24·7
24·6	24·2	25·2	25·4	25·4	24·1	24·2	24·1	26·8	26·4	26·4	27·5	28·0	26·1	26·1	25·8	26·2	27·5	27·3	26·5	26·7
30·0	29·6	34·0	35·9	35·1	35·1	35·1	31·8	33·5	33·7	33·1	33·0	32·6	31·9	32·1	33·2	32·6	33·2	34·1	35·3	33·2
29·1	30·6	31·5	30·9	30·6	28·2	27·5	30·8	35·4	34·8	34·3	34·4	34·8	33·8	33·2	33·3	33·0	32·8	33·7	31·7	33·7
24·1	25·4	27·7	24·8	25·3	26·2	25·5	25·1	29·3	28·1	27·7	26·5	27·5	28·5	29·0	28·6	28·3	27·5	30·2	29·3	28·7
27·0	26·0	24·6	23·8	24·7	27·4	26·2	26·9	28·5	28·1	27·2	26·8	26·6	25·7	24·5	24·5	26·5	28·9	28·5	27·8	27·0
36·0	32·3	34·5	36·8	34·8	35·9	40·3	37·6	37·2	38·2	37·1	34·9	33·5	32·5	32·4	34·3	35·1	35·2	37·4	37·9	35·5
35·0	33·2	29·2	29·3	28·8	29·1	29·0	33·4	38·6	38·2	31·2	30·1	31·5	31·7	30·0	29·3	31·0	31·4	31·9	29·2	32·0
25·8	23·8	21·5	21·4	22·3	25·2	26·7	25·8	25·1	24·5	22·5	22·7	23·0	23·3	23·1	23·1	24·6	29·1	30·6	31·8	25·3
24·2	22·5	22·0	22·5	25·1	26·5	25·5	24·4	28·4	28·2	28·7	27·9	27·2	26·2	25·3	24·8	26·0	28·3	28·4	28·5	27·3
31·0	30·4	30·4	32·0	33·8	33·9	29·3	32·7	37·0	36·7	40·8	37·3	36·1	34·7	34·3	34·8	36·8	39·7	40·0	38·1	37·2
27·1	25·8	23·0	21·3	20·9	23·0	20·0	27·5	37·5	39·9	37·5	32·8	32·3	31·0	28·8	27·4	23·5	28·2	25·7	21·6	30·5
19·9	19·3	17·8	19·9	20·8	23·8	24·0	20·9	23·9	23·3	22·7	21·5	21·3	21·3	20·7	19·5	21·2	22·8	25·2	27·1	22·5
32·6	31·1	28·7	27·8	28·6	28·1	28·5	31·7	28·5	28·5	27·3	27·4	26·7	26·0	25·7	24·5	25·5	26·6	27·2	27·7	26·8
48·1	46·3	47·3	45·6	45·5	48·8	52·8	50·2	37·9	38·8	39·1	38·2	35·8	35·9	36·0	36·6	36·9	36·9	38·2	40·0	37·5
47·8	43·8	40·7	35·9	33·8	34·3	34·4	47·2	39·5	38·6	37·1	36·3	34·4	33·7	32·3	30·3	29·6	27·9	28·2	26·9	32·9
29·0	32·2	27·4	27·3	27·8	27·8	30·5	30·8	22·9	23·2	23·2	23·2	22·2	22·1	22·0	21·7	21·6	25·7	27·8	28·8	23·7

STATEMENT

Table showing the average quantities of food-grains, in seers of 80 *tolas, procurable for a Rupee in the ending* 1882, *exclusive*

Districts.	Second-sort rice.																	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
MADURA.																		
Average of ten years...	13·0	13·5	13·8	14·0	14·1	13·6	13·1	12·8	12·7	12·6	12·7	12·9	13·2	34·0	31·3	31·0	30·9	31·3
1883	17·5	17·6	18·5	18·4	18·6	18·5	17·8	18·1	16·9	16·5	17·1	17·4	17·7	41·2	50·0	46·3	47·6	48·2
1884	18·5	18·7	17·2	16·9	16·8	15·6	13·7	13·4	13·0	12·4	12·4	11·8	15·0	42·1	37·0	35·6	34·3	36·7
1885	11·6	12·4	13·1	13·4	13·2	13·2	12·7	12·8	12·5	12·6	12·5	13·0	12·8	22·8	24·6	22·0	26·0	23·3
TINNEVELLY.																		
Average of ten years...	12·1	12·3	12·8	12·9	12·8	12·0	11·6	11·6	11·7	12·3	12·4	12·3	12·2	22·9	22·9	22·2	23·9	23·0
1883	18·8	19·4	19·8	19·4	19·3	17·8	17·2	17·3	17·2	16·8	17·0	17·0	18·1	35·5	34·8	34·6	34·5	38·4
1884	16·7	16·8	15·3	15·5	15·3	13·3	12·2	11·6	11·8	11·9	11·9	11·7	13·7	31·6	33·1	30·3	29·6	28·9
1885	11·3	12·0	12·4	12·9	12·5	12·1	12·3	12·1	12·1	12·7	13·2	13·1	12·4	18·6	19·3	18·7	28·0	21·3
COIMBATORE.																		
Average of ten years...	13·2	13·4	13·5	13·6	13·1	13·0	12·7	12·6	12·6	12·9	13·0	13·1	13·2	21·9	21·8	22·6	22·5	21·9
1883	16·7	15·8	16·6	16·4	16·0	15·8	15·5	16·1	15·5	15·8	16·2	16·6	16·1	31·0	32·0	32·1	31·8	30·3
1884	17·0	16·4	16·2	16·0	15·5	15·0	14·1	13·5	13·4	13·7	14·1	13·5	14·8	30·2	29·2	28·3	29·1	27·6
1885	12·6	12·5	12·8	12·7	12·9	12·8	13·0	12·9	12·9	13·0	13·4	13·4	12·9	18·7	18·9	19·3	20·0	19·9
NILGIRIS.																		
Average of ten years...	9·8	9·9	10·0	10·1	10·0	9·8	9·7	9·6	9·6	9·8	9·3	9·6	9·7	17·2	16·8	17·1	16·4	15·6
1883	12·0	12·3	11·6	11·6	12·0	12·2	12·1	12·4	12·4	12·6	11·1	11·9	12·0	22·9	22·7	22·0	22·7	21·7
1884	12·3	12·0	12·0	11·9	10·9	12·0	11·4	11·2	10·2	10·7	10·5	10·7	11·3	24·0	22·1	21·0	20·2	19·6
1885	9·9	10·7	10·8	10·6	10·7	10·4	10·5	10·7	10·5	10·4	10·4	10·2	10·6	13·5	14·4	14·7	15·5	14·7
SALEM.																		
Average of ten years...	14·5	14·5	14·2	14·2	14·5	13·8	13·1	13·1	13·1	13·6	14·2	13·5	13·9	23·9	24·4	23·8	24·2	24·3
1883	18·0	17·8	17·3	17·3	17·1	16·4	16·1	16·1	16·1	16·5	17·2	17·9	16·9	29·5	31·3	31·6	32·4	30·6
1884	18·9	17·7	17·1	16·8	16·9	16·6	15·9	15·4	15·4	15·1	15·3	14·7	16·3	34·5	33·0	30·9	32·4	31·8
1885	13·5	12·9	13·3	14·2	14·6	14·1	13·8	13·6	13·5	13·8	14·2	14·2	13·8	22·3	22·0	21·9	24·7	24·2
SOUTH CANARA.																		
Average of ten years...	13·8	14·0	14·0	13·9	13·5	13·1	13·0	12·7	12·8	12·7	12·9	13·3	13·3	...	...	...	...	...
1883	16·7	17·0	16·6	14·8	14·1	13·8	13·6	13·4	13·9	15·0	14·9	15·9	15·0	...	...	...	...	...
1884	15·4	14·0	13·9	13·7	13·9	13·7	13·4	13·5	14·0	14·8	14·8	14·6	14·1	...	...	...	...	...
1885	14·3	14·4	14·4	14·3	14·0	13·9	13·6	13·6	13·5	13·3	13·3	13·8	13·9	...	...	...	...	...
MALABAR.																		
Average of ten years...	12·9	12·7	12·9	12·9	12·8	12·4	12·1	12·1	12·5	13·0	13·1	12·9	12·7	...	...	...	...	...
1883	16·4	16·4	15·9	15·7	15·6	15·5	15·4	15·9	16·2	16·0	15·2	15·2	15·8	...	...	...	...	...
1884	15·3	14·4	13·7	13·6	13·5	13·1	12·5	12·3	12·9	13·7	13·8	13·5	13·5	...	...	...	...	...
1885	13·6	13·3	13·2	13·1	12·7	12·4	12·3	12·4	12·8	13·1	12·7	13·0	12·9	...	...	...	...	...

I—*continued.*

Madras Presidency during 1883, 1884, *and* 1885, *compared with the average of the previous ten years of* 1877—continued.

Cholum.								Ragi.												
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
30·0	29·0	28·3	27·9	27·3	27·0	30·6	29·6	28·8	28·2	27·7	28·8	28·4	27·6	30·4	27·4	26·9	27·3	27·1	28·9	27·7
48·0	47·6	44·2	42·9	41·2	41·2	42·3	45·1	41·8	43·0	41·6	41·0	41·1	41·0	41·7	39·9	39·1	38·6	40·7	42·9	41·0
34·8	30·4	27·5	26·5	25·5	25·2	23·0	31·5	41·9	40·6	37·1	37·2	36·1	34·2	29·8	28·0	28·6	27·6	26·6	24·9	32·7
22·8	23·9	22·8	22·8	22·5	22·9	27·6	23·7	23·4	23·6	22·9	22·9	21·7	21·5	21·1	21·3	21·9	22·3	24·0	26·7	22·8
22·2	21·8	21·4	22·2	23·1	22·5	22·4	24·5	26·4	25·4	24·9	25·1	24·5	23·1	22·3	22·2	23·3	24·0	23·7	25·3	24·2
36·3	36·3	34·9	34·2	32·8	31·2	32·6	34·7	38·6	37·7	38·1	38·8	38·3	37·7	36·3	35·3	35·9	35·3	35·9	37·2	37·1
24·5	23·5	19·9	20·1	20·5	20·5	19·7	25·2	37·3	33·5	31·1	31·6	30·4	28·0	25·3	22·1	22·8	23·0	24·1	22·9	27·7
19·9	17·6	18·9	19·9	21·0	20·4	20·4	20·3	22·3	22·5	21·0	19·5	19·9	19·2	19·0	19·3	19·0.	22·4	24·1	25·2	21·1
21·8	21·7	22·7	22·2	22·8	22·0	22·3	22·5	27·3	27·0	27·0	27·7	26·6	26·3	25·8	26·2	26·9	27·9	27·3	28·5	27·6
29·2	29·3	29·2	29·5	29·1	29·1	30·5	30·3	36·7	36·6	37·3	37·3	36·1	34·8	34·8	35·0	36·2	35·6	36·3	37·7	36·2
26·5	23·8	21·9	22·2	21·1	21·4	20·8	25·2	35·8	34·6	35·0	34·7	34·2	32·6	29·7	27·2	26·5	25·5	26·8	25·3	30·6
19·0	18·8	18·8	18·7	19·2	20·3	20·7	19·4	23·3	22·7	23·1	23·6	23·0	23·0	22·7	22·5	23·1	23·9	25·2	26·1	23·5
15·9	16·7	16·9	16·9	17·0	17·4	17·6	16·8	18·7	18·2	18·2	18·3	18·0	17·6	17·3	17·4	17·7	17·9	17·7	19·4	17·9
21·7	23·4	23·7	23·6	24·6	24·0	24·1	23·1	23·4	23·1	22·6	22·6	23·3	22·4	23·3	23·1	22·8	23·3	23·0	23·6	23·0
21·3	20·6	20·0	18·0	17·1	17·7	17·5	19·9	24·3	22·7	22·6	23·1	21·7	22·5	20·5	19·8	19·0	18·4	18·8	19·8	21·1
15·5	16·8	16·8	16·5	16·0	15·8	16·5	15·6	16·2	17·2	16·2	17·2	17·6	17·5	17·9	18·4	18·6	18·1	18·5	18·7	17·7
24·6	23·8	23·7	23·4	25·9	24·7	24·1	24·2	27·6	27·1	26·9	28·3	28·0	27·5	25·7	25·1	26·7	28·6	27·9	27·2	27·1
31·9	33·1	33·6	35·2	27·0	35·9	36·0	32·3	33·1	33·9	34·8	35·4	34·8	33·6	32·8	33·6	34·4	34·2	35·3	37·4	34·4
31·9	30·2	29·1	29·2	27·5	28·1	26·1	30·4	37·0	35·2	33·7	34·4	34·8	34·5	33·7	33·0	31·8	30·8	33·3	31·7	33·6
24·6	23·3	22·9	22·6	22·4	22·8	22·2	23·0	28·0	25·3	26·1	28·9	28·4	28·7	28·0	27·8	27·0	27·9	29·1	28·7	27·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	20·1	19·3	19·4	19·2	18·6	17·9	17·6	17·4	17·8	18·4	19·2	18·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·3	21·2	20·4	19·6	18·4	18·4	18·4	17·5	17·0	18·0	19·6	21·7	19·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	20·7	20·2	20·0	19·6	19·6	19·3	19·2	19·2	20·3	20·8	20·9	20·2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·6	20·3	19·6	19·2	18·9	18·9	18·7	18·5	18·4	18·4	19·7	20·9	19·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·5	20·1	20·5	20·6	19·5	20·2	20·1	20·1	20·3	20·8	20·6	20·9	20·6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·1	24·2	23·1	22·8	22·3	22·2	22·3	23·3	22·9	23·9	23·9	23·3	23·2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·8	22·7	22·9	23·4	21·5	21·8	21·6	21·2	21·0	21·9	21·1	22·2	22·0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·6	21·2	21·4	21·4	21·2	20·4	20·4	20·5	19·5	20·4	20·5	21·0	20·8

STATEMENT

Table contrasting the monthly rainfall in the Madras Presidency during 1883,

Districts.		Number of places of observation.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.	
			Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
Anantapur ...	Average of six years ...	7	0·06	0·1	0·12	0·3	0·19	0·3	0·20	0·6	3·09	4·0
	1883		...	...	...	...	0·40	0·6	0·73	0·9	0·71	2·0
	1884		0·18	0·7	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·7	0·69	2·0
	1885		...	...	...	...	0·62	0·7	0·02	0·4	2·40	4·7
Bellary ...	Average of six years ...	8	0·06	0·08	0·03	0·08	0·12	0·4	0·57	1·7	2·91	4·9
	1883		0·01	0·1	...	...	0·51	1·1	0·98	2·6	1·11	3·1
	1884		0·37	0·8	...	...	0·03	0·4	0·42	1·4	0·64	2·6
	1885		...	...	...	...	0·12	0·6	0·15	0·6	2·47	5·8
Canara ...	Average of ten years ...	5	0·12	0·2	0·04	0·2	0·05	0·1	0·92	2·4	9·30	9·3
	1883		...	...	...	...	0·04	0·6	2·79	5·4	2·98	6·4
	1884		0·02	0·4	...	...	...	...	0·35	1·6	1·24	4·4
	1885		...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·2	1·66	4·4
Chingleput ...	Average of ten years ...	7	0·41	1·0	1·11	0·4	0·21	0·3	0·35	0·4	3·42	2·1
	1883		0·04	0·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·3
	1884		2·20	2·0	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·6	0·81	1·6
	1885		0·05	0·1	...	...	0·14	0·4	...	...	1·08	2·3
Coimbatore ...	Average of ten years ...	10	0·15	0·3	0·30	0·6	0·37	1·4	1·79	3·0	3·55	6·7
	1883		...	...	...	...	0·38	2·0	1·01	2·8	3·82	7·3
	1884		0·67	1·4	...	...	0·94	1·4	0·55	1·4	2·34	5·2
	1885		...	...	...	...	0·59	0·8	0·32	0·7	2·66	4·6
Cuddapah ...	Average of ten years ...	11	0·06	0·1	0·18	0·4	0·26	0·4	0·34	0·6	3·00	3·6
	1883		...	...	...	...	0·38	0·7	0·94	1·3	0·63	1·5
	1884		0·11	0·4	0·02	0·1	0·04	0·1	0·05	0·4	0·50	1·6
	1885		...	...	...	...	0·53	0·9	0·05	0·1	1·12	2·4
Ganjam ...	Average of ten years ...	16	0·26	0·5	0·42	0·8	0·61	1·3	0·87	2·2	3·31	5·3
	1883		0·09	0·3	0·07	0·2	1·35	3·5	0·80	2·1	1·92	4·6
	1884		0·04	0·3	0·97	2·3	0·16	0·8	0·76	2·4	1·17	3·5
	1885		0·04	0·2	1·85	3·9	0·95	2·3	0·66	2·1	2·00	4·7
Godávari ...	Average of ten years ...	20	0·10	0·1	0·15	0·3	0·19	0·2	0·33	0·5	2·29	3·2
	1883		0·13	0·2	...	...	0·08	0·2	0·18	0·4	0·62	1·0
	1884		0·52	0·8	0·37	0·6	0·08	0·2	0·42	0·6	0·78	1·3
	1885		0·10	0·2	0·05	0·1	0·82	1·4	0·07	0·2	2·21	3·6
Kistna ...	Average of ten years ...	9	0·13	0·3	0·07	0·1	0·45	0·5	0·32	0·5	2·21	3·3
	1883		0·06	0·2	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·2	0·27	1·2
	1884		0·67	1·2	0·08	0·3	0·14	0·3	0·11	0·6	1·31	2·0
	1885		...	...	0·27	0·4	1·13	2·1	0·01	0·1	2·19	3·4
Kurnool ...	Average of ten years ...	9	...	...	0·03	0·1	0·23	0·3	0·40	0·9	2·02	3·6
	1883		...	...	...	...	0·55	0·9	0·56	1·2	0·34	0·7
	1884		0·38	1·2	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·3	0·57	1·4
	1885		...	...	...	...	0·04	0·3	0·10	0·3	1·55	3·9
Madras ...	Average of ten years ...	1	0·48	2·0	0·90	0·6	0·17	0·5	0·41	0·8	3·98	2·7
	1883		0·24	3·0	0·07	1·0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1884		2·14	3·0	...	...	...	...	1·62	1·0	0·53	1·0
	1885		0·01	1·0	...	...	0·59	2·0	...	...	0·07	1·0
Madura ...	Average of ten years ...	11	0·48	0·9	0·60	1·1	0·75	1·2	1·68	2·5	2·14	3·5
	1883		0·16	0·6	2·92	2·1	0·23	1·2	1·05	2·2	5·36	4·8
	1884		0·35	1·4	...	...	0·14	0·5	0·50	1·4	1·87	3·0
	1885		0·09	0·2	...	...	0·12	0·3	0·19	0·8	1·78	4·2
Malabar ...	Average of ten years ...	14	0·16	0·2	0·22	0·8	0·48	1·0	3·05	5·1	10·72	10·8
	1883		0·09	0·2	0·01	0·1	1·82	3·2	3·37	7·1	7·01	13·3
	1884		...	...	0·02	0·2	0·28	0·7	1·76	4·6	4·01	6·4
	1885		...	...	...	...	0·60	1·0	1·05	2·4	4·15	7·3
Nellore ...	Average of ten years ...	16	0·32	0·5	0·39	0·2	0·27	0·4	0·17	0·4	2·14	2·1
	1883		0·04	0·2	...	...	0·06	0·3	0·33	0·3	0·07	0·3
	1884		0·75	1·5	...	...	0·07	0·1	0·30	0·4	0·11	0·6
	1885		0·01	0·1	0·09	0·1	0·30	0·5	...	...	0·74	1·1
North Arcot..	Average of ten years ...	17	0·33	0·5	0·68	0·3	0·24	0·3	0·47	1·0	3·95	4·4
	1883		0·01	0·1	...	...	0·02	0·1	0·22	0·6	2·25	4·6
	1884		0·45	0·7	0·04	0·1	0·04	0·2	0·21	0·2	0·63	1·4
	1885		...	...	...	...	0·56	0·8	0·02	0·1	1·62	2·2
Nilgiris ...	Average of six years ...	11	0·92	1·6	0·57	1·2	2·55	3·8	3·55	6·3	6·54	12·3
	1883		0·46	4	0·31	1	3·43	7	2·20	6	5·18	11
	1884		0·41	1	0·03	1	0·18	1	1·87	4	3·59	8
	1885		...	...	0·12	0·6	0·85	3·3	1·50	4·2	3·27	8·9
Salem ...	Average of ten years ...	10	0·28	0·1	0·28	0·4	0·54	0·7	1·35	2·2	5·09	6·5
	1883		...	...	...	...	0·79	1·6	1·17	2·4	4·61	8·1
	1884		0·18	0·7	...	...	0·62	0·6	0·40	1·1	3·09	5·8
	1885		...	...	...	...	0·78	0·8	0·25	0·6	3·64	6·2
South Arcot...	Average of ten years ...	9	0·37	0·6	0·78	0·5	0·43	0·3	0·86	0·5	3·76	3·8
	1883		0·01	0·1	0·06	0·2	...	...	0·09	0·4	1·50	2·4
	1884		1·16	1·8	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·2	1·12	1·7
	1885		0·02	0·2	...	...	0·16	0·3	...	...	0·65	2·0
Tanjore ...	Average of ten years ...	9	0·97	1·3	0·91	0·9	0·28	0·4	1·15	1·7	2·41	2·7
	1883		0·13	0·8	0·47	1·5	...	...	0·35	0·5	1·03	2·8
	1884		0·42	1·6	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·1	1·25	1·3
	1885		0·03	0·1	...	...	0·27	0·4	...	...	1·13	2·9
Tinnevelly ...	Average of ten years ...	11	0·65	1·2	0·91	1·8	1·54	2·3	1·76	3·1	1·82	3·7
	1883		0·41	1·6	3·60	3·5	1·60	2·5	0·92	1·5	5·47	2·8
	1884		0·66	1·4	...	...	1·01	1·4	1·29	2·5	1·08	2·1
	1885		0·12	0·5	0·10	0·4	0·59	1·5	0·65	1·5	2·25	4·4
Trichinopoly .	Average of ten years ...	4	0·44	0·7	0·48	0·6	0·32	0·6	1·61	2·1	3·34	4·9
	1883		...	...	...	...	0·22	0·4	...	...	3·21	4·6
	1884		0·48	1·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·20	4·3
	1885		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·86	2·3
Vizagapatam.	Average of ten years ...	15	0·19	0·4	0·28	0·6	0·53	0·6	0·67	1·5	3·75	5·1
	1883		0·08	0·3	...	...	0·69	1·9	0·71	1·4	1·36	2·7
	1884		0·50	0·8	0·45	0·7	0·40	0·5	1·14	1·7	1·63	3·1
	1885		0·31	1·0	0·40	1·0	1·35	2·7	0·42	1·1	2·06	3·7
Total ...	Average of ten years ...	239	0·31	0·6	0·43	0·6	0·49	0·8	1·04	1·8	3·84	4·9
	1883		0·08	0·5	0·34	0·4	0·57	1·3	0·84	1·8	2·25	3·8
	1884		0·58	1·1	0·09	0·2	0·19	0·4	0·57	1·2	1·46	2·9
	1885		0·03	0·2	0·13	0·3	0·50	1·1	0·25	0·7	1·92	3·9

II.

1884, *and* 1885 *with the average of previous ten years ending* 1882, *exclusive of* 1876.

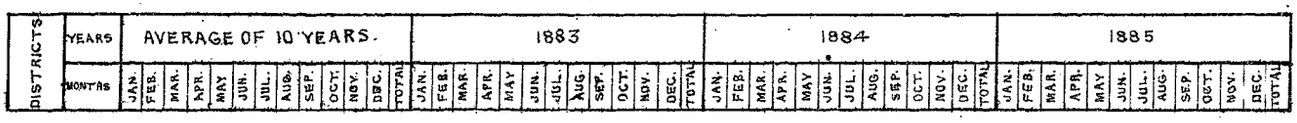
June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.	Rainfall.	Days.
2·48	4·6	2·47	5·2	3·99	7·2	4·79	7·7	4·90	7·1	2·45	4·4	0·04	0·2	24·78	41·7
3·08	5·6	1·62	4·6	6·30	11·3	0·38	1·6	7·40	10·9	1·21	3·0	0·44	1·4	22·27	42·9
1·25	3·6	0·52	1·6	1·27	4·0	0·87	3·7	3·69	8·3	2·10	5·0	0·53	2·0	11·21	31·6
1·34	3·9	3·34	6·9	1·32	3·7	3·89	5·0	7·44	10·3	0·69	2·7	1·03	2·1	22·09	40·4
2·82	6·3	3·22	7·5	4·44	8·7	5·08	8·8	4·97	7·7	1·89	2·9	0·24	0·3	26·35	49·3
1·19	5·5	2·22	9·0	5·76	13·0	0·69	3·8	6·34	11·3	1·44	3·1	...	...	20·25	52·6
0·89	3·0	1·07	5·9	2·30	7·5	1·57	5·8	4·41	8·8	0·22	1·5	0·48	1·1	12·40	38·3
2·03	5·9	2·33	7·5	1·30	5·3	7·75	11·5	8·35	11·3	0·61	2·5	0·45	1·9	25·56	52·0
36·84	26·7	39·20	28·9	27·22	25·9	15·19	21·7	7·84	12·4	2·55	4·9	0·55	1·0	139·82	133·7
34·07	29·5	51·26	30·6	24·62	22·8	11·30	18·2	9·72	16·4	2·34	5·6	0·54	1·6	139·66	137·1
21·15	21·2	29·51	29·0	38·53	30·4	15·56	26·0	5·40	14·2	2·44	4·8	0·19	1·4	114·39	133·4
46·13	27·4	43·27	30·6	23·89	27·0	6·81	16·4	9·22	17·6	1·41	2·6	0·97	4·0	133·40	130·2
2·03	4·3	3·39	7·2	5·52	9·7	5·85	7·4	8·02	9·3	11·86	10·8	2·79	4·5	44·96	57·4
3·34	5·9	5·17	9·4	3·44	6·6	2·41	3·0	15·12	14·0	9·82	10·9	8·17	5·4	47·71	55·8
1·01	2·6	1·52	4·9	5·23	9·3	4·74	8·4	15·64	12·6	30·00	15·1	13·16	9·0	74·64	66·1
3·10	6·1	1·71	5·1	3·65	8·3	4·19	6·6	3·40	7·7	20·40	9·9	7·00	6·3	44·72	52·8
1·65	4·6	1·81	5·7	2·31	5·3	2·88	6·1	5·98	9·8	4·14	7·9	1·71	4·8	26·64	56·2
8·09	4·0	2·04	4·6	4·87	8·3	8·01	2·1	9·96	14·9	5·19	9·8	2·53	3·1	45·90	58·9
1·69	3·8	0·49	2·2	1·36	3·7	0·73	2·6	8·85	11·8	7·14	9·9	2·36	4·6	26·80	47·8
3·89	7·7	0·35	2·8	1·30	3·4	3·46	4·4	10·75	14·5	1·49	3·7	4·05	7·2	28·86	49·8
2·53	4·6	2·85	5·6	4·31	7·8	6·25	8·8	6·46	8·2	4·43	5·5	0·59	1·4	31·26	47·0
3·45	6·3	2·38	6·5	6·61	9·1	2·90	3·7	11·05	11·4	2·98	4·5	3·47	1·9	34·79	46·9
1·75	3·2	0·33	1·4	2·77	7·0	3·78	6·5	9·32	10·1	7·00	7·6	2·09	3·6	27·76	42·0
2·60	6·0	4·61	6·3	1·66	4·5	2·62	4·3	3·70	6·8	4·81	3·9	3·85	4·2	25·55	39·4
5·45	7·7	6·73	11·6	7·77	12·2	7·92	11·6	8·55	8·3	2·48	3·5	1·80	1·3	46·17	66·3
9·72	10·3	9·93	13·6	10·31	14·9	5·53	9·6	6·53	6·7	2·34	1·9	1·19	1·4	49·78	69·1
5·08	9·6	6·75	11·4	5·45	12·0	12·29	16·1	5·31	7·4	0·08	0·4	0·23	0·7	38·32	66·4
2·52	6·3	6·72	12·2	6·20	12·4	4·17	9·8	4·79	7·1	7·15	3·9	3·31	2·4	40·96	67·3
3·84	5·4	5·35	8·4	5·49	8·5	7·58	9·4	7·70	8·3	3·39	3·2	0·80	0·6	37·21	48·1
5·13	7·2	3·94	7·6	3·37	5·4	4·04	5·8	11·41	9·3	3·78	1·9	0·30	0·5	32·98	39·5
3·28	5·0	7·88	11·2	8·52	8·9	9·19	9·5	3·39	5·1	0·25	0·7	0·04	0·2	34·12	44·1
4·57	6·3	7·12	9·7	2·78	4·6	6·51	6·9	5·50	6·5	3·95	3·4	2·52	1·5	36·20	44·4
3·63	6·5	4·13	9·0	5·99	10·4	6·09	9·8	7·41	9·1	4·19	4·3	0·53	0·7	35·15	54·5
5·36	8·3	3·93	9·4	4·64	7·3	4·79	7·2	9·31	11·9	4·78	2·6	0·05	0·2	33·26	48·5
3·32	6·3	6·93	11·8	4·46	10·4	7·74	11·7	6·49	8·4	1·17	1·9	0·31	1·5	32·73	56·4
5·16	8·3	4·66	9·0	2·01	3·8	5·29	11·2	3·81	8·2	3·92	4·7	2·69	3·1	31·14	54·3
3·31	6·3	3·95	8·2	5·13	9·1	6·96	9·9	4·96	7·6	1·63	3·1	0·26	0·3	28·88	49·4
5·36	7·3	4·69	10·6	6·58	11·8	2·99	4·4	7·92	10·7	1·51	2·1	0·36	0·6	30·86	50·3
1·02	3·2	1·93	6·3	3·33	8·9	4·39	9·7	4·78	8·3	1·55	4·1	0·30	1·4	18·38	44·8
3·48	6·4	5·11	11·1	3·87	4·7	3·86	9·0	5·08	8·7	4·07	3·0	2·86	4·1	30·02	51·5
1·95	9·9	3·35	13·6	4·88	16·1	4·42	13·5	10·80	14·9	16·60	16·8	4·97	8·5	52·91	99·9
2·31	12·0	6·38	19·0	2·98	11·0	0·56	6·0	22·18	21·0	14·92	12·0	10·90	7·0	60·54	92·0
0·96	4·0	3·55	16·0	1·59	11·0	5·56	14·0	15·03	17·0	33·49	15·0	14·41	13·0	78·88	99·0
3·26	13·0	0·59	11·0	3·45	16·0	5·28	10·0	7·90	15·0	21·60	11·0	5·13	13·0	47·89	93·0
0·96	2·2	1·21	2·4	2·19	4·6	2·42	4·5	5·80	8·9	6·46	9·1	3·29	4·2	27·98	45·1
0·94	1·5	1·20	2·8	2·06	4·5	1·39	2·9	10·04	15·5	7·23	10·0	3·19	5·2	35·77	53·3
0·64	1·9	0·55	1·4	1·67	3·3	1·63	4·9	12·66	13·1	6·61	12·2	7·45	8·7	34·07	51·4
1·84	4·0	0·28	1·3	1·51	3·9	2·98	6·4	6·92	12·9	6·78	8·5	5·41	7·9	27·90	50·4
31·61	25·1	28·58	25·1	16·67	21·9	10·30	16·8	9·01	13·8	4·18	7·8	1·10	2·2	116·08	130·6
28·06	27·1	33·45	28·1	18·83	21·5	4·64	10·7	11·84	16·0	7·23	7·3	1·26	2·6	117·61	137·2
17·57	19·5	21·70	28·3	24·24	22·5	12·44	22·7	7·25	13·9	5·67	10·1	0·59	1·9	95·53	130·8
45·10	28·2	35·94	29·2	19·89	17·9	4·26	7·9	13·60	19·5	3·39	5·4	3·05	7·4	131·03	126·2
1·58	3·6	2·28	5·3	3·30	6·2	3·89	6·7	9·49	8·6	9·67	7·8	2·48	2·9	35·98	44·7
2·41	4·8	2·30	5·3	2·43	4·3	2·00	3·5	20·98	14·4	6·29	6·6	2·39	1·9	39·30	41·9
1·58	2·4	0·82	3·0	2·54	6·1	3·36	7·1	12·54	10·4	15·07	9·8	4·30	5·1	41·52	46·6
1·58	3·4	2·19	5·4	0·75	3·0	3·14	6·5	3·73	6·2	12·31	7·4	7·12	6·9	31·96	40·6
2·58	4·6	3·05	5·9	6·26	9·6	6·62	8·3	6·70	8·8	7·15	7·5	1·67	3·1	39·70	54·3
3·77	5·4	3·46	6·9	5·93	8·4	3·80	3·8	10·93	12·8	7·60	8·4	5·49	4·3	43·48	55·4
1·82	3·3	1·73	3·6	4·99	7·8	3·75	6·2	12·52	11·0	12·82	11·2	9·73	6·1	48·73	51·8
2·24	5·1	1·85	3·8	2·24	5·4	4·11	5·9	6·50	8·9	8·09	6·1	5·19	6·6	32·42	44·9
6·65	13·7	7·67	16·3	6·16	16·3	5·72	13·6	9·79	17·3	9·59	16·	3·88	6·5	63·59	124·9
6·26	13·	10·56	17·	9·58	18·	2·06	6	9·46	18·	7·74	12·	5·18	8·	62·42	121·0
6·72	12·	8·29	17·	12·86	19·	8·04	17	19·31	19·	8·08	16·	3·29	7·	72·67	122·0
16·86	23·0	11·73	20·6	9·68	13·2	5·88	13·1	11·31	22·0	7·80	9·9	8·79	11·6	77·79	130·4
2·01	3·9	3·28	5·7	5·67	8·2	5·96	8·4	6·79	9·0	4·62	6·7	0·97	2·9	36·84	54·7
1·86	4·2	2·72	6·4	7·51	9·2	2·02	3·3	10·04	12·3	6·82	8·1	3·07	3·4	40·61	59·0
2·78	4·6	0·80	1·9	5·18	7·6	1·99	5·7	8·96	11·3	4·71	10·4	5·00	4·3	33·71	54·0
4·15	8·3	1·34	3·9	2·28	4·6	5·95	6·1	11·09	15·0	2·44	4·1	2·44	4·1	34·36	53·7
1·68	3·5	3·12	5·9	5·64	8·8	6·26	8·3	6·45	9·0	8·66	10·1	3·12	5·3	41·13	56·6
2·37	5·6	3·07	6·9	5·64	7·3	2·97	4·8	13·84	13·8	7·31	9·2	3·92	5·0	40·78	55·7
1·26	2·6	0·49	1·8	5·36	7·9	3·97	6·9	14·57	12·6	26·31	16·0	20·46	7·8	74·82	59·3
1·10	3·6	1·75	3·7	5·57	9·1	8·24	7·9	8·74	11·2	12·38	7·7	6·05	9·1	44·66	54·8
1·50	2·9	2·20	4·1	4·79	7·5	4·64	7·6	7·25	10·1	11·07	12·7	6·82	7·8	43·99	60·2
4·09	5·2	1·26	2·6	3·21	4·9	2·35	3·2	12·49	13·9	10·00	10·7	4·52	8·6	39·90	54·7
0·67	1·0	0·84	2·1	2·87	5·0	3·05	5·0	15·44	15·0	20·58	16·2	15·95	14·8	61·15	62·1
2·05	3·9	1·23	2·8	2·04	3·6	3·63	6·3	10·17	11·5	14·37	9·8	14·37	9·8	49·29	51·1
0·94	2·2	0·76	2·1	0·90	2·3	2·01	2·6	4·36	7·1	7·84	11·1	3·22	5·2	26·71	44·7
1·25	2·9	1·79	3·5	1·17	2·7	0·08	0·3	6·91	11·0	6·71	10·5	4·65	6·1	34·56	48·9
0·53	0·8	0·10	0·7	0·36	1·6	0·75	2·0	8·40	12·6	14·85	13·6	6·05	7·5	35·08	46·2
2·41	5·1	0·17	0·7	1·08	3·0	1·41	2·9	4·43	9·0	7·49	9·7	6·76	8·2	27·46	46·9
1·07	2·2	2·20	3·5	4·20	6·4	4·63	6·8	7·15	11·9	6·75	9·6	2·55	4·8	34·74	53·2
2·72	3·8	1·44	2·6	4·16	4·6	2·75	3·6	10·37	14·8	8·72	11·0	1·82	3·6	35·41	49·0
0·63	1·2	0·11	0·8	1·52	4·8	0·99	4·3	10·59	11·2	7·30	13·7	9·10	8·0	33·92	50·1
2·83	4·3	...	..	1·19	3·3	5·46	8·5	12·11	13·7	4·60	7·0	3·73	8·3	30·78	47·4
4·42	6·7	6·39	10·6	6·67	10·6	7·58	10·9	7·92	8·7	3·38	3·9	2·55	1·0	44·33	60·6
4·49	8·5	5·08	9·9	9·38	12·1	4·27	8·0	7·35	8·1	1·09	1·5	0·89	1·2	35·39	55·6
3·22	6·1	4·69	8·8	7·28	11·5	10·27	14·5	3·88	6·1	0·17	0·4	0·57	1·0	34·20	55·2
5·66	0·9	5·45	11·4	4·29	10·3	6·14	11·6	5·53	6·5	4·05	4·9	2·44	2·8	38·10	57·9
5·52	7·1	6·23	8·9	6·34	10·1	6·04	9·5	7·19	9·8	6·13	7·7	2·13	3·1	45·69	64·9
6·33	8·4	7·27	9·8	6·79	9·9	3·27	5·2	10·96	13·1	5·77	6·9	2·92	3·3	47·42	64·7
3·58	5·5	4·57	7·8	6·53	9·6	5·30	9·5	9·47	11·3	9·44	9·1	5·30	5·0	47·08	63·6
7·45	8·5	6·44	8·8	4·63	7·8	4·77	8·1	7·46	11·4	6·99	6·0	4·51	6·0	45·08	62·8

SPECIAL APPENDIX

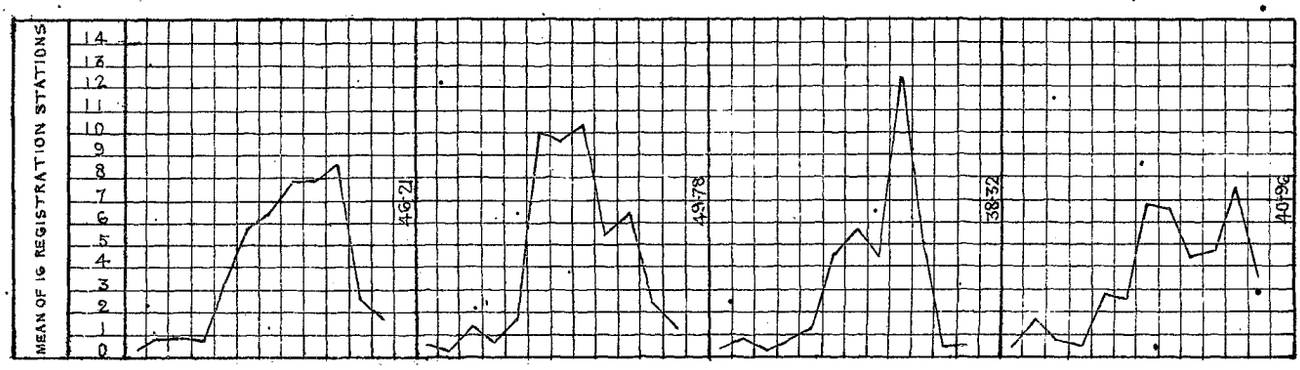
RAINFALL AND FOOD PRICE DIAGRAMS

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICT OF GANJAM AND VIZAGAPATAM FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1885. COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS

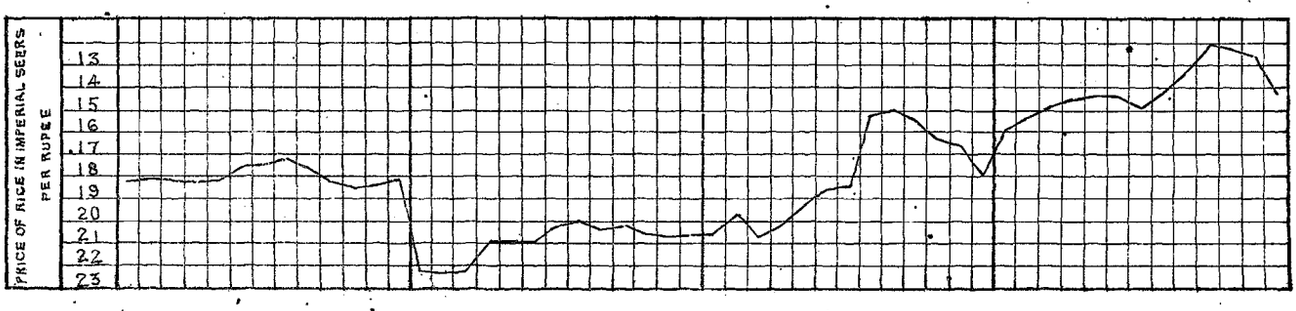
GANJAM



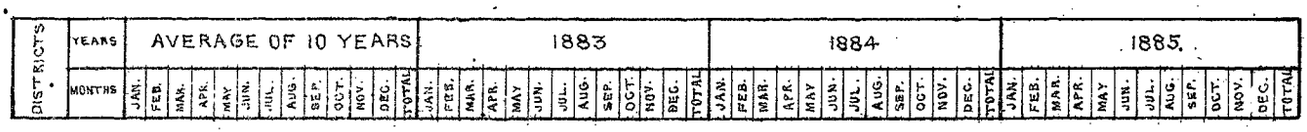
RAINFALL



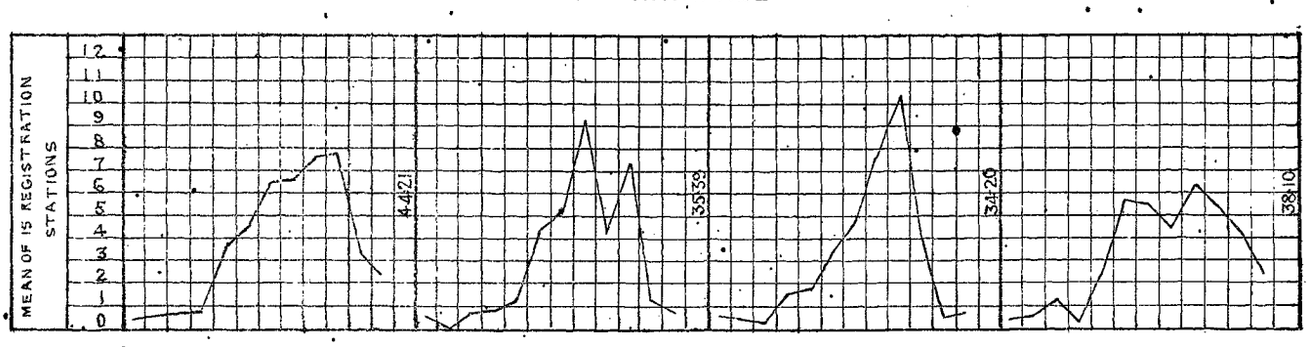
PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



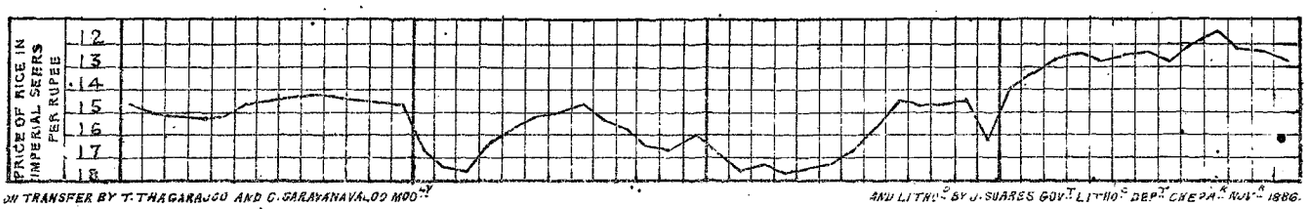
VIZAGAPATAM



RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

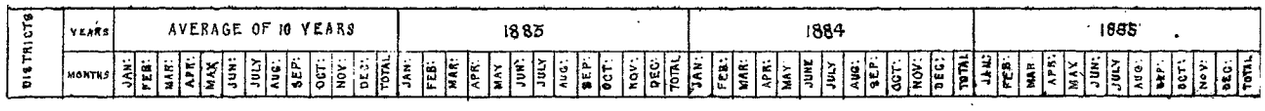


ON TRANSFER BY T. THAGARAJOO AND C. SARAVANAVALOO MOD^Y AND LITHO^D BY J. SUARES GOV^T LITHO^C DEP^T CHEPA^K NOV^R 1886.

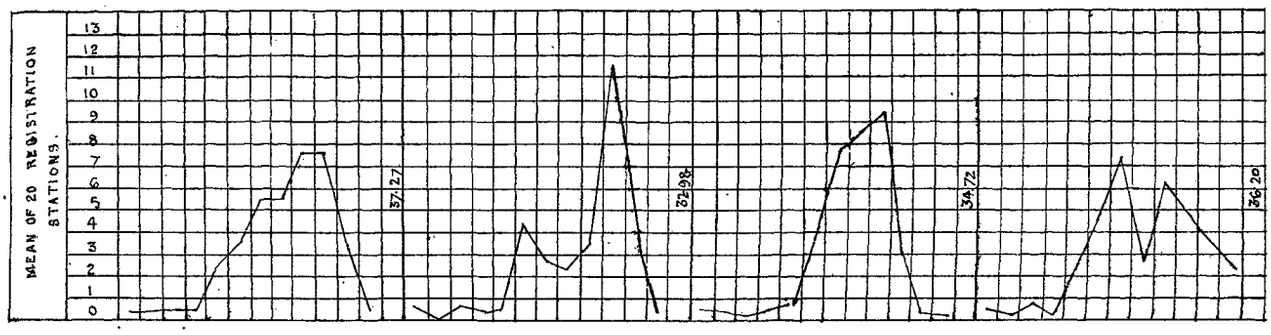
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICTS OF GODAVERI AND KISTNA FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1885

COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

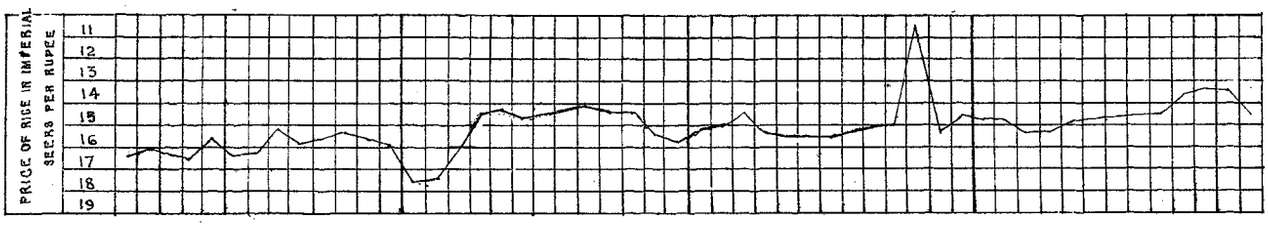
GODAVERI



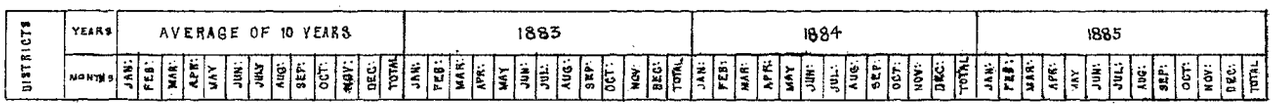
RAINFALL



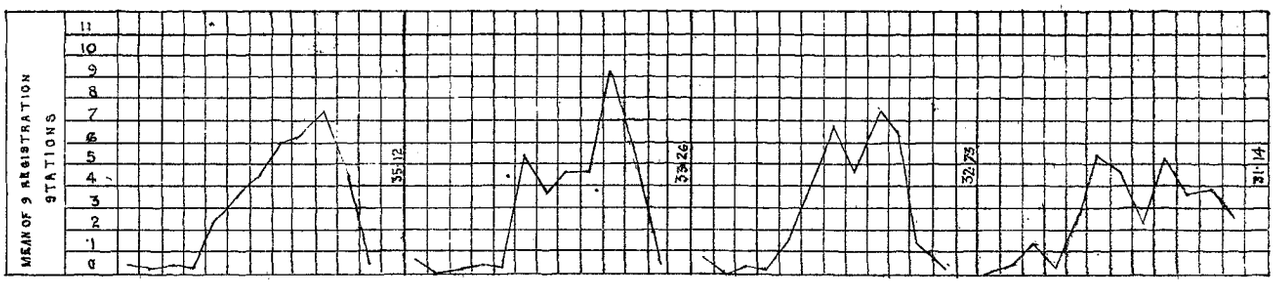
PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)



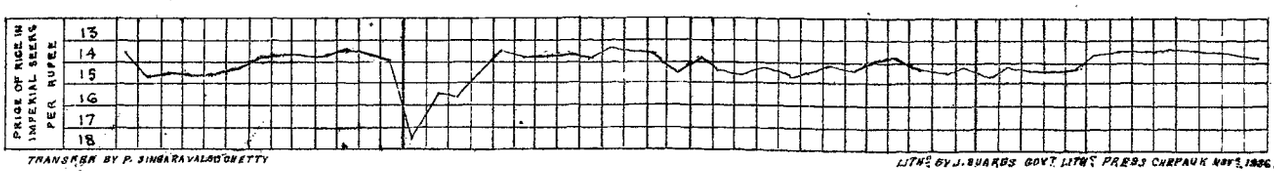
KISTNA



RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

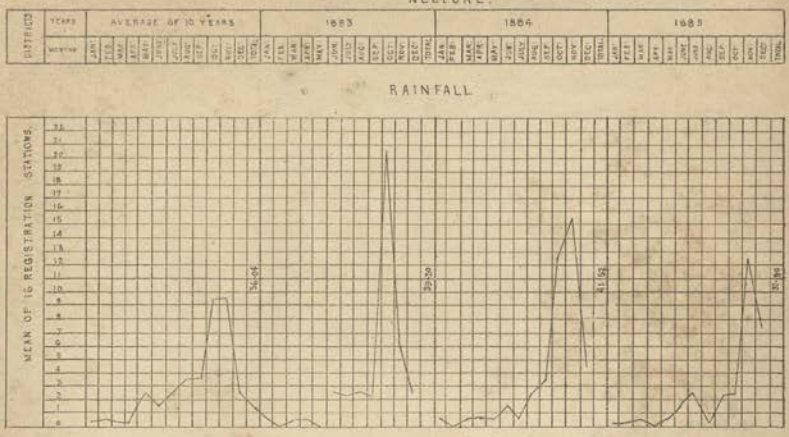


TRANSFER BY P. SINGARAVALOO CHETTY

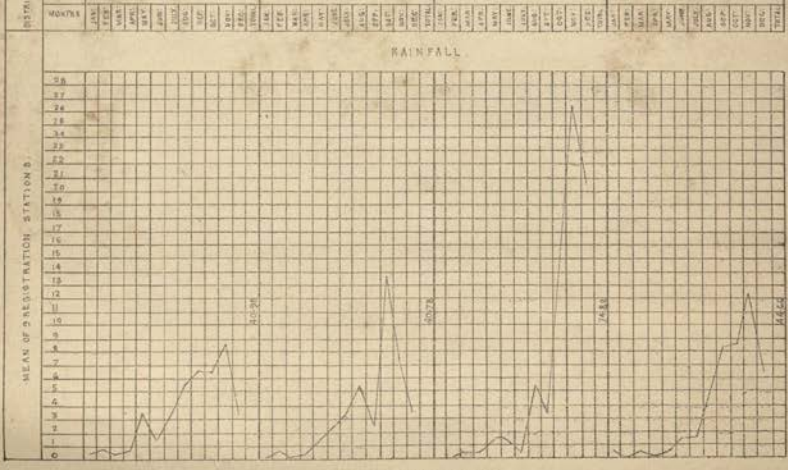
LITHO. BY J. SUARES GOVT. LITHO. PRESS CHEPAUK NOVR. 1886.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL AND PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI) IN THE DISTRICT OF NELLORE AND CUMBU IN THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH ARCOT FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1885 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

NELLORE.



SOUTH ARCOT



TRANSFER BY P. SINGARAVELOO CHETTY

LITHO BY J. BOURNE GOVT. LITHO PRESS CALIFORNIA 1886.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL AND PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICT OF NILGIRI FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1885 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

NILGIRI

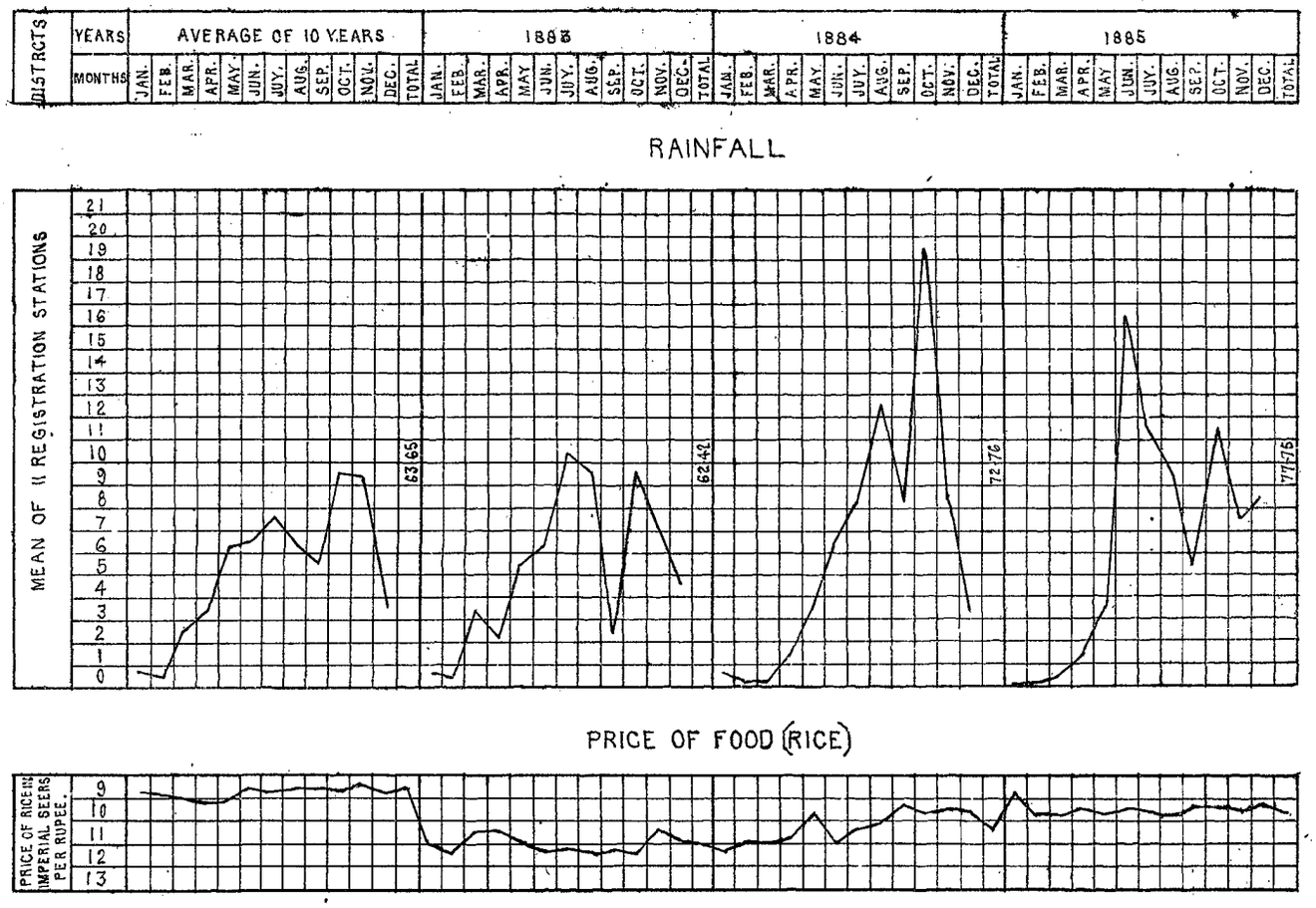
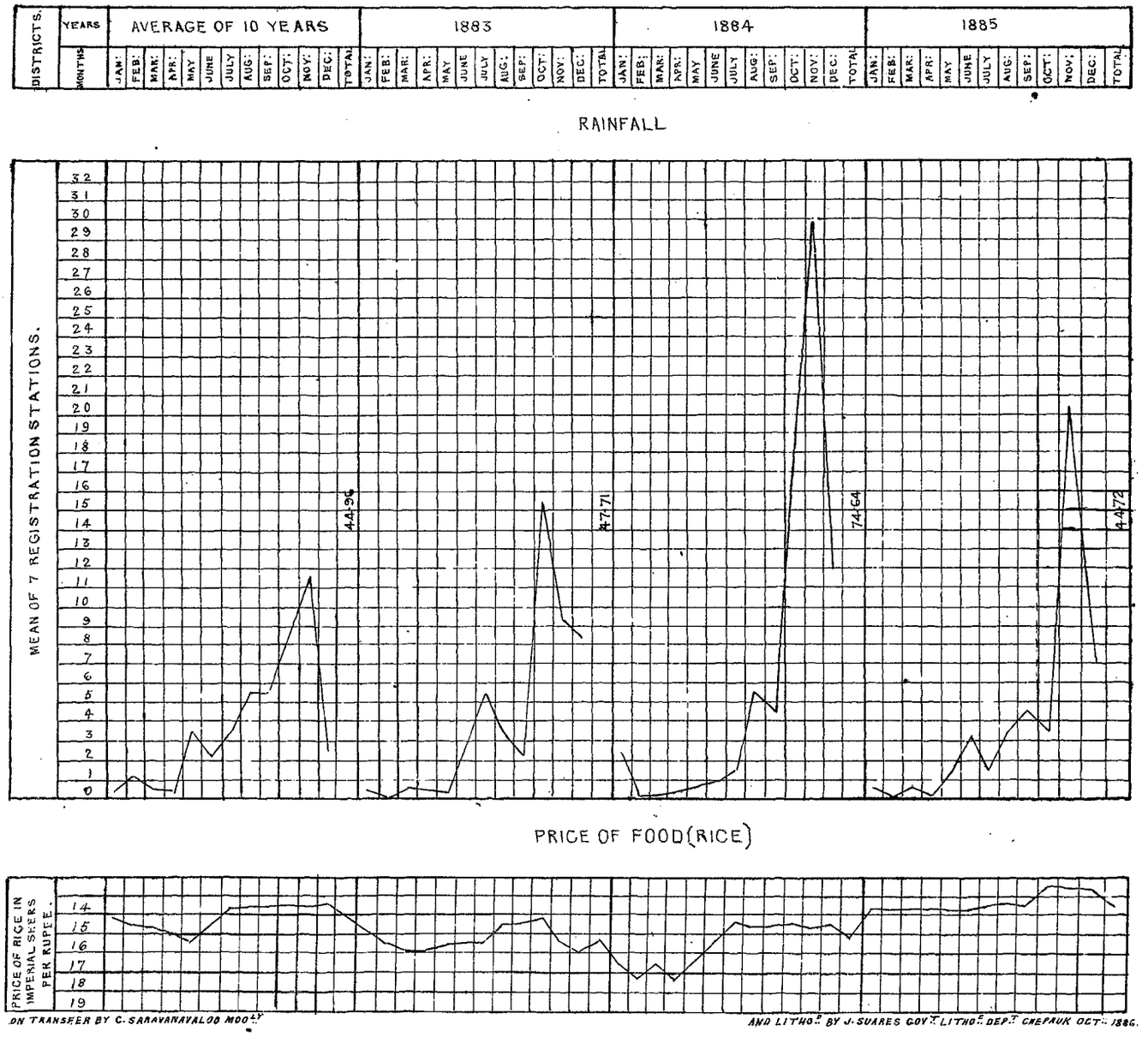


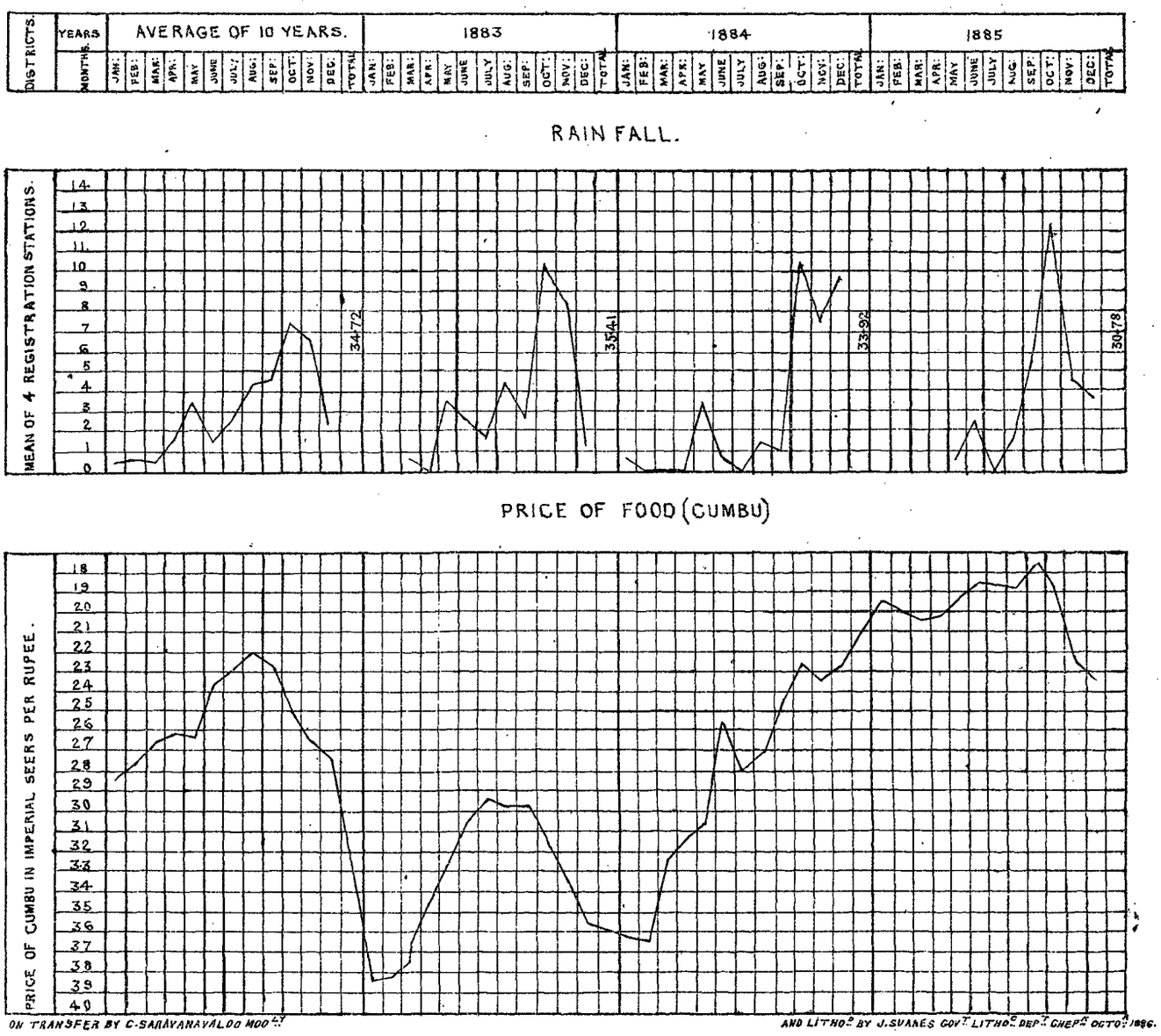
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL AND PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICT OF CHINGLEPUT FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1885, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.



ON TRANSFER BY C. SARAVANAVALOO MOOD.Y

AND LITHO.D BY J. SUARES GOV.T LITHO.C DEP.T CHEPAUK OCT.: 1886.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL AND PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU) IN THE DISTRICT OF TRICHINOPOLY FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1885 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

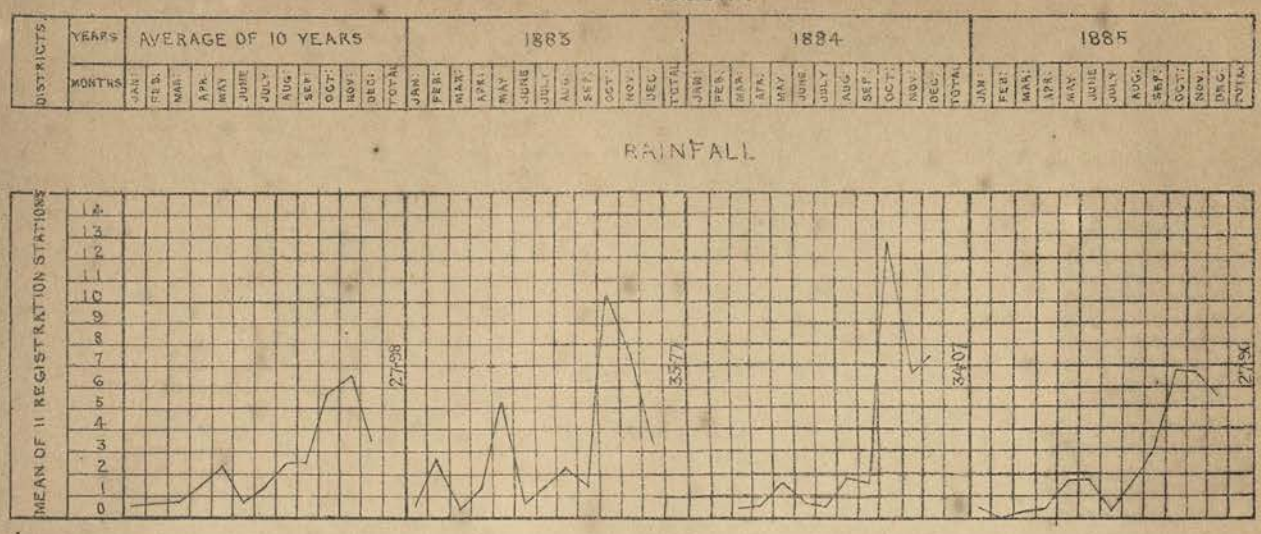


ON TRANSFER BY C. SARAVANAVALDO MOD^LY

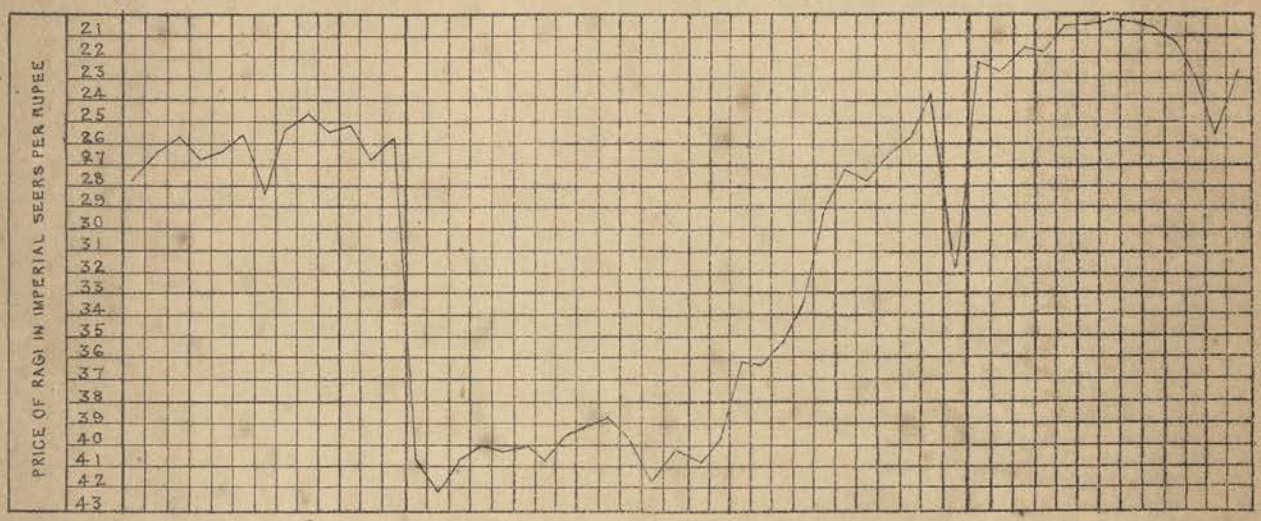
AND LITHO^D BY J. SUARES GOV^T LITHO^C DEP^T CHEP^N OCTO^R 1886.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL AND PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICT OF MADURA & RICE IN THE DISTRICT OF TANJORE 3 YEARS ENDING 1885 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

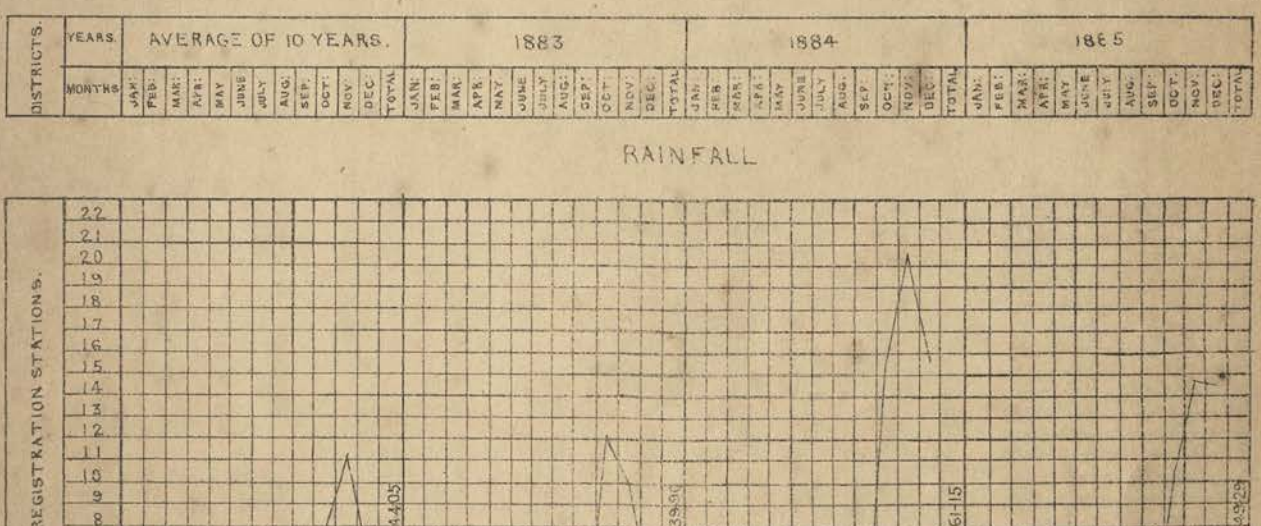
MADURA



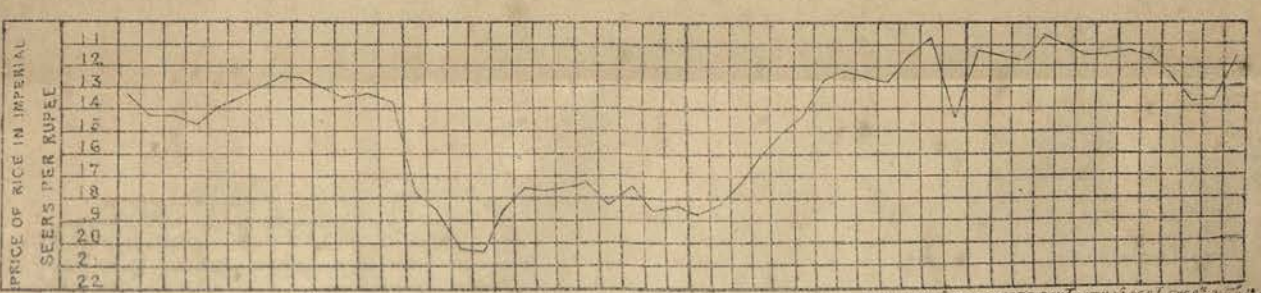
PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI)



TANJORE



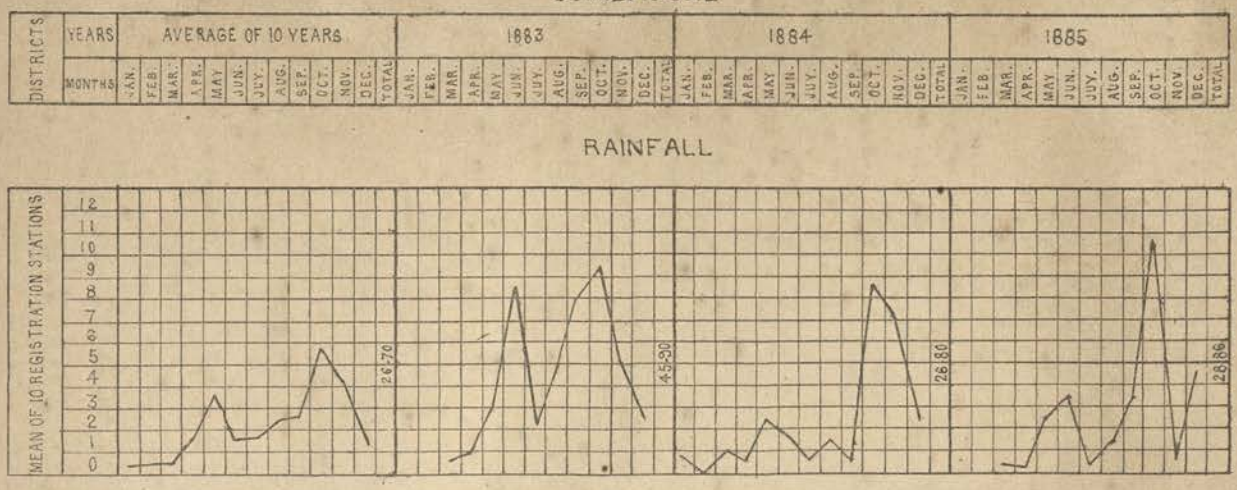
PRICE OF FOOD (RICE)

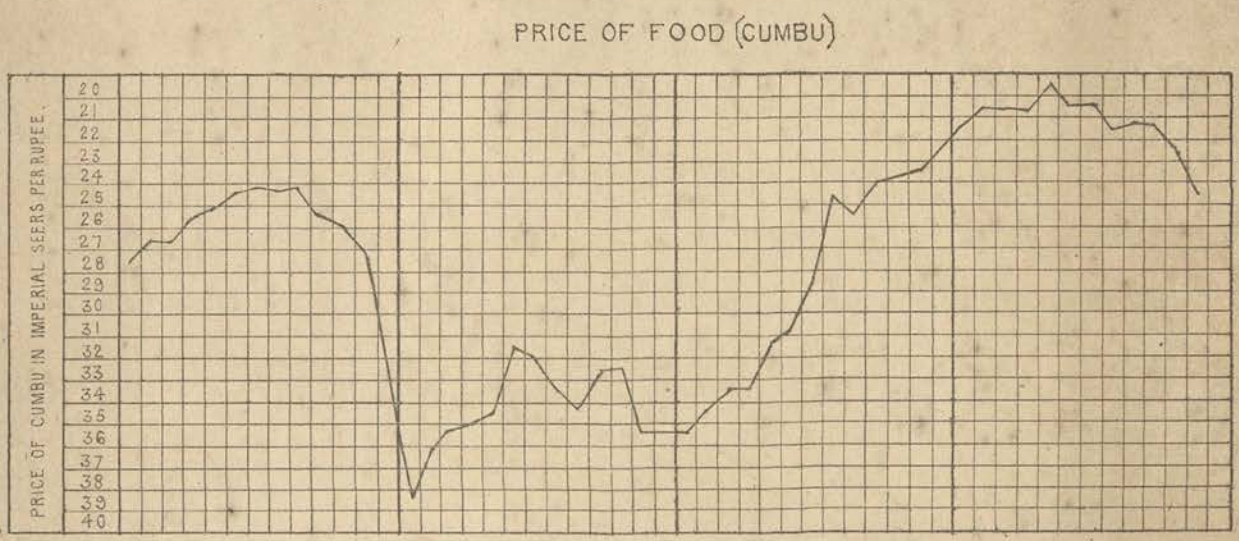


ON TRANSFER BY C. SARAVANAVALOO MOD.T AND LITHO.D BY J. SOARES GOV.T LITHO.C DEP.T CHEP.K OCT.R

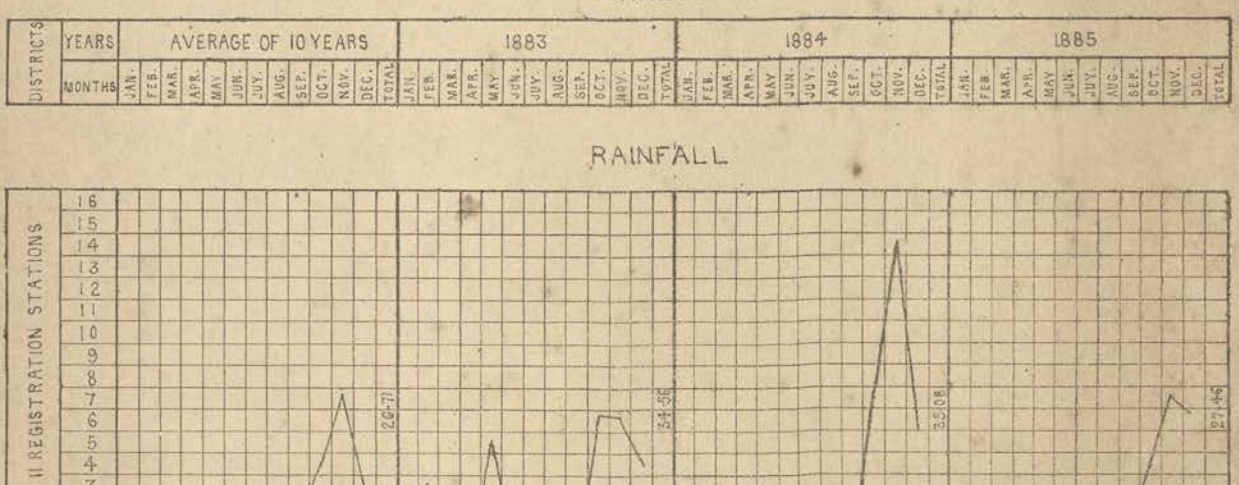
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (CUMBU) IN THE DISTRICTS OF COIMBATORE & TINNEVELLY FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1886 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

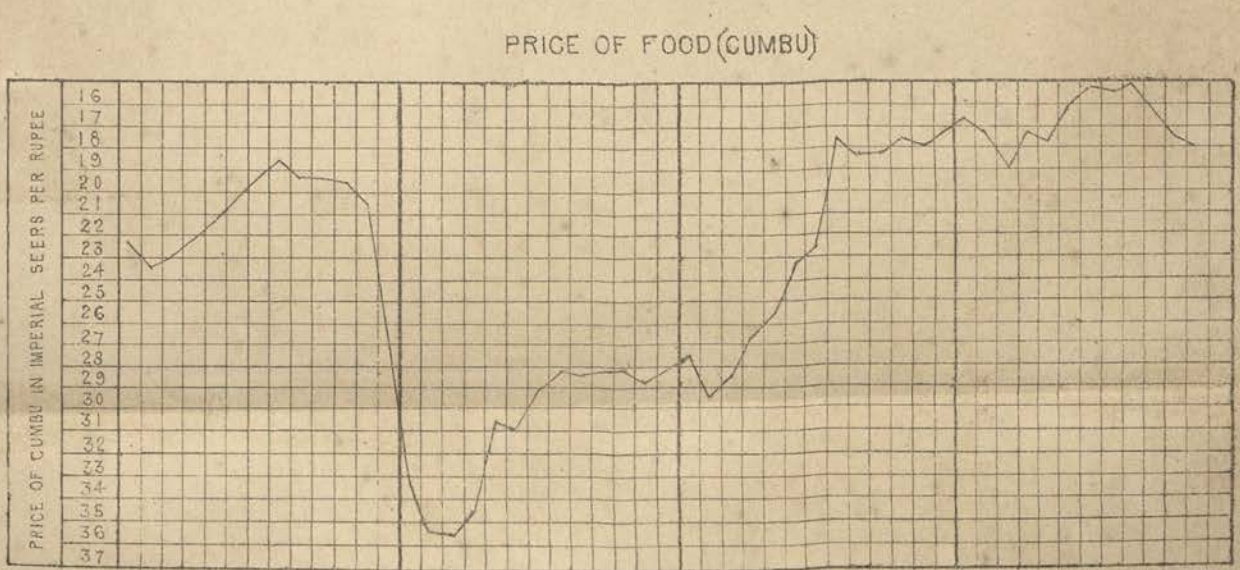
COIMBATORE





TINNEVELLY



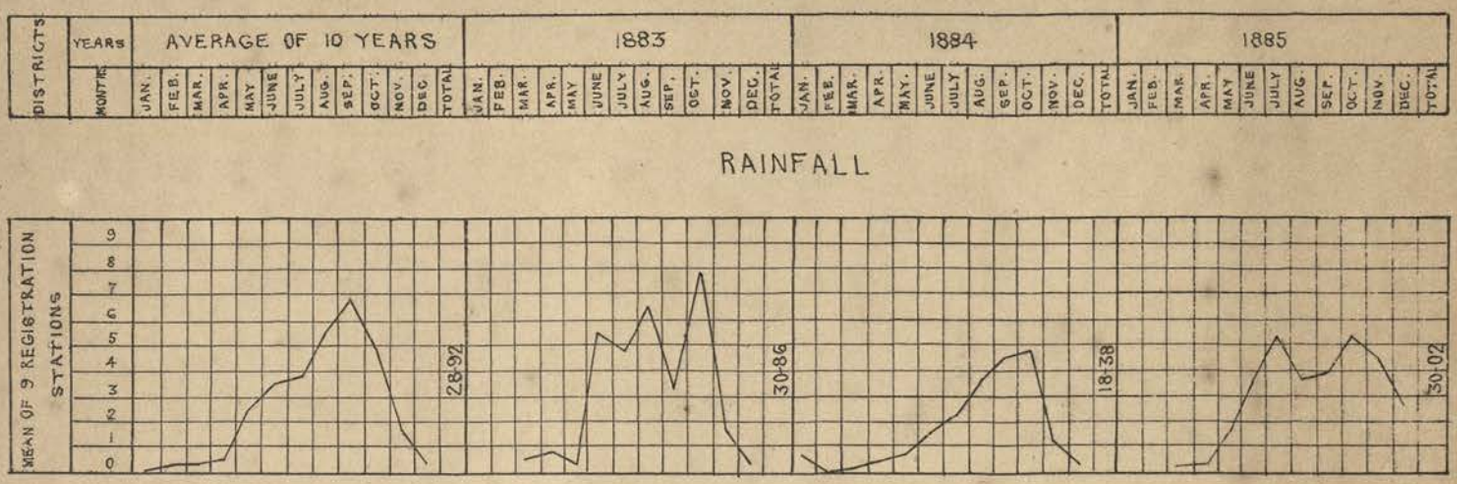


TRANSFER BY S. PARTHASARATHY.

LITHR. BY J. SUAREZ GOVT. LITHR. PRESS CHEPAUK MADRAS 1886

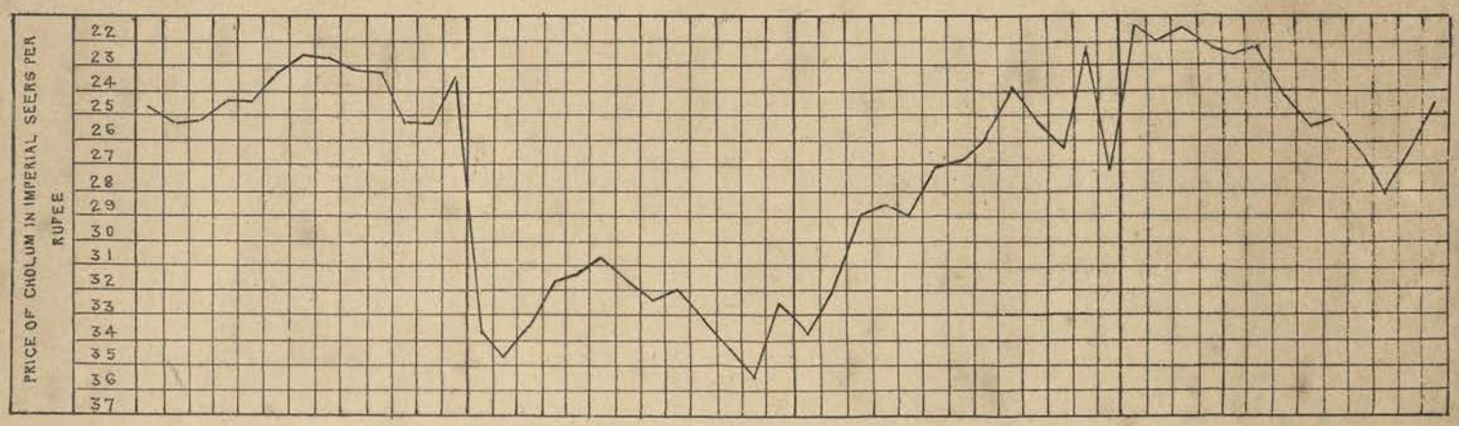
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL AND PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM) IN THE DISTRICTS OF KURNOOL & BELLARY FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1885 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS

KURNOOL

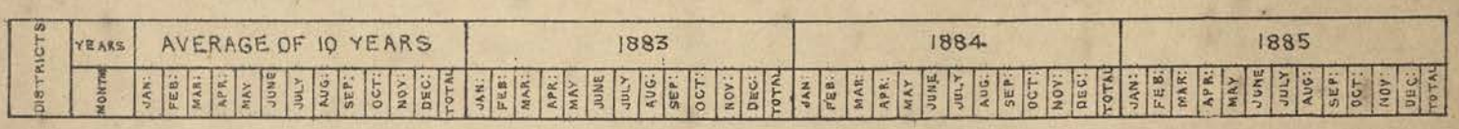


RAINFALL

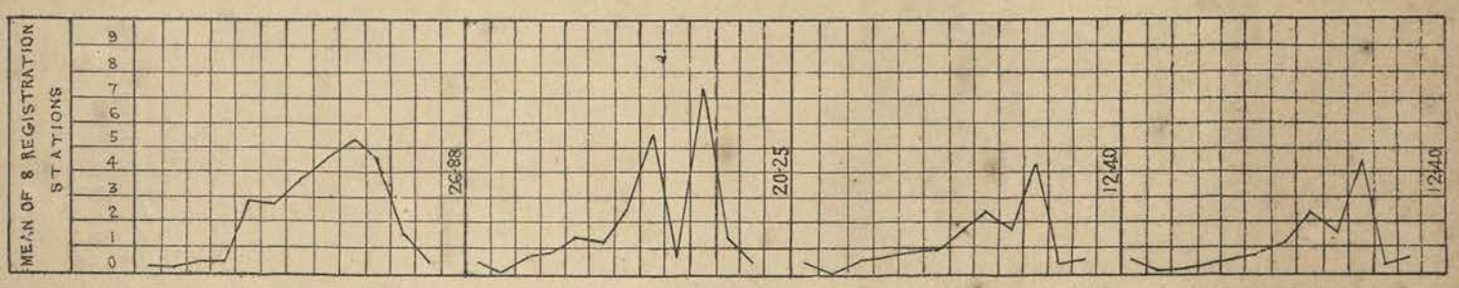
PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)



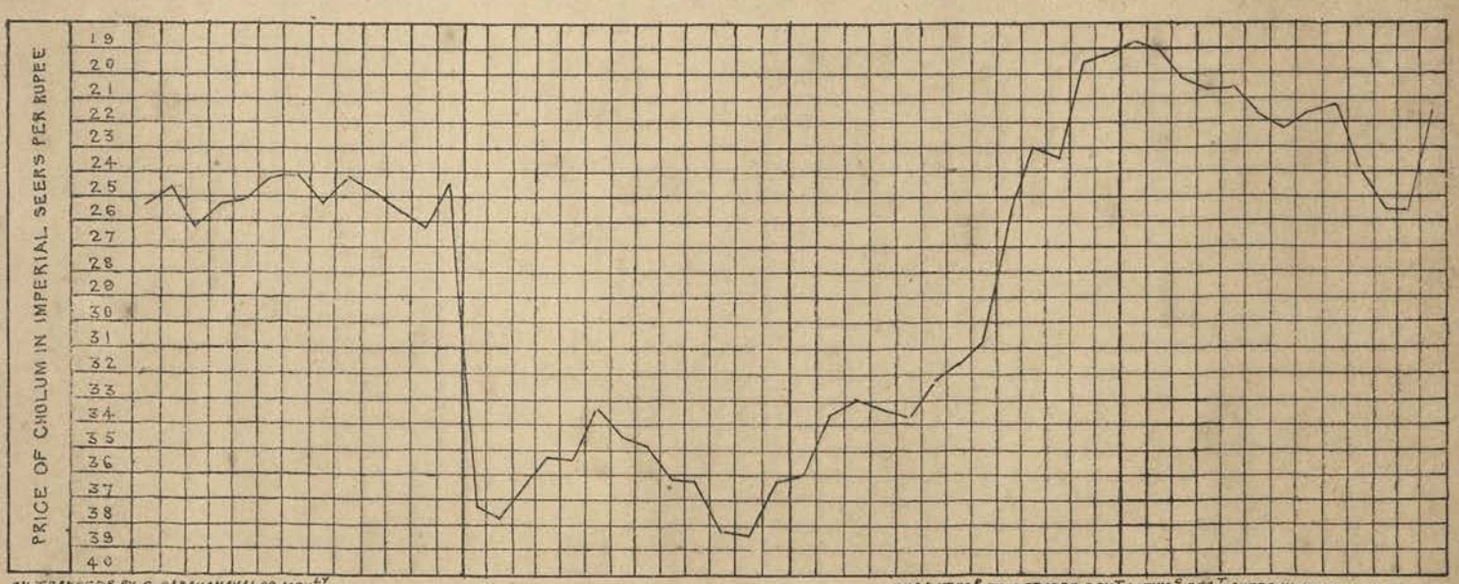
BELLARY



RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)

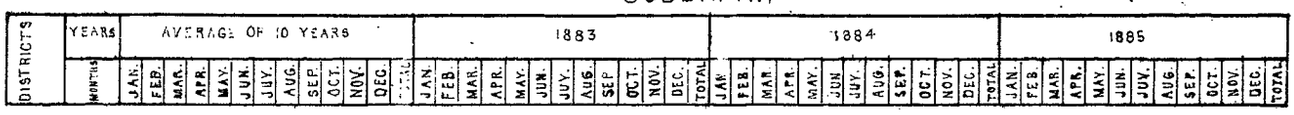


ON TRANSFER BY C. SARAVANAVALOO MOV.LY

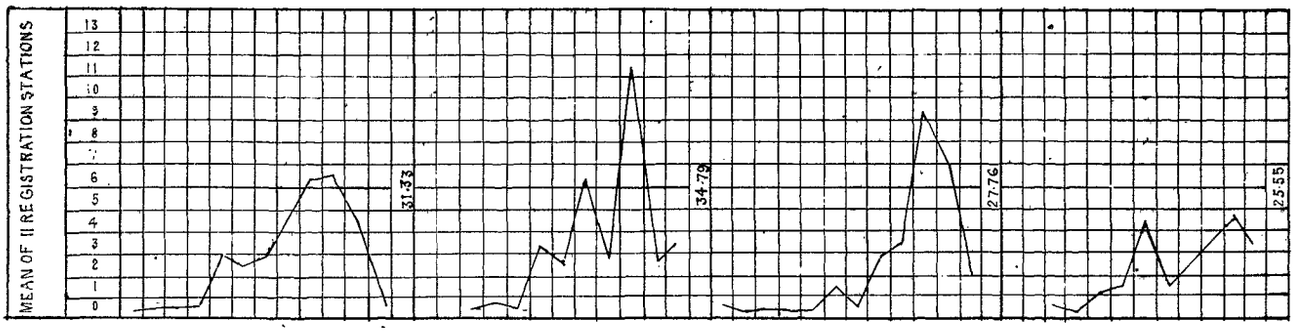
AND LITHO.D BY J. SOARES GOV.T LITHO.C DEP.T CHEPAUK NOVEMBER 1886.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL AND PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM) IN THE DISTRICTS OF CUDDAPAH & ANANTAPUR FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1885 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

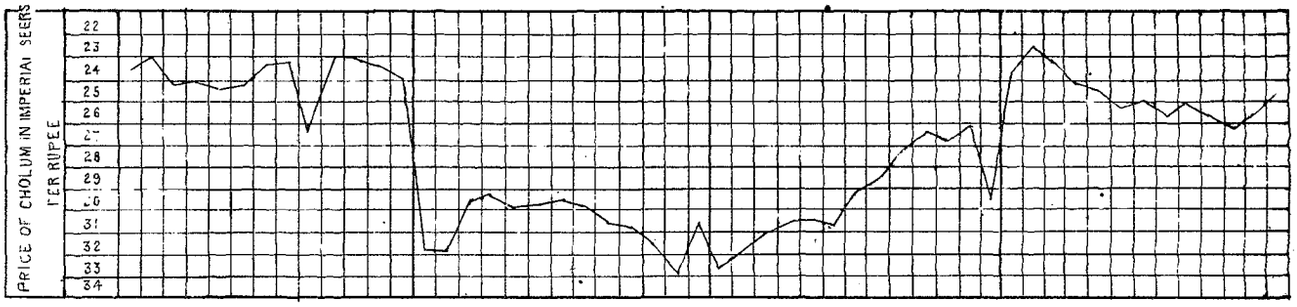
CUDDAPAH



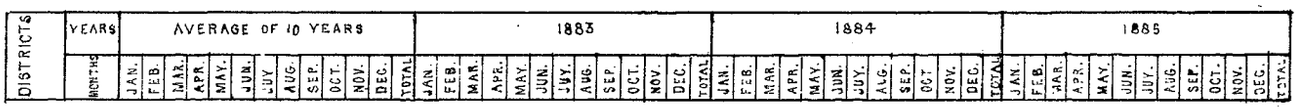
RAINFALL



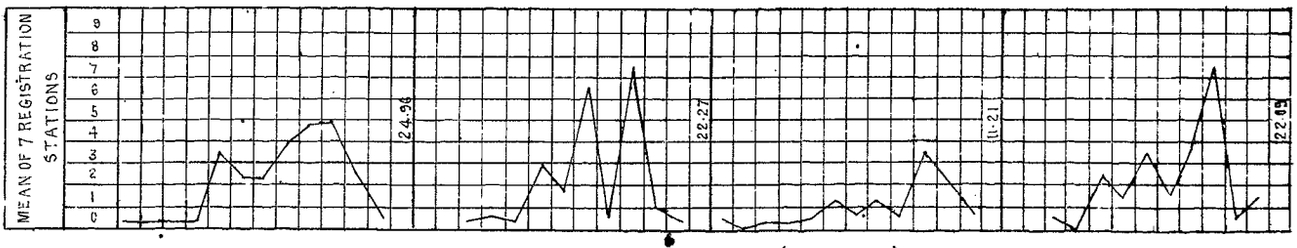
PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)



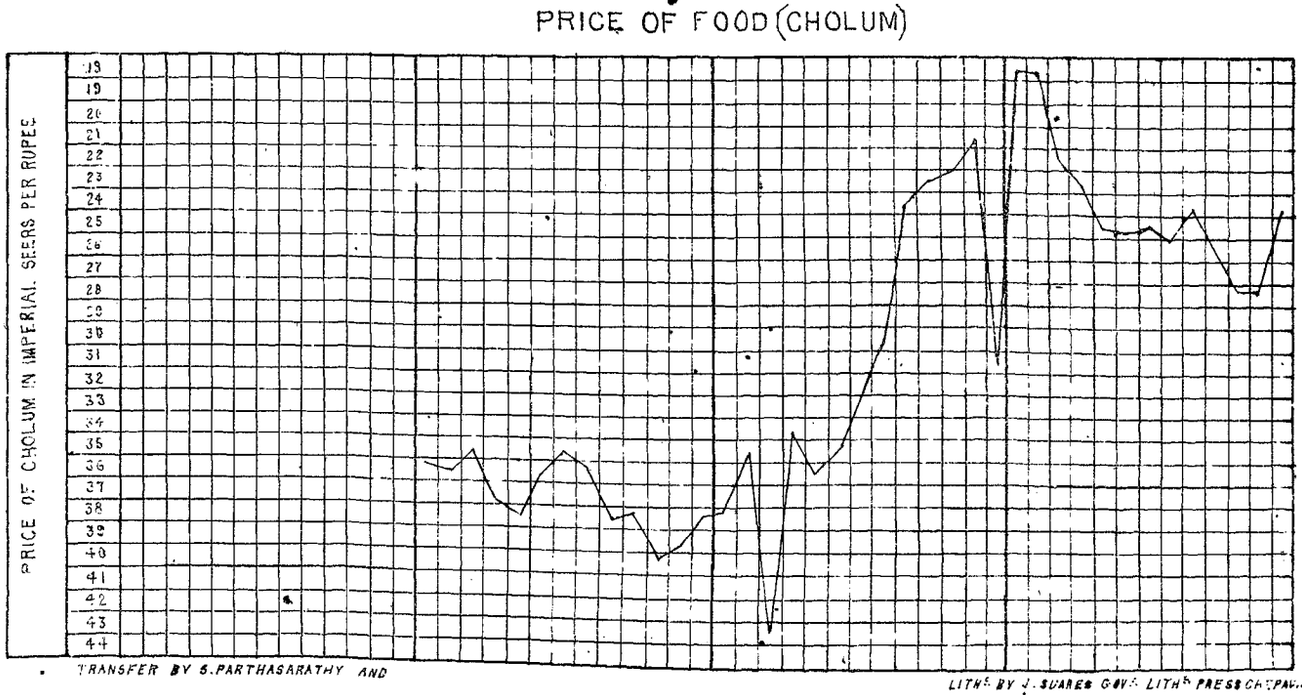
ANANTAPUR



RAINFALL



PRICE OF FOOD (CHOLUM)

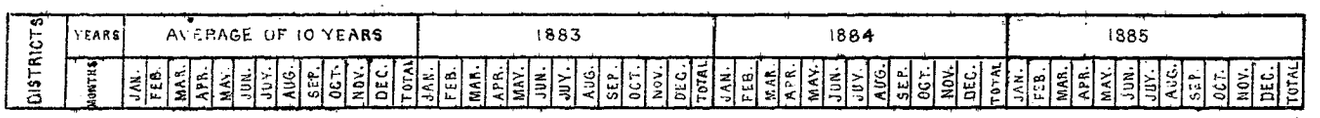


TRANSFER BY S. PARTHASARATHY AND

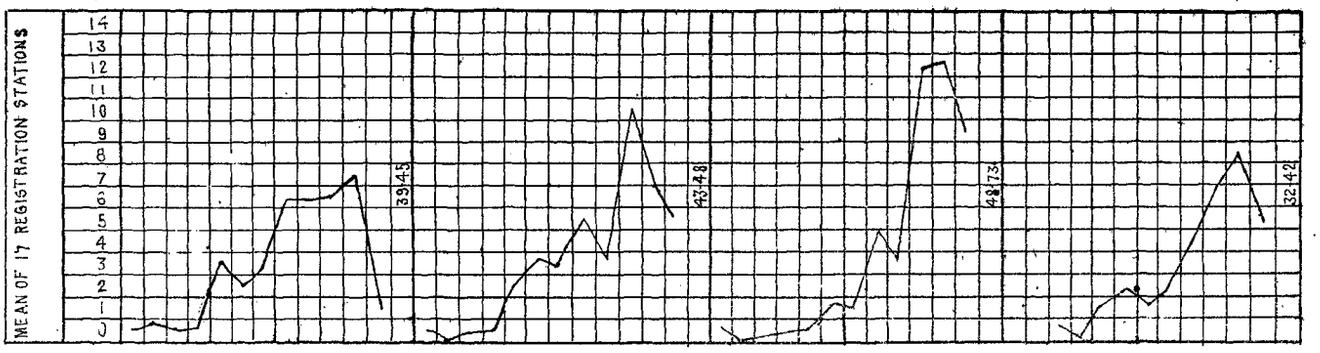
LITHS BY J. SUARES GOVT. LITHS PRESS CHETPAUK

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI) IN THE DISTRICTS OF NORTH ARCOT AND SALEM FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1885 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

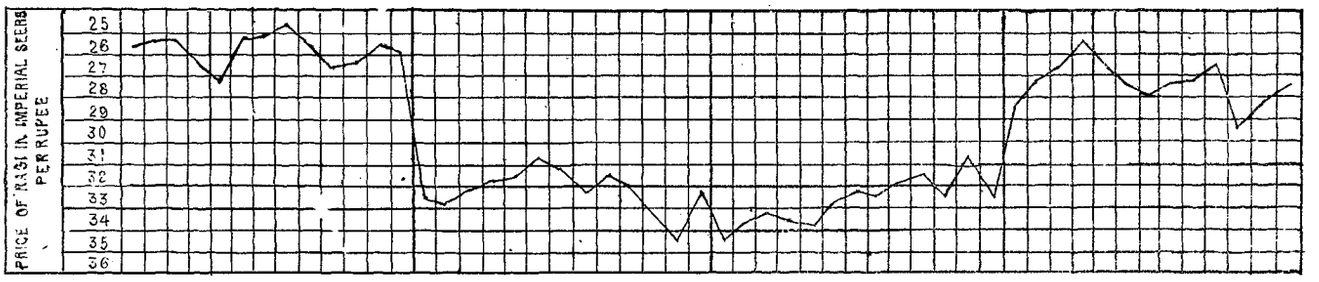
NORTH ARCOT.



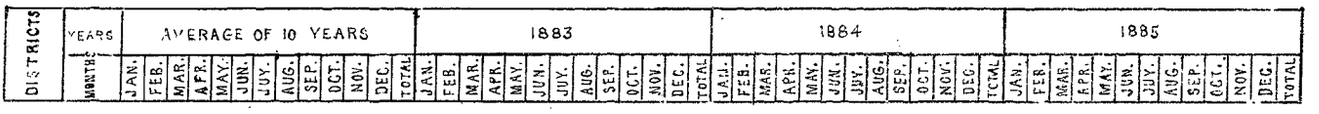
RAINFALL



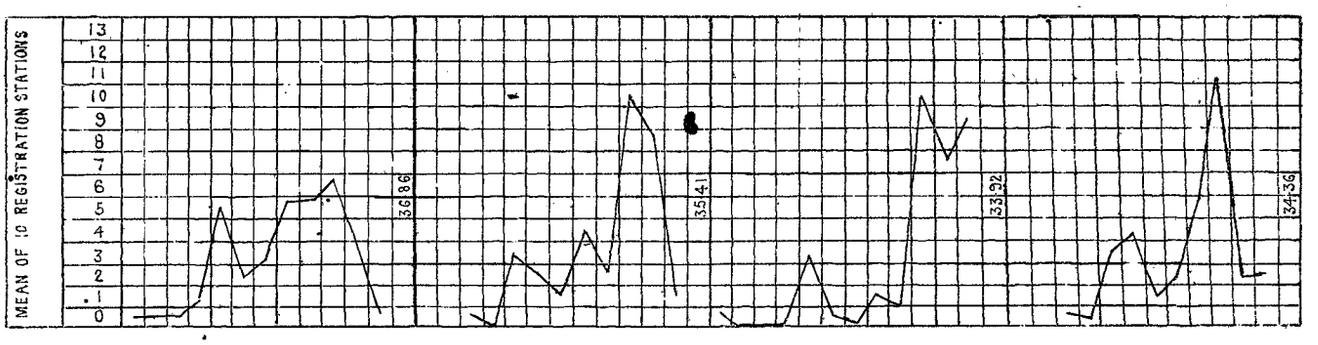
PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI)



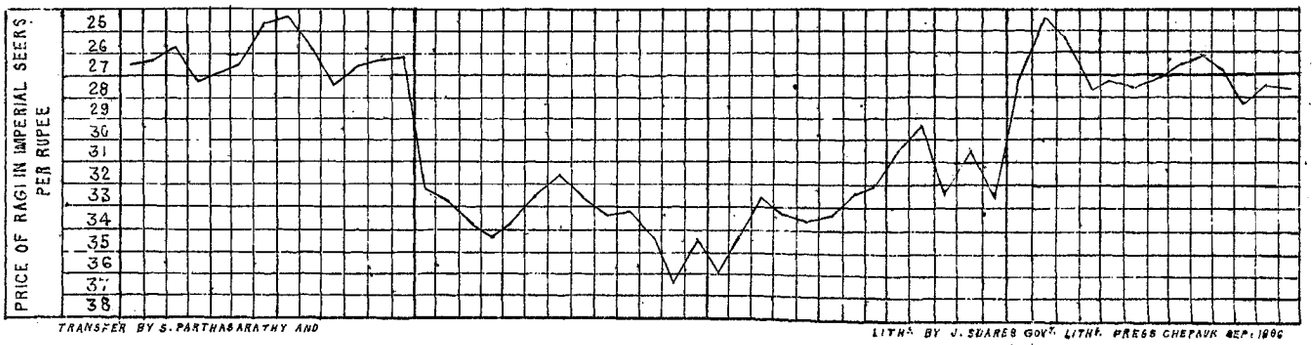
SALEM



RAINFALL



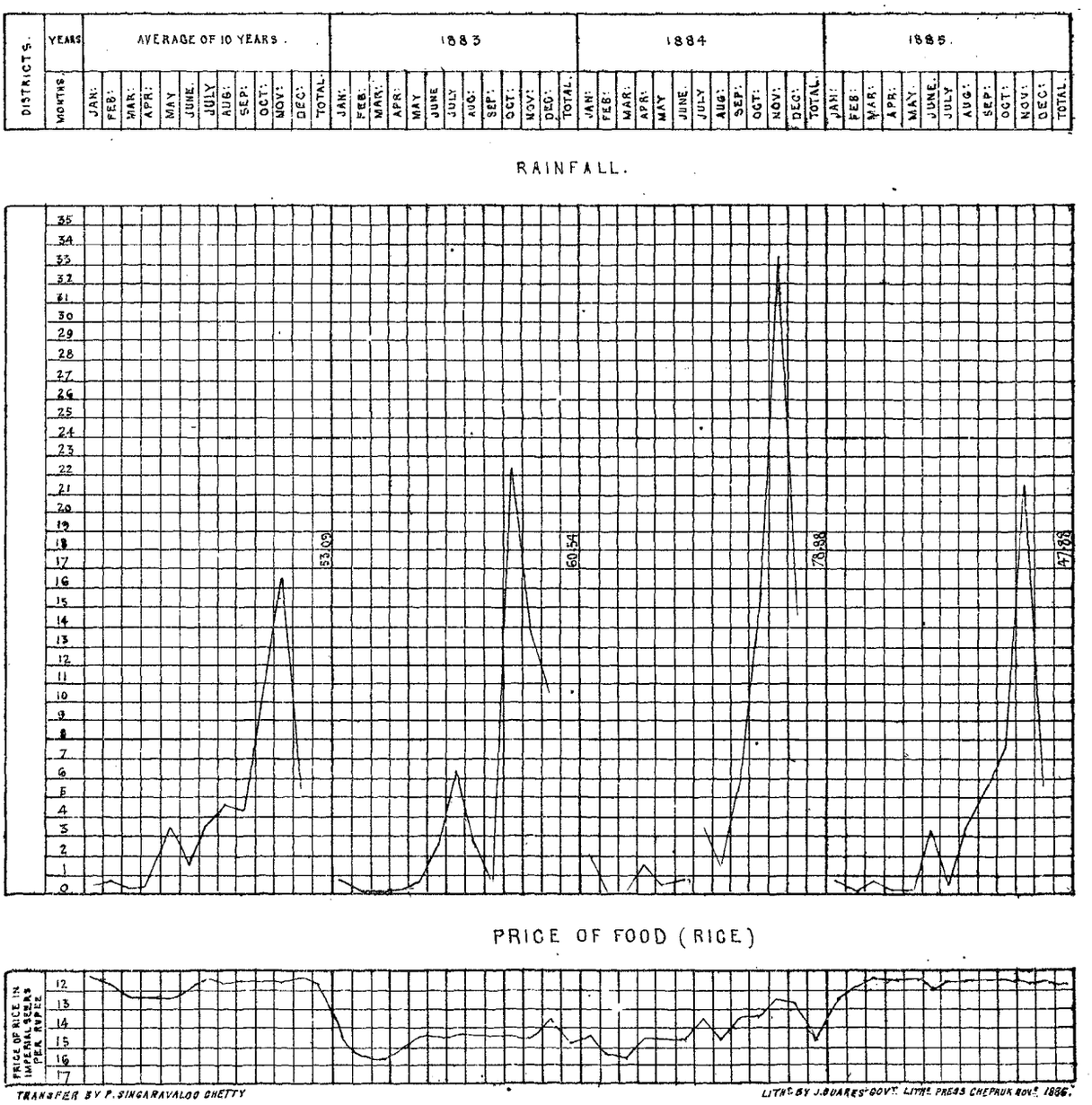
PRICE OF FOOD (RAGI)



TRANSFER BY S. PARTHASARATHY AND

LITH^D BY J. SUARES GOV^T LITH^C PRESS CHETPUK SEP: 1886

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL AND PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICT OF MADRAS FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1885 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

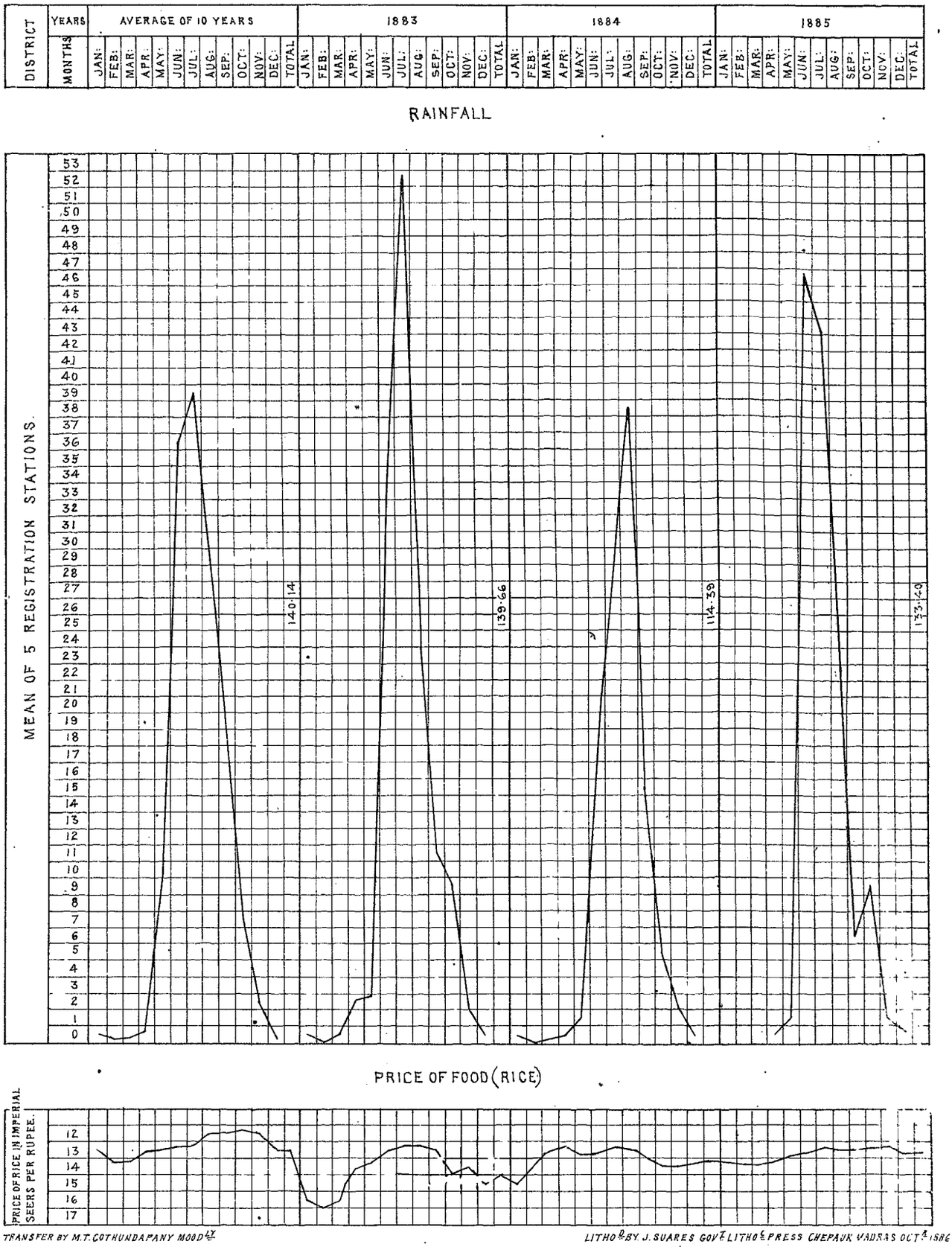


TRANSFER BY P. SINGARAVALOO CHETTY

LITHO BY J. GUARES GOVT. LITHO PRESS CHEPAUK NOV. 1886.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL & PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICTS OF SOUTH CANARA FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1885 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

SOUTH CANARA



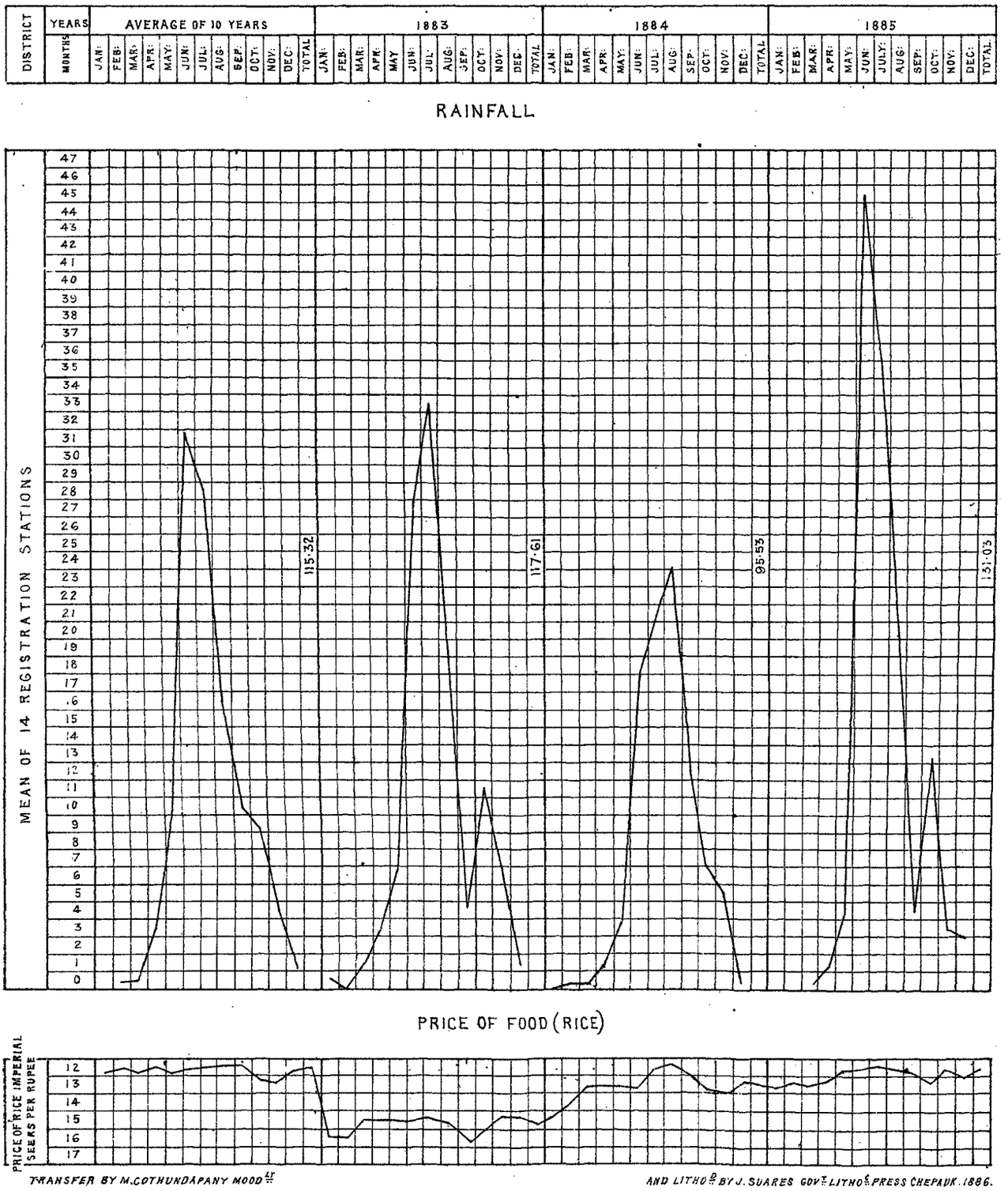
TRANSFER BY M.T. COTHUNDAPANY MOOD^LY

LITHO^D BY J. SUARES GOV^T LITHO^L PRESS CHEPAUK MADRAS OCT^R 1886

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL AND PRICE OF FOOD (RICE) IN THE DISTRICT OF MALABAR FOR 3 YEARS ENDING 1885.

COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS.

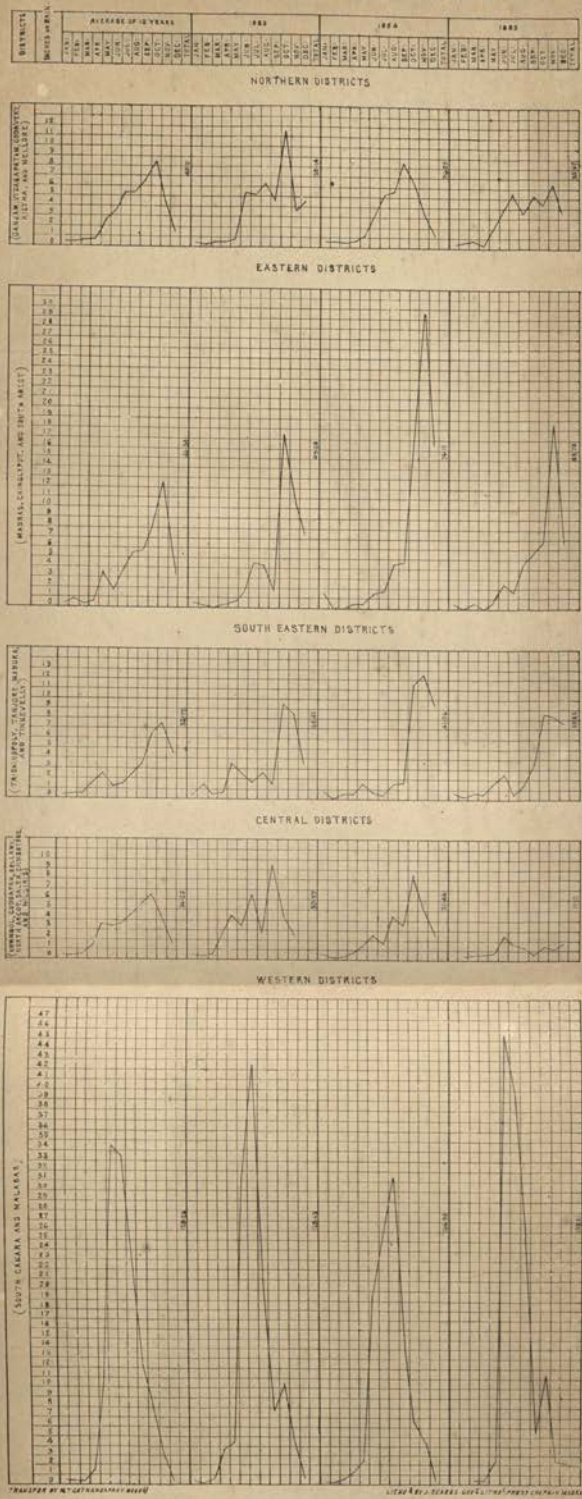
MALABAR



TRANSFER BY M. COTHUNDAPANY MOOD^LY

AND LITHO^D BY J. SUARES GOV^T LITHO^C PRESS CHEPAUK. 1886.

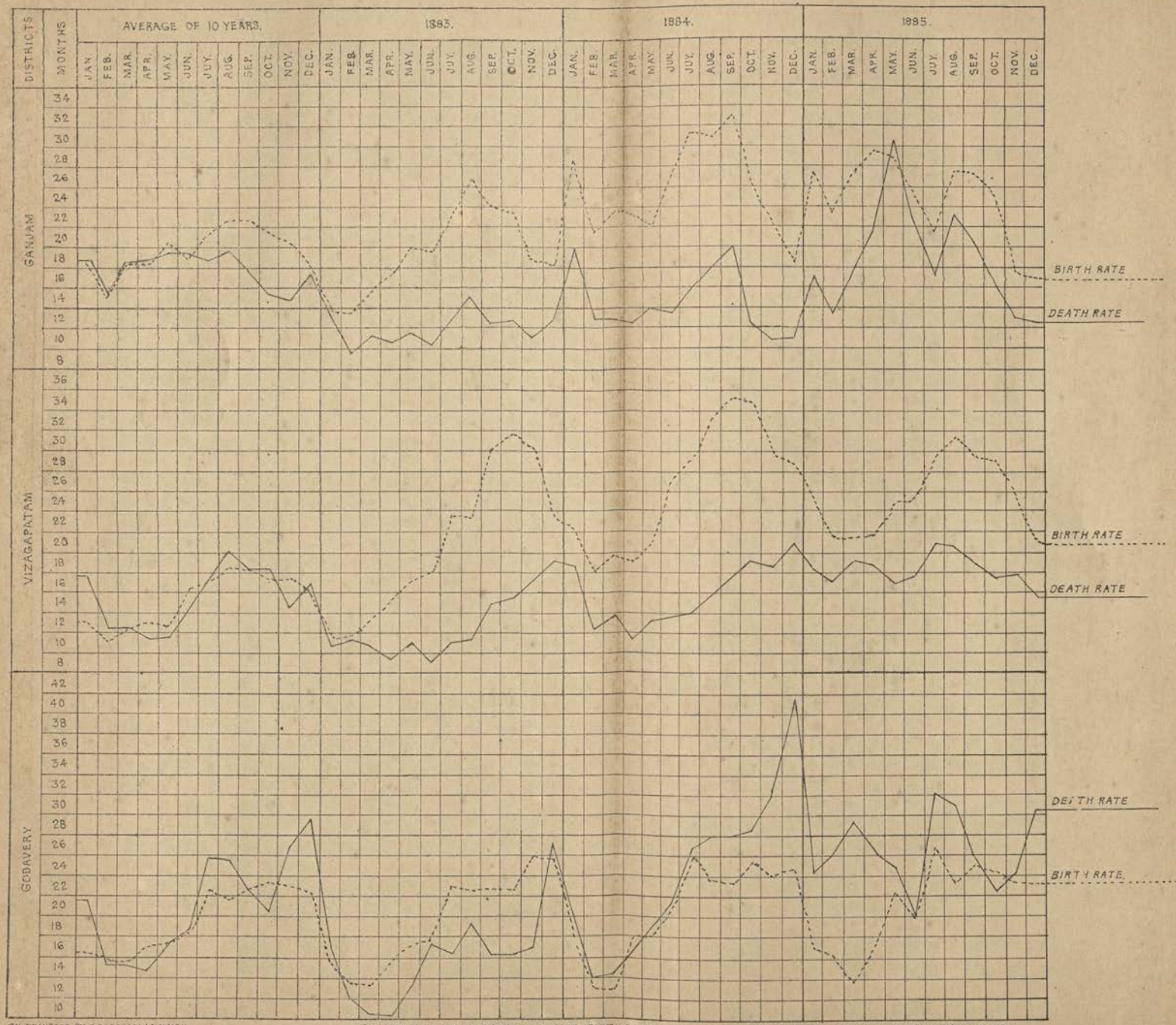
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RAINFALL IN DIFFERENT GROUPS OF DISTRICTS (NORTHERN, EASTERN, SOUTH EASTERN, CENTRAL AND WESTERN) OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING 1885 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.



SPECIAL APPENDIX

BIRTH AND DEATH RATE DIAGRAMS

Diagram Showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts During the year 1885, Compared with previous years.

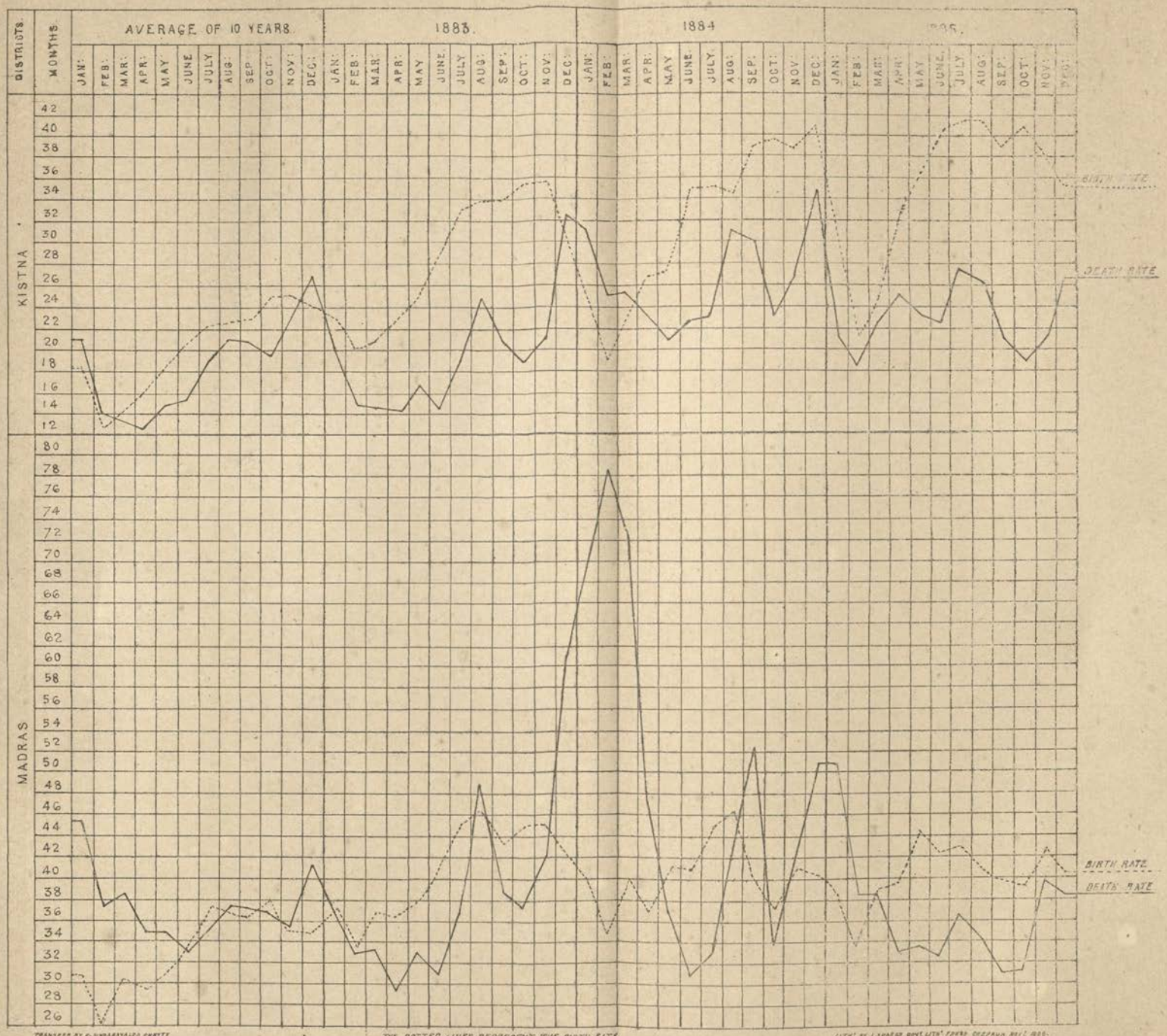


ON TRANSFER BY K. RAGAVOOLOO NAIDU

THE DOTTED LINES REPRESENT THE BIRTH RATE.

LITHO: BY J. SUARES GOVT LITHO: PRESS CHEPAUK 1886.

Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts during the year 1885 compared with previous years.



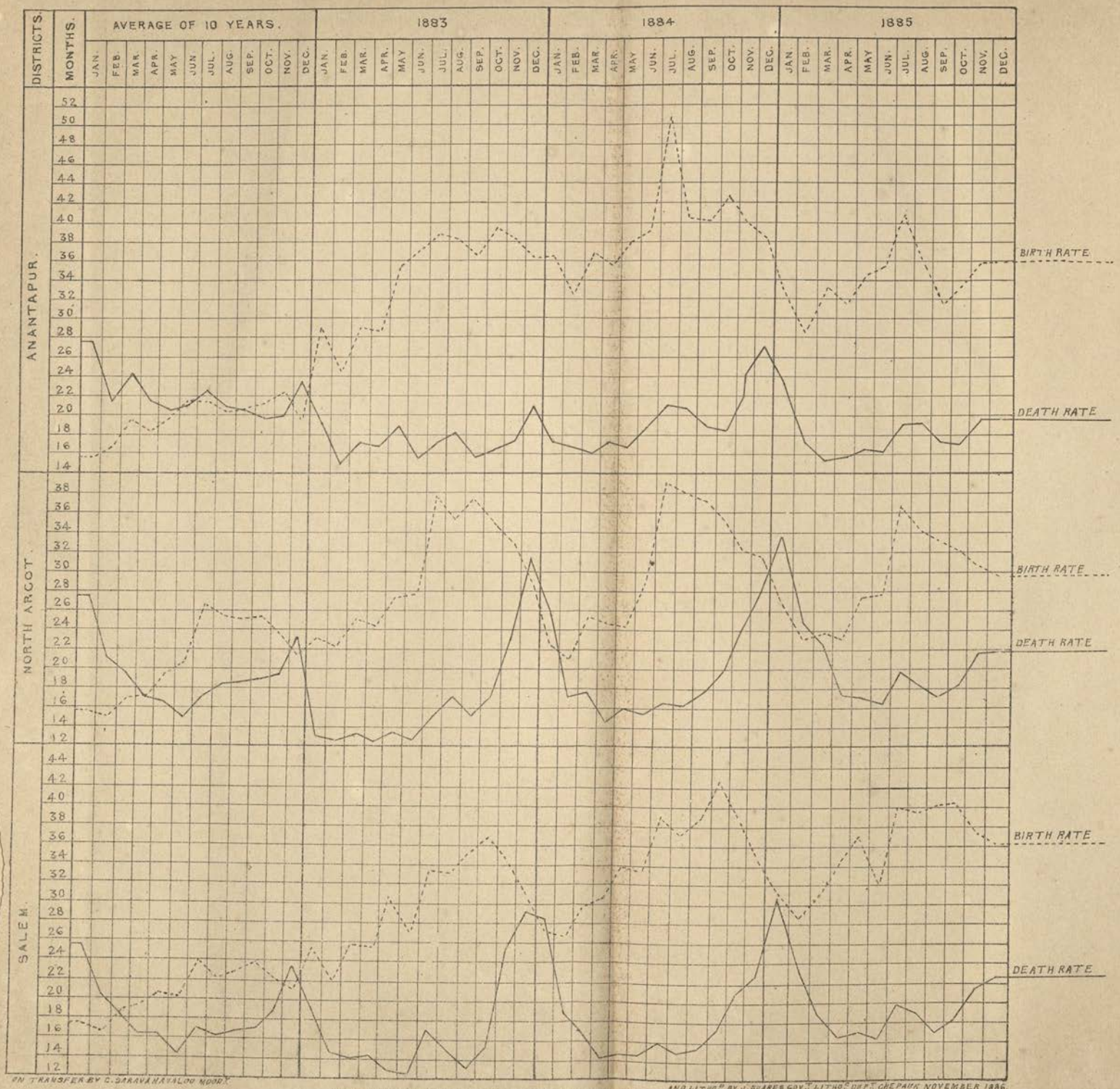
TRANSFER BY P. SINDARAVALOO CHETTY

THE DOTTED LINES REPRESENT THE BIRTH RATE.

LITH: BY J. SOARES, GOVT. LITH: PRESS CREFRUN, NOV: 1886.

Diagram Showing the Birth and Death rate per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts.

During the year 1885 Compared with previous years.



ON TRANSFER BY C. SARAVANAVALOO MOOR.

THE DOTTED LINES REPRESENT THE BIRTH RATE.

AND LITHO.D BY J. SUARES GOV.T LITHO.C DEP.T CHEPAUK NOVEMBER 1886.

Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts.

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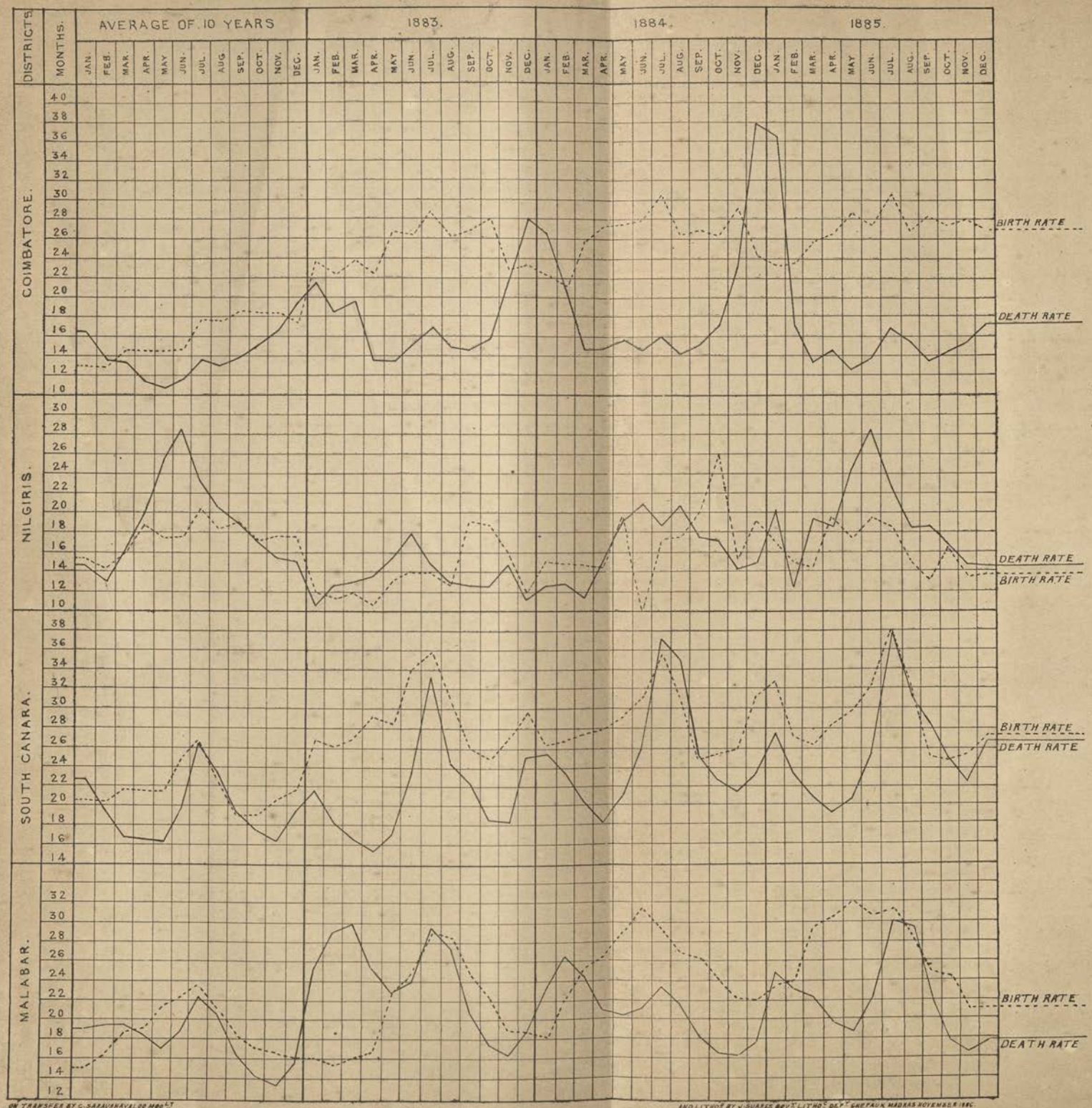

ON TRANSFER BY C. SARAVANAVALOO MOO^LT

AND LITHO^R BY J. SUARES BOV^T LITHO^C DEP^T CHEPAUK MADRAS NOVEMBER 1886.

THE DOTTED LINES REPRESENT THE BIRTH RATE.

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Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts during the year 1885 compared with previous years.

TRANSFER BY S. PARTHASARATHY, NAIDOO.

THE DOTTED LINES REPRESENT THE BIRTH RATE.

LITHO. BY J. SOARES GOVT. LITHO. PRESS MADRAS CHEPAUK 1886

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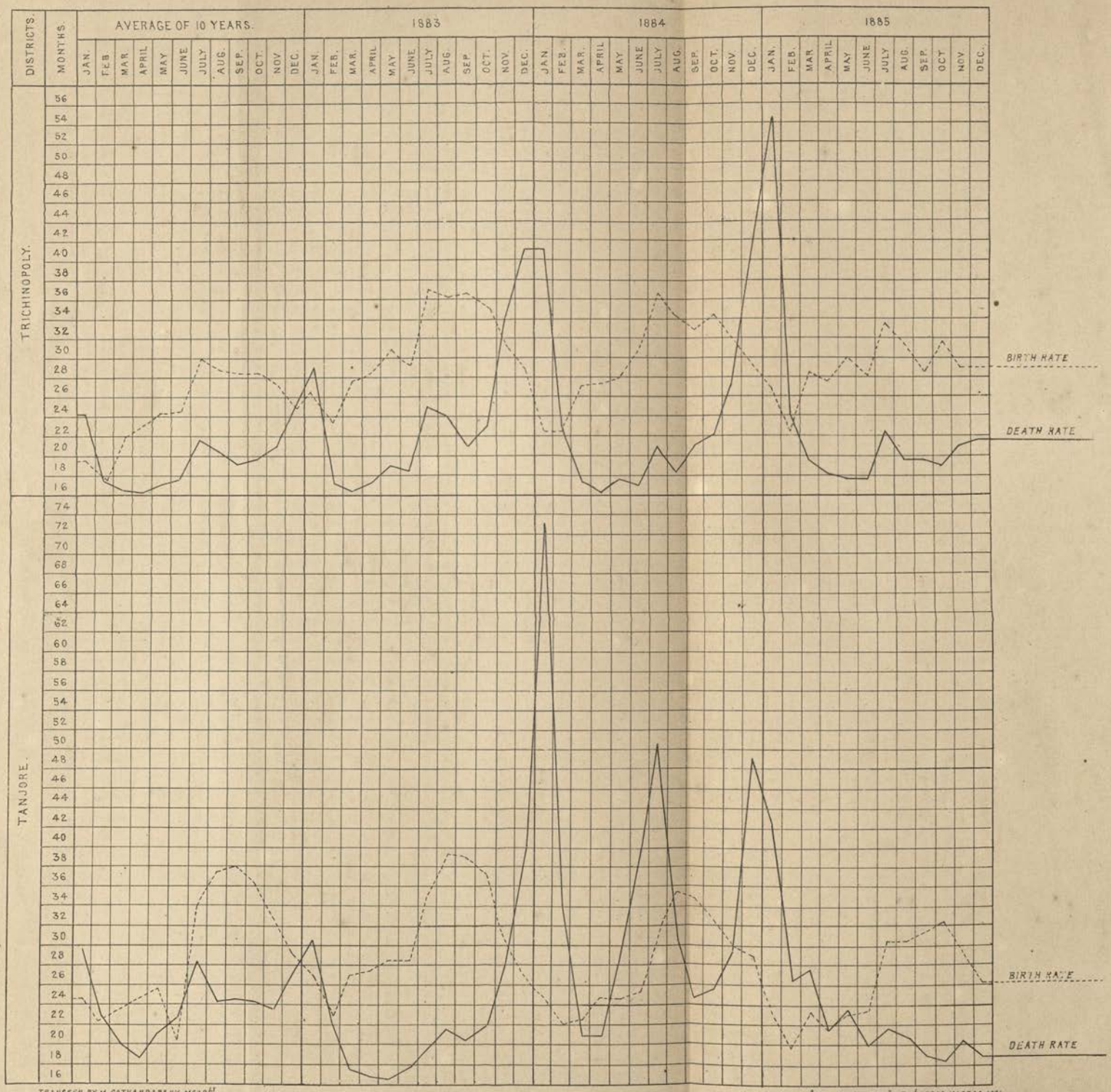
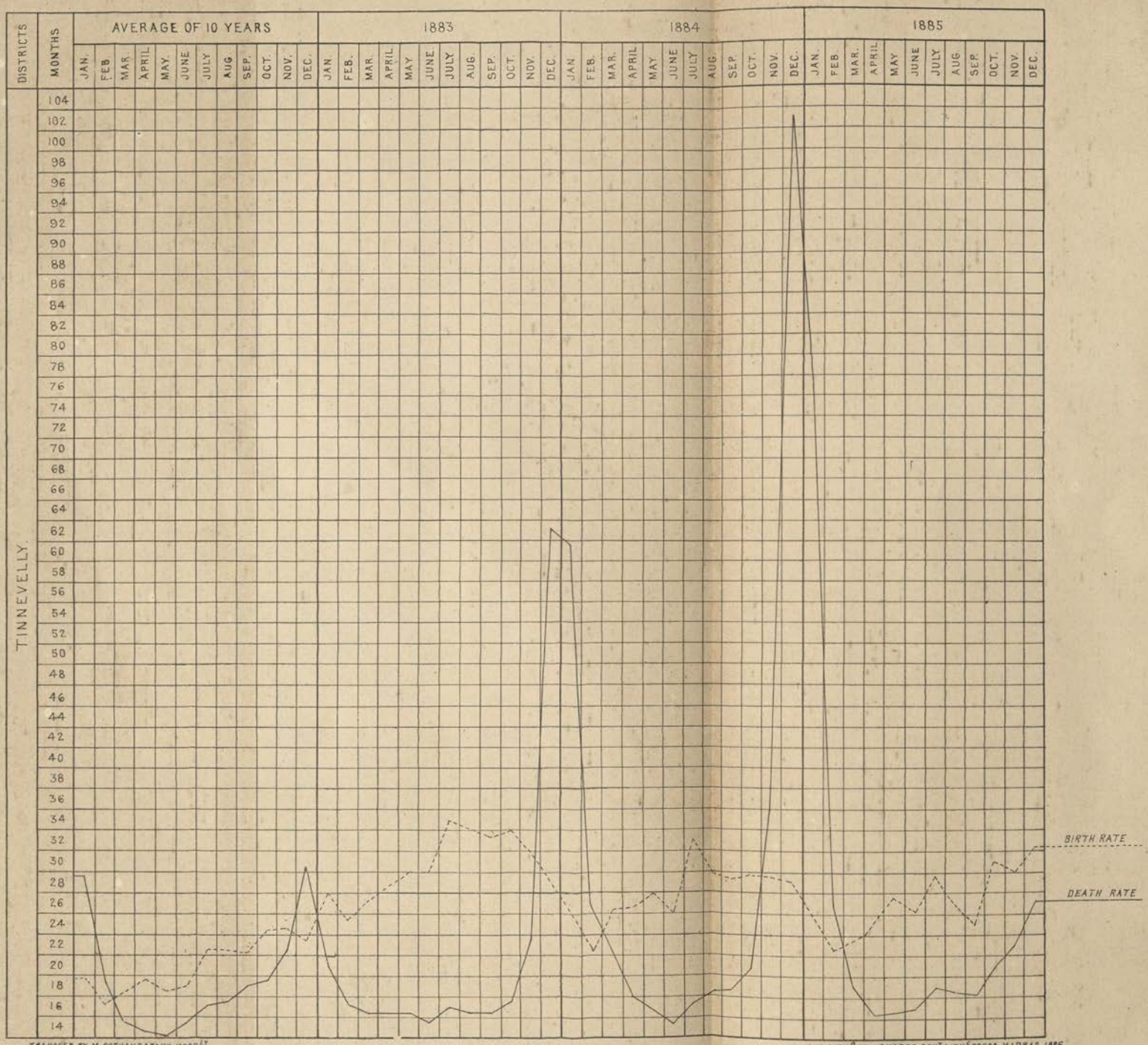


Diagram showing the Birth and Death rates per Mille per annum in the undermentioned Districts. during the year 1885 Compared with previous years.



TRANSFER BY M. COTHANDAPANY MODD^LY

THE DOTTED LINES REPRESENT THE BIRTH RATE.

AND LITH^D BY J. SUARES GOV^T LITH^C PRESS MADRAS 1886.

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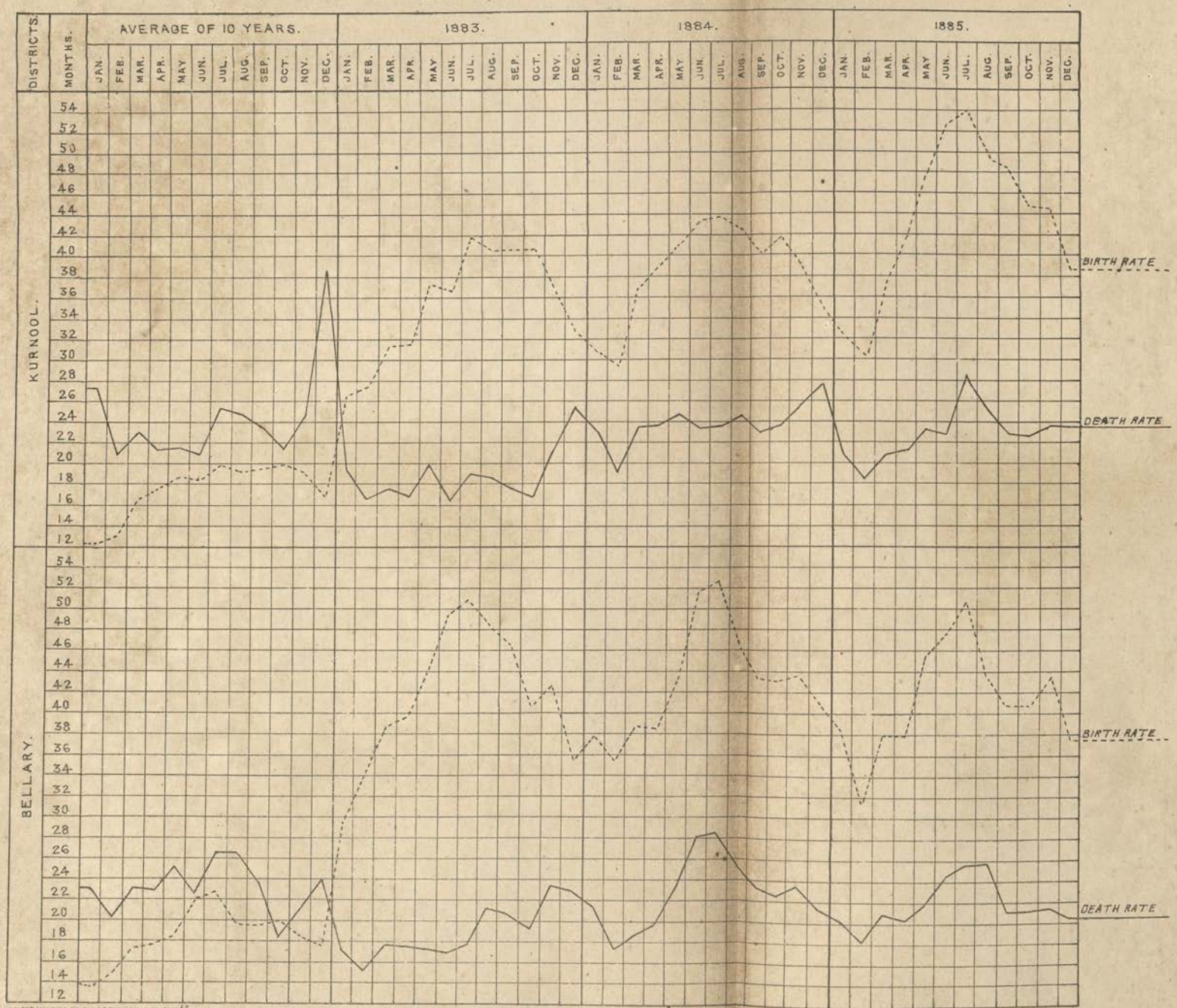

ON TRANSFER BY C. SARAVANAVALOO MOO^LY

AND LITHO^D BY J. SUARES GOV^T LITHO^C DEP^T CHEPAUK NOVEMBER 1886.

THE DOTTED LINES REPRESENT THE BIRTH RATE.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1885-86.

PART I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
PART II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
PART III.—APPENDIX.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
PART IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

MADRAS:
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